"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

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THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are generally fair, southerly winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market exceedingly active.

Wheat, 89⅝; corn, 31½; cotton, 8.

FOREIGN—The Emperor and Empress of Germany arrived at Cronstadt yesterday on board the yacht Hohenzollern. They were greeted by the Czar and escorted to the Peterhof Palace. The International Conference to promote arbitration was opened in Brussels, the United States being represented for the first time. The Pope blessed 1,100 French pilgrims, who cheered him loudly. A dispatch received in Amsterdam from Sumatra says that 111 Achinese were killed in a fight with the Dutch at Sigri. La Lanterne of Paris says that a great scandal, which exists in the surroundings of one of the Cabinet Ministers, will soon be ventilated.—Pages 5 and 15.

Page 1.

Fifty-six persons were killed and twenty-five fatally injured by an explosion in a cartridge factory in Roumania.

Manhattan Elevated Railroad stock sold on the Stock Exchange at 108. About 25,000 shares were traded in, and closed at 106½, a gain of more than 7 points for the day.

Prof. Henry W. Elliott, replying to John W. Foster's comment on the animus which actuated him (Elliott) to write his two recent letters, said at Cleveland yesterday that he has black and white evidence that Mr. Foster told an untruth about him to the President.

Moses E. Banks, a produce dealer living near Corning, was murdered Friday night by four strangers, who called him out of his house and lured him a short distance away by telling him that his cow was caught in a wire fence and offering to assist him in releasing her. The same night Henry J. Reed, a money lender, of North Adams, Mass., and his sister were killed by unknown persons, whether from motives of robbery or revenge is not known, and Mrs. Sarah Wilrig of Springville, N. Y., was shot and killed by a man supposed to be her husband, who had lately been in jail for beating her. None of the murderers has been arrested.

Page 3.

The Washingtons gave an amateurish exhibition of ball playing at Eastern Park yesterday. The Brooklyns secured a victory without much effort.

Over 500 soldiers attended the first day of supplementary practice at Creedmoor. A good showing was made, 205 men qualifying as marksmen and 53 as sharpshooters. The Seventh Regiment led with a record of 16 sharpshooters out of 50 entries.

The New York Athletic Club won championship honors over all the crack athletic clubs in the games of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union on the Columbia Oval yesterday afternoon. The Knickerbockers were second and the New Jersey Athletic Club third.

At the National League of American Wheelmen race meet at Philadelphia yesterday the final heats of the half mile and mile open professional events were won by Earl Kiser. Fred Schade, the Virginia amateur, rode one-third of a mile in 0:32 4-5, lowering the world's record of 0:34 1-5, established by Porter in 1894.

Page 5.

Six war vessels are now at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, for repairs.

The formation of a maltsters' trust as outlined in THE NEW YORK TIMES last week is now an accomplished fact. A meeting has been held at which the details were arranged.

Page 6.

Mrs. Todd, who has a boarding house at 78 Lexington Avenue, believes a ghost is in the building, and that it locked her up in a room last Friday night. A boarder says he was punched by it.

Page 7.

Long Island Assessors' books show that in many cases property has been assessed at unusually high values.

The new electric fountain on the Prospect Park Place, Brooklyn, was exhibited officially last night to the public. At least 20,000 persons saw the beautiful show of colred lights on the water.

Clarence A. Henriques, Vice President of the Brooklyn Bridge Trustees, yesterday gave figures to show that there will be a loss to taxpayers of 74½ cents on each car that makes a round trip on the bridge.

Page 10.

His Excellency Chang Yen Hoon, Special Ambassador from China at the Queen's jubilee, is in the city. He said his reception abroad was gratifying. Here he was accorded a generous welcome.

Chesterman Moore, bookkeeper and cashier for the German-American Provision Company of 342 Washington Street, was arrested yesterday, charged with having robbed the company of $355. He is said to have confessed.

The body of A. W. Bremner of 23 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, who disappeared a week ago, was found yesterday in the Harlem River. Bremner, who was stationery clerk for the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company, had committed suicide.

Policeman Harris used his prisoner as a shield and saved himself from a volley of missiles thrown by friends of Peter Stapleton, in an attempt to rescue him. Policeman Erberman clubbed Max Dixler, who tried to help his prisoner escape, and then arrested Dixler.

Page 11.

Senator Thomas C. Platt is credited with having decided to make his last stand for his candidate for Mayor in behalf of Cornelius N. Bliss.

Martin Neilson, a painter, of Brooklyn, fell from the Washington Bridge yesterday and was instantly killed. The scaffold on which he was working gave way, and in descending he struck a coal car.

A young Irishman, who says he is John George Crooks, and has a money order and check representing $88, but no money, is in danger of starving because no one is able to identify him at the Post Office and bank.

Stewart Tupper, Q. C., son of Sir Charles Tupper, on arrival from Liverpool yesterday was required to empty his pockets by customs officers. They contained silver candlesticks, salt cellars, and jubilee trinkets. He was assessed $30.32 duty, which he paid. He said he had been wrongly advised on the new tariff law, and that the things were for his own home.

Alexander M. MacRae, who disappeared from St. Catherine, Canada, on Oct. 8, 1896, leaving a shortage of $12,000 in his accounts with the Security Loan and Savings Company of that place, was arrested at Mount Kisco, N. Y., on Friday night and arraigned before Commissioner Shields yesterday. He is also charged with having forged two checks, for sums aggregating more than $5,000, drawn on the Imperial Bank of Canada. He is held.

Page 12.

The depositions of Benjamin D. Silliman and James Bancker, to determine the respective rights of Mrs. Eugenia A. Ross and William Dehon King, under the will of William Henry King, who left an estate valued at $30,000,000, were filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday. The depositions make a bulky document.

The wheat market yesterday was dull and rather weaker, but faith in the maintenance of a high price for the cereal was undiminished.

Page 15.

Harold Frederic, in his weekly cable letter, shows that his prediction was fulfilled by the tremendous cutting down of the Liberal majority in the Brightside Division of Sheffield in the recent election. He points out the fact that political decay is fast taking hold of the shattered fragments of the Liberal Party, and that its members have lately shown themselves to be utterly incapable of concerted action. The coming duel between Prince Henry of Orleans and the Italian General Albertone, is commented on, and the quarrel is shown to have increased the animosity of Italy for France, which the latter's statesmen were doing their best to heal. The Lord Chief Justice of England has created a precedent for trials during hot weather, which is likely to be followed by other English Judges. The other day he appeared in court without either gown or wig. An amusing story is told concerning the King of Siam and Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. Hall Caine's new novel, "The Christian," will appear in a fifty-thousand edition to-morrow. On that day the author will also receive the last payment of over $25,000 as the price of the manuscript. Mr. Anthony Hope will probably visit the United States on a lecturing tour in the Fall. The Tennyson beacon on the Isle of Wight was dedicated on Friday with appropriate ceremonies.

Page 20.

All preparations for the big excursions from the South in connection with the Merchants' Association have been completed.

Police Naphtha Launch No. 4 was run down and capsized yesterday in the North River by the tug James D. Nicol. No lives were lost.

Mrs. Herman Harowitz of 68 Attorney Street went out to buy ice yesterday. She locked her husband and two children in the house. It caught fire, and the family had a narrow escape from death. Mrs. Harowitz is jealous of her husband.

Simon Wertheimer of 70 Essex Street lost his money, his wife, and an effort was made to prevent him from collecting $500 for funeral expense from a lodge. Besides all this, he got into a fight because a postal card was seven months in reaching him.

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MOTHER AND BABY STARVING.

Mrs. Messenger Surrenders as a Vagrant to Save Herself and Child from Death.

Mrs. Henry Messenger, with an infant in her arms, will be arraigned in the Centre Street Court this morning to answer the charge of vagrancy.

Her last home was at 163 Hudson Street, but for almost a week she has had to go from door to door with her child, begging both food and shelter. As a last resort the mother walked into the Leonard Street Police Station and gave herself up as a vagrant.

She and her baby were starving, and for twenty-four hours neither of them had had aynhting to eat. Capt. Cross gave the mother a meal, which she ate as would a starving animal. Mother and child were held for their own safety.

Mrs. Messenger has four children. When she was dispossessed and her husband in despair left her to shift for herself, she took the three oldest to the St. Barnabas Home, at 304 Mulberry Street, and with the infant began the street life, the last stage of poverty. Even when the times were brightest the husband could only earn $2 a week as a helper around the markets.

BRAZIL AND DIAMOND MATCHES.

Edwin Gould's Faith in a Report Shaken by the Consul in New York.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—A private telegram received in Chicago to-day from Edwin Gould said:

"The Brazilian Consul at New York, when shown the statement that his Government had arranged to use the Diamond Match Company's machines, said that he knew nothing about it or about parties from Brazil being in this country trying to secure the use of the machines for the Brazilian Government. The Consul does not believe the story to be true. He says if it were so, he would probably be advised. This looks as though there was very little truth in the matter."

HILARIOUS DEAF-MUTES.

They Drink Too Much and Dance, Even After They Are Arrested.

Mary Taylor and Mary Tierney, deaf-mutes, were arrested last night at Columbus Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street for creating a disturbance. The women were drunk, and danced up Columbus Avenue. They had taken so much beer they could not write their addresses. They made heroic efforts at it in the Sixty-eighth Street Station, but only the names could be read. Their actions were so hilarious that it was decided to send them to the Forty-seventh Street Station, where there is a matron. On the way there the girls danced in the patrol wagon, and occasionally fought with the policeman.

Later a male deaf-mute called, and in writing offered to put up his umbrella as bail for the girls. He conversed with them until his fingers suffered with cramps. He explained that he was sober, and could not understand how the girls managed to get so drunk. The Sergeant refused the umbrella, and the owner retired. He gave his name and address as John J. Viet, 47 Bowery.

COTTON MILLS SHUT DOWN.

Eighteen Close in Fall River and Others in New England Towns.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 7.—The curtailment of this week has taken 75,000 pieces out of the production, has stopped over a million spindles, and has lost to the operatives over $60,000 in wages. Eighteen cotton mills were closed during the week, and about the same number will be shut down next week. The curtailment is practically a forced one, because of the shortage of print cloth cotton, and the market has responded to the conditions, and has gone up to 2 9-16 cents.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 7.—The Amoskeag Cotton Mills practically closed this morning. The shut-down is for the month of August, and may be continued into September.

The Amory Mill closed at noon to-day for two weeks. A short demand for the goods manufactured is understood to be the cause for the shutting down of this corporation. The total number of hands thrown out of employment will exceed 10,000.

LOWELL, Mass., Aug. 7.—Notices were posted in the Massachusetts Cotton Mills that the mills would close to-day for another fortnight. About 5,000 operatives will be idle for the next fortnight.

WOONSOCKETT, R. I., Aug. 7.—The Eagle Cotton Mill here will close next week for a week or ten days. Several hundred hands are employed.

NON-UNION INSURANCE DEAL.

To Control All the States Between the Alleghanies and the Rockies.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—A combination of companies to control insurance in all the States between the Alleghany and the Rocky Mountains in all probability will result from the meeting of representatives of forty non-union companies at the Auditorium Friday. This union will have absolute supervision over the rates, forms, compensation, inter-insurance, and all matters appertaining to the indemnifying of property against fires in all the Western States excepting those beyond the Rocky Mountains.

It is proposed to reduce the number of agencies, fix the commission to agents at the uniform rate of 15 per cent., and abolish the overhead writing. A meeting will be held at Saratoga Sept. 7, when the new organization will be formed.

The following non-union companies signed the agreement: American, Indianapolis, Agricultural, Allemania, Armenia, British American, Capitol, Des Moines; Capitol, New Hampshire; Cincinnati Underwriters, Concordia, Citizens', Pittsburg; Delaware, Reliance, Fireman's, Cedar Rapids; Forest City, Rockford; German, Freeport; German, Peoria; German, Pittsburg; German, Indiana; Grand Rapids, Insurance Company State of Illinois, Merchants', Newark; Mercantile, Boston; Mechanics', Philadelphia; Milwaukee Mechanics', New Hampshire, Manufacturers and Merchants', Pittsburg; North German, Ohio Farmers', Prussian National, Reliance, Rockford, Security, New Hampshire; Shawnee, Kansas; Train, Atlantis; Union, Philadelphia; United States, New York; Westchester, Western, Toronto; Western Underwriters, Western, Aurora.

MANHATTAN'S LARGE GAIN

Stock Sold on the Exchange Yesterday at 108 and Closed at 106 1-2.

INCREASE OVER SEVEN POINTS

Many Sensational Rumors Afloat Concerning Metropolitan Traction and the Elevated Railroad System—Russell Sage Again Speaks on the Situation.

Manhattan Elevated Railway stock sold on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday at 108. An excited market prevailed. The stock's opening price was 4 or 5 points above 99, the closing price of the day preceding. About 25,000 shares of stock were traded in. The closing price was 106½, a gain of over 7 points for the day.

Much sensational rumor-mongering crowded Wall Street. Many silly tales were in circulation. One stock-jobbing representation had it that actual proposals had been made by the Metropolitan Traction Company to buy control of the Manhattan Elevated system at a figure which had been accepted by Mr. Russell Sage, representing himself, Mr. George J. Gould, and their colleagues, owning the majority of the Manhattan capital. Some elaborate fiction was appended to this announcement—invention both crude and dishonest. This point "has been doing duty" in Wall Street in an active way, on and off, for more than a year past. Its latest appearance can be traced to a stock-jobbing combination of very petty calibre. The story has been vended in stock brokerage offices, and days ago was offered to representatives of THE NEW YORK TIMES, who were assured that they could speedily and largely enrich themselves by giving the lie publicity.

The Metropolitan Traction Company has not directly made any proposition for the acquirement of the Manhattan property. Mr. William C. Whitney has not been at Mr. Russell Sage's office. Mr. George J. Gould has not communicated any willingness to sell to Mr. Whitney the Gould estate's Manhattan holdings. The entire list of misrepresentations involved in the tale was simply dreamed of in the interest of picayune speculators. It so happened, however, that these crudities of stock-jobbing invention were coincident with developments in the Manhattan stock market situation of quite sufficient significance to give Wall Street exceptional excitement.

Men of Business.

It is not impossible that before long Mr. Whitney and Mr. Gould and Mr. Sage may come to an agreement concentrating local transit properties. As was pointed out in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, Wall Street is persuaded that Mr. Sage and Mr. Whitney have finally come into friendly relationship, and all are wideawake business men something more than mere social relationship is likely to crystallize.

It is true—and it may be significant—that substantial amounts of Manhattan Elevated stock are said to have been recently transferred into the names of people closely related in business life to Mr. Whitney.

"The significance of this," as pointed out in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, "is not hard to understand. It goes further than any past development in suggesting new relationships between the local railway traffic interests. An alliance between the Metropolitan Traction and the Manhattan Elevated may be much closer than has been popularly anticipated. The great bar to full agreement between the two systems was removed when Mr. Sage and Mr. Whitney came into agreement. There are even hints of a scheme contemplating the merging of the two properties. On this point, however, Mr. Sage declines to say anything."

There is much difference between the plans which are likely to materialize through the new friendship of Mr. Whitney and Mr. Sage and the plans which are crudely proclaimed as involving merely a bald bid by Mr. Whitney and his Metropolitan associates for Manhattan control. What is in prospect is likelier to be in the form of a traffic alliance than in the purchase outright of Manhattan control by the Metropolitan Traction syndicate.

One fact around which much Wall Street fiction has been evolved has to do with an offer made to Mr. Sage and to Mr. Gould for control of the Manhattan property about a year ago. The proposition of the bankers offered to bind himself to act on an option under which he desired Messrs. Gould and Sage to sell him in one block their Manhattan holdings at $140 per share. Negotiations regarding that proposal continued for several months, being finally disposed of by Mr. Sage's insistence that a much higher bid must be made.

Old Proposal Renewed.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is authorized to state that substantially the proposition of last year has reappeared. It is presented by an officer of one of the Wall Street trust companies. In addition to an advance of $5 per share, the proposal now contemplates a bonus to Mr. Sage and Mr. Gould in the stock of a new company organized to operate such properties as New York's elevated system, "should it be deemed advisable to form and operate such a new company." This final saving clause has a significant sound. There are no more reasons for believing that the revived proposition comes from the Metropolitan Traction interests than it does from the Vanderbilts. What may throw a side light upon the pending project is the fact that the general manager of one of the great structural iron companies of the country has lately completed a careful, detailed examination of the Manhattan Company's structure, both pillars and tracks, this expert authority having close business relation with Mr. William K. Vanderbilt.

Whoever may be back of the proposal to buy and control the Manhattan property, and whatever unrevealed plans may be contemplated, the fact of most immediate interest and consequence has to do with the Stock Exchange situation. In yesterday's market less than 25,000 shares of Manhattan stock were dealt in, and the purchase did not include many open operations by those firms which are popularly supposed to have been caught and cornered by Mr. Russell Sage. One firm was credited with sending in orders to buy 8,000 shares at the opening, but having to pay half a dozen points above the last previous sale, it withdrew after getting less than a third of the order.

Sage on the Situation.

Mr. Sage, after the close of the Stock Exchange for the day, said to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES: "What THE TIMES published this morning was accurate. Bear speculators have got themselves into a very uncomfortable position. My estimate that there is a short interest in Manhattan of 20,000 shares is, I think, considerably below the mark. Little of this short interest was covered to-day. Apparently some of the unfortunates have persuaded themselves they only have to do a little bluffing to get out of their scrape. They are mistaken. This is one of the times when it is serious to be meddling with other people's property, expensive to be selling other people's securities short. Efforts to bring about private settlements are not amounting to anything. The efforts continue, but I feel now just as I have felt from the start, that there is only one way in which these bears who have been pounding Manhattan and trying to discredit it can properly make their contracts good. And that is by going on the Stock Exchange just like ordinary mortals. I think they will be able to get what they want—at a price.

"I am told this afternoon that I am to be called upon on Monday by one of the bear firms whose application for some of my stock at private sale I have already turned down. It will do them no good to come around. I really won't have time to see them. These are busy days for some of us—but not so expensive to some of us as they threaten to be for some others of us."

The Nassau Electric Unwilling.

President Johnson of the Nassau Electric Railroad, Brooklyn, last night denied any knowledge of the reported consolidation of all the surface and elevated roads. He said that if such a plan were on foot he had no intention of entering into it, as the Nassau is a paying property.

DRANK DEAD MAMIE'S HEALTH.

Seven-Year-Old Child Was Asked to Do It—She Had Been Her Chum.

A wake was held Friday night over Mamie Monahan, the child who fell out of the fourth-story window of the tenement at 85 Carmine Street Thursday. Yesterday she was buried, and many friends of the family were at the house.

Mamie's little chum, Julia Madigan, aged seven, was also there, and her grief was genuine. The body was in one room, and the friends were in another, and Julia stood in the hallway gazing wistfully at the dead.

Standing just outside of the door, and feeling very important, was Joe Monahan, the ten-year-old brother of the dead child. It was not every day that his family was the centre of attraction in the flat, and he didn't propose to lose any of the glory.

Julia accepted Joe's invitation to go into a back room, temporarily deserted. A quart flask of whisky, half full, was on the table, a reminder of the wake. A bright idea struck Joe, and he communicated it to Julia. "Dis is de last day we'll have, Mamie, so let's drink to her health," suggested Joe, pouring out a teacupful of the fiery liquid. Julia hesitated as the cup was proffered to her.

"What, you ain't goin' back on Mamie, are you Julia?" said Joe. That was too much for the little girl. Besides, she had seen the whisky frequently used by older folks at funerals and wakes, and she concluded it was all right.

"I don't like it, Joe," she said, "but I'll drink it on Mamie's account." She took a mouthful and almost strangled. Joe urged her on, talking of Mamie, and Julia drained the cup. Her tender little lips and throat were burned and she was almost strangled, but it was for Mamie and she didn't care.

The funeral left the house and an hour later she was found by Janitor Ehlers in a hallway, unconscious. He rang up an ambulance, and it took hours of work at the St. Vincent Hospital to save the child's life.

EX-PRESIDENT ANDREWS'S CASE.

A Carter Harrison Club of Chicago Denounces Brown's Course.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—At a meeting of the Nineteenth Ward Carter Harrison Club, held Thursday evening, resolutions were adopted denouncing the forced resignation of President Andrews of Brown University as an outrage upon free speech. The dismissal is characterized as an effort to restrict independent thought.

TRAMP PAYS FOR STOLEN RIDES.

Frank Wagoner, a Convert, Sends a Check to Missouri Pacific.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 7.—Frank Wagoner, a Salvation Army recruit, came into St. Louis recently after a ride of 1,600 miles in box cars, and became a convert.

Then he worried about his stolen rides and concluded, considering his style of riding, that it was worth about 1 cent per mile. So he sent a check for $16 to the Missouri Pacific officers, as he had taken his last ride on that line. The check is on exhibition.

THE POOR FISHING FOR COAL.

Tons at the Bottom of the River at Schuylkill Haven, Penn.

READING, Penn., Aug. 7.—A large number of persons were engaged to-day in gathering coal from the bottom of the river at Schuylkill Haven, Schuylkill County. There are thousands of tons of coal in the bed of the river there, deposited by the high water which carried away the banks of the collieries.

The recent storms greatly added to the supply, and many poor families at Schuylkill Haven are laying in their Winter coal. Women and children, as well as men, are taking out the coal, and one boy and his mother took out nearly 100 buckets.

HIS CURIOSITY KILLED HIM.

Francis Warlop, Chef Near Grand Rapids, Mich., Ate Toadstools.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug 7.—Francis Warlop is dead because of his curiosity to know how toadstools tasted. He was chef at the Lakeside Club, a popular resort for dinners and Summer banquets. Lady Licked a basket of toadstools, thinking they were mushrooms. She brought them to Warlop, and he told her what they were. She left them, and later in the day he cooked a few and ate them, dying this morning in great agony. He was very popular, and had worked in leading clubs in New York and Chicago.

BROKE HIS CONTRACT.

Chicago Man Agreed to be Licked for $10, but Fought Back.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—Jack McArthur, a plumber, and Frank Hultz, a race track follower, quarreled to-day. "I would give $10 for the privilege of thrashing you," cried McArthur. "All right, go ahead," rejoined Hultz. "I think I can find use for the $10."

McArthur counted out the $10 in bills and handed them to Hultz, and immediately afterward the plumber's fist hit the track man's forehead between the eyes. Although he had been paid to be whipped, Hultz sailed into McArthur, and there was the prettiest sort of a fight, with honors even. Policeman Powers arrested McArthur, but Hultz got away.

LEHNER'S DIAMONDS FOUND.

Stolen in New York by the Girl to Whom the Pittsburg Man Was Engaged.

CANTON, Ohio, Aug. 7.—Allebany police went to Justus, a village near here, and recovered diamonds valued at $1,200. They were in transit to a woman named Buriss, at Shanesville, Ohio. The diamonds were stolen from a Pittsburg man, George Lehner, who, while in New York City, fell in love with a girl and was engaged to marry her. She gave the name of May Henderson of Cleveland. She took rings and diamonds and then disappeared before the marriage ceremony was performed. It is said by the officers that Lehner had a large amount of money with him at the time of the diamond transaction, but it is not known whether any was taken.

Two Killed by a Train at St. Johnsville.

CANAJOHARIE, N. Y., Aug. 7.—Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Timmerman of Crum Creek, aged about seventy-five years, were instantly killed by an express train while driving across the West Shore Railroad tracks at St. Johnsville this afternoon.

Drowning Accident Near Schenectady.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Aug. 7.—Irving Peterson, aged fifteen years, was drowned this afternoon in the Mohawk at the aqueduct, four miles below here. As young Peterson was going down he called to his comrades: "Tell them all good-bye for me."

Dr. Edward Gillespie Ill.

BINGHAMTON, Aug. 7.—A successful operation for appendicitis was performed at the City Hospital here to-day on Dr. Edward Gillespie, a popular tenor singer, late of the Albany Cathedral. Dr. Gillespie formerly sang in St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York.

Sing Sing Camp Meeting.

SING SING, Aug. 7.—The camp meeting attendance was large to-day. The preachers were the Rev. Dr. T. L. Poulson of New York, the Rev. W. C. Steele of Brooklyn, and the Rev. H. S. Still. Next Thursday will be "Old Folks' Day," when the hymns and tunes used half a century ago will be used. Mrs. Maggie N. Van Cott, the woman evangelist, will preach.

Poland Water Cures Inflammation of the kidneys. Circulars, 3 Park Pl., N. Y.—Adv.

ELLIOTT CENSURES FOSTER

Claims to Have Black and White Evidence the Latter Told the President an Untruth.

HAMLIN IN THE CONTROVERSY

He Informed Elliott, According to the Latter, that Something Had Been Said About Selling a Report to the British.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 7.—Prof. Henry W. Elliott read to-day the interview with John W. Foster, Commissioner sent by President McKinley to England to confer with Lord Salisbury relative to the Bering Sea matter, and replied hotly to Mr. Foster's intimation regarding the animus which actuated Elliott to write his two recent letters. He said:

"So, Mr. John W. Foster has nothing to say in answer to my direct charge of his telling the President an untruth about myself. Well, perhaps that is the best thing for him to do. I happen to have in my possession the black and white evidence that he has violated the ninth commandment—he has 'borne false witness' against his neighbor; then when I call attention to this fact he talks vaguely about my 'animus' and my 'status.'

"The American people have had a glut of this absurd tomfoolery over the fur seals, and the prospect of having it strung out two or three years longer under the lead of this incompetent man is enough to sicken them. I predict that they will not stand the shame and imposition.

"I have always been under the impression, and am still, that a man convicted of bearing false witness against his neighbor is not a fit man for association with in the private or official life of American citizens.

"There is more under this than I can or desire to mention at the present moment—this same amiable Mr. Hamlin, who is now associated with Foster, said to me in 1894 that 'they (the Foster Association) told me that you had sold your report to the British, but, my dear Mr. Elliott, you know that we have never believed it.' I intend to get the proof of this action on the part of Foster and his associates, and then I shall add another indictment disqualifying him from running the State Department so as to discredit and injure American interests and defame American citizens."

John W. Foster in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Gen. John W. Foster, who has just returned from Europe, called at the State Department to-day with his associate in the seal fisheries negotiations, Mr. Hamlin, and saw Secretary Sherman. He made no written report, but in conversation with the Secretary gave the Secretary of State a comprehensive idea of the result of his mission.

COLLISION IN INDIANAPOLIS.

Chicago Express Runs into a Switch Engine with Fatal Results.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 7.—Chicago Express, No. 1, on the Pennsylvania Line, due here at 3:30 this morning, and a Monon switch engine came together in a head-end collision at the Market Street crossing at 4 o'clock this morning. William Martin, the Monon engineer, was instantly killed, and both engines were completely wrecked. The Pennsylvania train was marked late, and the switch engine had taken the track to do switching. None of the passengers was injured. The property loss will be heavy.

TRAIN WRECK NEAR STRATTON, ALA.

Cars from Memphis and Charleston Thrown by a Misplaced Switch.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 7.—Memphis and Charleston passenger train No. 5, which left here last night at 8:15, was wrecked about 9:30, near Stratton, Ala., by a misplaced switch. The mail and baggage cars were overturned and badly damaged, and much baggage and mail matter was lost.

Sam Davis, baggage master, had two ribs broken and received internal injuries which are believed to be fatal.

J. T. Martin, postal clerk, was badly cut and bruised, but his injuries are not believed to be fatal.

The railroad people think the switch probably was misplaced by miscreants, with the intention of causing a wreck.

SCHOOL QUESTION IN KANSAS.

Objection to a Text Book Which Says Greenbacks Are Not Money.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 7.—The new State Commission of Kansas created by the last Legislature has discovered that in a text-book adopted for use in the schools these words appear: "Greenbacks are not money; they are simply promises to pay."

Because this theory was not in line with the Populist idea of finance, the State Superintendent, who is a Populist, announced he would not permit the book to be used unless the printer recalled the completed edition and eliminated the words quoted.

The printer has refused to do this, and the Superintendent now proposes to call the commission together again to take action in the case.

WORLD'S GOLD PRODUCTION.

Increase of $35,000,000 Estimated for This Year.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Mr. Preston, the Director of the Mint, estimates the gold production of the world for 1896 to have been $265,000,000; of which sum the United States contributed over $53,000,000. For 1897 it is believed the world's gold product will reach at least $240,000,000, an increase of $35,000,000 over 1896. Mr. Preston furnishes the following table, showing the product of the United States, Australia, South Africa, Russia, Mexico, British India, and Canada for 1896, and the probable output of these countries for 1897:

	1896.	1897.
United States	$53,000,000	$60,000,000
Australia	46,250,000	52,550,000
South Africa	44,000,000	56,000,000
Russia	22,000,000	25,000,000
Mexico	7,000,000	9,000,000
British India	5,800,000	7,000,000
Canada	2,800,000	10,000,000
Totals	$180,850,000	$219,550,000

"That the world's gold product will continue to increase for a number of years to come," says Mr. Preston, "is self-evident, as new mines will be opened up in all parts of the world and with the improved appliances and methods for extracting the gold contained in the ores, it is believed that by the close of the present century the world's annual gold product will exceed $300,000,000."

Pursued a Cruel Driver.

Sigmund E. Halberstadt, a wealthy exporter of 66 Broad Street, while waiting for a train yesterday at the Grand Central Station, saw James Jordan of 239 East Forty-second Street beating a horse attached to an express wagon. Mr. Halberstadt protested against his cruelty and received a surly answer. The express driver started away, and Mr. Halberstadt hired a cab and gave chase. After a race as far as the Hotel Imperial, in Broadway, Jordan was arrested. Mr. Halberstadt canceled a social engagement at his New Rochelle home in order to prosecute the driver in Jefferson Market Court to-day.

Conscience Money from Springfield.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The Secretary of the Treasury has received a conscience contribution of $10 in an envelope postmarked Springfield, Mass.

FIFTY-SIX PERSONS KILLED.

Twenty-five Fatally Wounded by an Explosion at a Cartridge Factory in Rustchuk, Bulgaria.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Aug. 7.—A most disastrous explosion occurred yesterday at the cartridge factory of Rustchuk, on the Danube, 139 miles northwest of Varna.

Of the 300 boys and girls employed in the factory, 56 are known to have been killed, the bodies of that number having been recovered; while 25 are so badly injured that their recovery is impossible, and 30 others, less seriously hurt, are now in the hospitals. A majority of the remainder of the employes suffered minor injuries, the number of those who escaped unhurt being very small.

Most of those who lost their lives were either blown to pieces or drowned in the Danube.

A second powder depot, situated near the building in which the explosion occurred, narrowly escaped destruction.

Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, on receipt of the news of the disaster, visited the sufferers from the explosion, who had been taken to the hospital, and caused money to be distributed to the families of the victims.

BODY DESTROYED BY POTASH.

Experiment Tried in Chicago by the Prosecution in the Case of Adolph Luetgert.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—The experiment of destroying a human body by the use of crude potash was successfully carried out to-day. The body was destroyed in two hours, with the exception of a few small splinters of bone. Of the fleshy substance only a small quantity of fluid about the consistency of molasses remained. The experiment was made under the orders of the prosecution in the case of Adolph Luetgert, the rich sausage manufacturer who is charged with murdering his wife and disposing of her body in the vats at his factory.

The theory of the prosecution was that Luetgert placed the body of his wife in a solution of crude potash and cold water, raised the solution to boiling point, and destroyed all traces of his alleged crime. A few small bones were said to have been found in a vat in the factory. The state has wound a complete web of circumstantial evidence about the sausage maker, but the fact that a body could be thus destroyed has been disputed. To-day's test settles that point beyond a doubt. The cadaver was cut up, placed in the solution, the fire started, and in a short time the flesh had completely dissolved. The frame did not melt so quickly, but at the end of two hours nothing remained except a few splinters and a small amount of fluid.

The attorneys for the State were entirely satisfied with the test and believe the last link in the chain of circumstances has been found to convict Luetgert of his alleged crime.

STRIKE ON CHICAGO SCHOOLS.

Attempt to Force the Board of Education to Recognize Union Labor.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—Union workmen employed on the forty-seven school buildings in course of erection in Chicago will be ordered on strike Monday morning.

The Building Trades Council has decided on this action in the hope of forcing the Board of Education to recognize organized labor. Two thousand workmen will be involved.

UTAH SILVER MINES CLOSED.

The Ontario and Daly Affected by the Recent Decline.

PARK CITY, Utah, Aug. 7.—Superintendent Chambers of the Ontario and Daly mines to-day received a telegram from New York to close down both mines at once owing to the recent decline in silver. These are two of the largest silver mines in the State, and give employment to about 700 men. The Ontario mine is one of the greatest producers in the country, and has been in active operation for twenty years, and has paid about $13,500,000 in dividends. It is asserted that these mines cannot be worked with profit at the present price of silver.

WARRANT FOR "BUFFALO BILL."

Charged that He Did Not Take Out a Pennsylvania License for His Show.

READING, Penn., Aug. 7.—County Detective Bauknecht left here for Williamsport this evening with a warrant for Col. William F. Cody, (Buffalo Bill.) Detective William Y. Lyon, who swore out the information, charges that Col. Cody has not taken out the license required by the State of Pennsylvania for giving exhibitions like the Wild West, and he will sue for the amount of the license—$1,000.

Several days ago Col. Cody was arrested by the same officer for not paying the full amount of the city license, as claimed by Lyon, although Buffalo Bill paid to City Treasurer Young all the latter demanded.

A BIRTHDAY AT 101.

Friends of Elijah Boulder Glenn Call on Him at His Newark Home.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 7.—Elijah Boulder Glenn, Newark's oldest citizen, celebrated his one hundred and first birthday to-day. Many friends called to congratulate him at his home, 135 Elm Street, and every time the man ventured on the streets he was obliged to hold impromptu levees. Mr. Glenn was very well, except for some pains in the head, which have been bothering him lately.

Mr. Glenn was born at Carpenter's Point, near Baltimore, Md. He served in both the wars of 1812 and the Civil War. He voted for James Monroe in 1820, and has voted for every Democratic Presidential candidate since. Mr. Glenn has a letter from William J. Bryan, thanking him for voting for him.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The weather conditions are moderate over the whole country. Heavy showers have occurred in the South Atlantic States. Charleston reports in the past twenty-four hours 2.24 and Augusta 2.54 inches of rain. The temperature is high off the Middle Atlantic and Middle Pacific coasts and is relatively lower over Manitoba. The temperature has remained stationary in all districts.

Fair weather may be expected in the North and Middle Atlantic States and the lower lake region, clearing in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, increasing cloudiness and showers in the upper lake region, the Upper and Middle Mississippi and Middle and Lower Missouri Valleys.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	73	66	67
6 A. M.	74	68	68
9 A. M.	80	72	73
12 M.	86	78	79
4 P. M.	74	78	81
6 P. M.	87	75	78
9 P. M.	79	71	76
12 P. M.	75	70	73

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	74⅞
Weather Bureau	73
Corresponding date 1896	80
Corresponding date for last twenty years	73

Rockwood's Artistic Cabinet Photographs, $6 per dozen. Ground floor, 1,440 Broadway.—Adv.

MURDER PLOT AT CORNING

Moses E. Banks, a Produce Deal

TOMBS WALL FALLS DOWN

Crash Almost Created a Panic Among the Prisoners Who Had Been Asleep.

QUIETED WITH DIFFICULTY

Thorn Was Badly Frightened—Residents of the Neighborhood Thought It an Earthquake and Ran to the Scene—No One Was Injured.

Shortly after 11 o'clock last night, the people living in the vicinity of the Tombs Prison were startled by a terrific crash. The ground trembled and the thought of an earthquake suggested itself. Men and women from all directions ran toward the Tombs to learn what had happened, and they found a large gang of laborers working under Contractors Refrano and Brown had thrown over the Centre Street wall. It was 50 feet long and 60 feet in height. The mass of stone and mortar weighed over 100 tons.

There were 267 prisoners in the jail, including 29 women. They had mostly retired when the crash of the falling walls shook the prison from one end to the other. They jumped up and created an awful din, thinking the prison was falling down. Thorn, the man under indictment for the killing of Guldensuppe, jumped from his cot, and called loudly to Keeper Flynn. He was white with fear, and his knees trembled.

"I thought sure the building was going over," he said. He was assured that there was no danger, and he returned to his sleep.

Mrs. Nack paid no more attention to the shock than she would to a pin falling. When asked by the matron if she was frightened she carelessly replied that she was not, and that she is "getting accustomed to almost everything."

The prisoners would not accept the explanation of the falling walls, and insisted that they were in danger. It was a long time before they were quieted.

Warden Fallon said he has about 600 prisoners in the Tombs as a rule this time of the year. He was grateful to think he had so few last night. The workmen do not usually work at night in tearing down the old building, but the walls were unsafe, and they concluded to throw them over. This was accomplished after much labor, and with the aid of jacks.

MURDERED IN SIXTEENTH ST.

Louis Bawlasek Set Upon by Three Assailants and Beaten to Death Shortly After Midnight.

In Sixteenth Street, within two doors of First Avenue, a man was beaten to death by three others at 12:15 o'clock this morning. The dead man was identified as Louis Bawlasek, thirty-five years old, a ladies' tailor, of 266 Avenue B. His assailants escaped.

An Italian barber, who lives near the corner named, was looking from his window and saw a man walking slowly along the street. Three other men suddenly came upon him. Then there was a confusion of cries. The barber saw the three men were beating the other over the head, but he could not tell, because of the darkness, whether they held any weapons in their hands.

The barber rushed from his place with a club, and with this he pounded on the sidewalk in the hope of attracting the attention of the policeman on the post. At the same time he called loudly for help.

Patrolman Murphy of the East Twenty-second Street Station ran up the street just in time to see the three men run in an opposite direction. On the pavement the man who had been beaten was lying.

John O'Grady, who lives in the neighborhood, reached the fallen man before the policeman. He saw that the man was unconscious after he had raised him up and spoken to him. His head and face were covered with blood.

The policeman, after he had seen the three men disappear in the darkness, hurried away and summoned an ambulance from Bellevue Hospital. Before Ambulance Surgeon Wilson responded the man was dead.

Detective Snyder of the Central Office arrested Daniel Kennedy, twenty-two years old, of 423 East Fifteenth Street, on suspicion of being concerned in the killing of Bawlasek.

CONTROL OF GREEK FINANCES.

The Cologne Gazette Says Germany's Proposal Has Been Accepted by the Powers.

BERLIN, Aug. 7.—The Cologne Gazette says that the proposal of Germany for European control of Greek finances has been accepted by the powers. The plan proposed provides for a commission, which shall administer certain sources of Greek revenue, the income from which will be applied to the payment of the indemnity to Turkey and of various European loans.

The commission will have no control of other cources of Greek revenue, or of the State finances. The clause containing the proposal is worded in a manner showing consideration for the feelings of the Greek people.

PARIS EXPOSITION PROJECTS.

One Hundred Are Submitted, but None Are Considered Practicable.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—A hundred projects for attractions for the Paris Exposition of 1900 were submitted to the committee to-day. They included the building of a copy of Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty, in New York Harbor, 600 feet high; the construction of a restaurant under water, to be built of glass; an enormous vertical screw with a pair, lifted as a café; a reproduction of the Trojan Horse capable of holding 1,000 persons, and plans for lifting the Eiffel Tower with a spiral railway and a toboggan chute.

The committee decided that none of the schemes was practicable.

BUGGY RUN DOWN BY TRAIN.

Two Persons Killed and One Badly Injured at Estills Springs, Tenn.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 7.—The engine of a passenger train of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad to-day struck a buggy at Estills Springs, in which were seated Edward King of Winchester, Tenn.; Herbert Nicholson of Decherd, and J. L. Oliver of Estills Springs, at a railroad crossing. King and Nicholson were both killed outright, and Oliver had a narrow escape, being frightfully bruised, cut about the face and head. All the persons are prominent young men.

The Ages of Murderers.

ALBANY, Aug. 7.—From statistics prepared by Charles N. Baker, Chief Clerk of the State Department of Prisons, the fact appears that criminal tendency is most strongly manifested at the age of twenty-nine years. Mr. Baker is preparing an exhaustive table to demonstrate this fact, and has already completed the statistics relative to criminals serving life sentences for murder. This shows that the most crimes of this nature are committed at the ages of twenty-two, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, and forty-five, a peculiarity being that the average between twenty-nine and forty-five is low. The youngest of these murderers was fifteen and the oldest seventy when they committed the crimes.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

FRANKLINVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 7.—The cheese-box factory was burned last night; origin of fire unknown. The loss was $6,000, insurance $3,500.

LANCASTER, Penn., Aug. 7.—The tobacco warehouse and shed, a frame structure of 120 by 100 feet, belonging to Cyrus Strickler, at Cresswell, this county, was destroyed by first last night, together with 400 cases of tobacco. Loss about $40,000, partially insured.

EFFECT OF HEAT

Peculiar Difficulties of a Gardenville Woman.

GARDENVILLE, N. Y.—"For years I have been troubled with my stomach. The least heat would make me feel sick, and in the morning I felt worse than when I went to bed. My face was broken out with pimples, and I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. I have not been troubled with my stomach since using this medicine, and my skin is now clear." LAURA GOEHLE, Box 113.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

J. NICHOLAS BROWN TO WED.

NEWPORT, Aug. 7.—The engagement of J. Nicholas Brown of Providence to Miss N. Nattalie Dresser, daughter of the late Mr. G. W. Dresser, was announced here this morning.

Both persons are well known, both in Newport and New York society. Mr. J. Nicholas Brown is probably one of the best-known of Newport cottagers, and is identified with many of the leading social organizations here and in Providence, where he stands high in the esteem of the people, as he is prominently identified with a number of its leading business corporations and charitable institutions.

Miss Dresser, who is one of four sisters, is now the guest of Mrs. David King at Kingscote. Mr. Brown was recently elected Secretary and Treasurer of the Sporting Beach Association. Mr. Brown has long held a prominent position, both on account of his character and attainments and, too, because of the prominence which his family has for generations enjoyed in Rhode Island. His pedigree takes him back to the close of the seventeenth century.

His paternal ancestor, the Rev. Chad Brown, was born on the England in 1600, and, with his wife, Elizabeth, and the four children, sailed in the ship Martin in July, 1638, following closely upon the footsteps of Roger Williams, the founder of this State, and, with that apostle of freedom of speech and religion, was destined to take an active and never-to-be-forgotten part in molding the religious and educational destinies of the Providence plantations.

Miss Dresser, after the death of her parents, resided with her grandmother, Mrs. Leroy, until the latter's death, but since then has lived with her brother, Daniel Leroy Dresser of New York, principal owner in the Narragansett Web Company of this city.

AT THE HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE—Judge Jonathan Stewart, Chambersburg, Penn.; Edward Ingersoll Smith, Philadelphia.

GILSEY—J. H. Hamlin, Norfolk, Va.

GRAND—A. S. Blackledge, Indianapolis.

HOFFMAN—J. S. Coleman, San Francisco; ex-Paymaster Leonard Chesny, United States Navy.

HOLLAND HOUSE — Thomas Nelson Page, Washington.

IMPERIAL—E. Jones, Birmingham, England.

MANHATTAN—D. M. Ferry, Jr., Detroit; Judge A. G. Wyman, Boston.

MURRAY HILL—William R. Harper, Chicago; Count M. Michiel, Italy; Judge George A. Curnahan, Rochester; ex-Speaker of Assembly James M. E. O'Grady, Rochester; Attorney General F. Stewart Tupper, Manitoba; T. Lewes, Ottawa, Canada; Baron von der Gattz, Peking, China; State Bank Examiner F. D. Kilbourn, Malone.

NORMANDIE—W. A. Roebling, Trenton.

PLAZA—Oliver T. Morton, Chicago.

ST. DENIS—Samuel W. Burdett, Washington; Dr. John A. McGill, Chicago; G. T. Fitch, Shanghai, China.

UNION SQUARE—W. H. Hardy, Nottingham, England, and Ramero Carrere, Cienfuegos, Cuba.

WALDORF—Count A. Desseoffy, Austria; W. H. Garrett, Toronto.

WINDSOR—H. Lisboa and family, Japan.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Allentown, Penn.—H. Leh & Co.; J. Leh, notions and shoes; Gilsey House.

Americus, Ga.—D. Pearlman, notions; Colonnade Hotel.

Chattahooga, Tenn.—Davidson & Son.; A. C. Davidson, clothing; St. Cloud Hotel.

Chicago, Ill.—Mandell Brothers; J. J. Coyne, notions, 55 Franklin Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Marshall, Field & Co.; Miss Gilmore, ladies' and infants' wear, 104 Worth Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Pfaelzer, Sutton & Co.; L. Mayer, clothing; Hotel Metropole.

Cleveland, Ohio; Printz, Beiderman & Co.; M. Printz, cloaks and suits; Hotel Metropole.

Denver, Col.; Daniels & Fisher; W. R. Owen, ladies' wear; 56 Worth Street; Hoffman House.

Gadsden, Ala.; Herzberg Brothers; L. Herzberg, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Frank & Hagerdorn; F. Frank, clothing; Hotel Vendome.

Lincoln, Neb.; Miller & Paine; E. J. Roth, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Metropole.

Little Rock, Ark.; M. M. Cohn & Co.; M. M. Cohn, clothing and shoes; Belvedere House.

Memphis, Tenn.; I. Goldsmith & Brother; M. B. Johns, ladies' and infants' wear and millinery; Union Square Hotel.

Montgomery, Ala.—S. Loeb, dry goods and shoes; Everett House.

Murfreesboro, Tenn.—Rosenfeld Brothers; L. Rosenfeld, hats, caps, and clothing; Hotel Barthold.

Omaha, Neb.—Hayden Brothers; P. H. Johnson, notions and laces; Hotel Albert.

Saginaw, Mich.—Saginaw Dry Goods Company; C. H. Dennison, carpets and upholstery goods; New Amsterdam Hotel.

San Francisco, Cal.—Kelly & Tilbes; J. Menton, millinery; 26 West Houston Street.

Springfield, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; H. G. Rogers, carpets; 2 Walker Street.

St. Louis, Mo.—Rice, Stix & Co.; L. L. Salveter, white goods; 53 Franklin Street; Gerlach Hotel.

D. Crawford & Co.—S. G. Deveaux, ribbons and umbrellas; 115 Worth Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Hess & Meiser; W. E. Hess, furnishing goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Gilmore & Ruhl; J. G Gilmore, clothing; Gilsey House.

St. Paul, Minn.; Field, Schlick & Co.; J. G. Morrisey, cloaks, and suits; Hotel Manhattan.

Syracuse, N. Y.—E. W. Edwards & Sons; J. Hogan, domestics; Hotel Manhattan.

Waco, Texas.—Neumayer & Marx; S. Neumayer, clothing and shoes; St. Cloud Hotel.

VALUE OF BONDS ATTACKED.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 7.—The Knickerbocker Trust Company of New York, as trustee for $10,000,000 of the bonds of the Cleveland, Canton and Southern Railway, filed a cross bill in the United States Court to-day, in a suit in which the road defends a foreclosure proceeding brought by the International Trust Company.

The Knickerbocker Company attacks the validity of the $2,000,000 in bonds represented by the International, and of which $200,000 are held by the National of New Bedford, Mass., in whose interest the suit was brought.

The Knickerbocker's cross bill alleges invalidity, on the ground that when these bonds were issued, in 1887, the authorized stock of the company was but $200,000. Under the law of Ohio an issue greater than the authorized stock is illegal.

To Extend Mail Car System.

The special commission appointed to investigate and devise a plan to relieve the congestion of mails at the General Post Office completed its work yesterday. None of the commission would talk of the results of the investigation, but it is understood that more mail surface cars are recommended, and increases in the Railway Mail Service, establishment of branches, and sub-stations also. The suggestion may be made that much time could be saved if arrangements were made with the Metropolitan Traction Company for dispatching cars over the Fourth, Sixth, and Eighth Avenue surface roads.

Emil Erb Shot by His Son.

The police of the Twenty-second Precinct were informed by the surgeons of Bellevue Hospital last night that they had made a request to the Coroner to take the statement of Emil Erb, who was supposed to have been accidentally shot by his son yesterday while he was showing him how to use a revolver. Erb may die.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.

12:45 A. M.—70 Lexington Avenue; F. T. Gill; damage, $100.

1:45 A. M.—25 West Street; Michael Borsford; damage, $25.

1:25 A. M.—143 East Twenty-sixth Street; Julia Tarrey; damage, $50.

6:15 A. M.—145 West Thirtieth Street; William Burke; damage, $25.

7:50 A. M.—48 Attorney Street; Harris Horwitz; damage slight.

4:10 P. M.—47 Laight Street; Charles Bacholle; damage slight.

7 P. M.—431 Lenox Avenue; Margaret Hickersen; damage slight.

7:15 P. M.—118 West One Hundred and Ninth Street; David Chrystle; damage, $100.

7:45 P. M.—1,532 Third Avenue; Thomas Dillon; damage, $1,500.

9:15 P. M.—321 West Sixty-seventh Street; Joseph Peeney; damage, $25.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	5:03	Sun sets	7:07	Moon sets 12:05

High Water—This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	3:28	Gov. Isl'd	3:34	H. Gate
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	8:52	Gov. Isl'd	4:17	H. Gate

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) AUG. 8.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Ems, Genoa	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

TUESDAY, AUG. 10.

Alliance, Colon	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
El Mar, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Panama, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Saale, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Seminole, Charleston		3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 11.

Bremen, Bremen		12:00 M.
El Dorado, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Germanic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Madiano, Bermuda	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Kensington, Antwerp	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Vigilancia, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

*Time supplementary mails close at General Post Office. Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Belgic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 8 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Olympic, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Aug. 18 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 14 at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Aug. 16 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per steamship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 25 at 6:30 P. M.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) AUG. 8.

Cherokee, Jacksonville, Aug. 5.
El Dorado, New Orleans, Aug. 3.
Laughton, Shields, July 23.
Orinoco, Bermuda, Aug. 5.
Seminole, Jacksonville, Aug. 5.

MONDAY, AUG. 9.

Anchoria, Glasgow, July 29.
Arkadia, Puerto Rico, Aug. 3.
Colorado, Brunswick, Aug. 6.
Gate City, Savannah, Aug. 6.
Georgic, Liverpool, July 30.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Aug. 4.
Mohican, Swansea, July 27.
Orange Prince, Shields, July 26.
Seguranca, Havana, Aug. 5.

TUESDAY, AUG. 10.

City of Birmingham, Savannah, Aug. 7.
Delphic, London, July 31.
El Sud, New Orleans, Aug. 5.
Mississippi, London, July 29.
Victoria, Gibraltar, July 27.
Werra, Gibraltar, Aug. 2.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 11.

Advance, Colon, Aug. 4.
Circassian Prince, Shields, July 28.
Leona, Galveston, Aug. 5.
Pisa, Havre, July 28.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Aug. 4.
Yumuri, Havana, Aug. 7.

THURSDAY, AUG. 12.

El Paso, New Orleans, Aug. 7.
H. H. Meier, Bremen, July 31.
Livonia, Glasgow, July 31.
Trave, Bremen, Aug. 3.

FRIDAY, AUG. 13.

Aladdin, Gibraltar, July 30.
Campania, Liverpool, Aug. 7.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg, Aug. 5.
Jersey City, Swansea, July 30.
Matteawan, Galveston, Aug. 6.
Paris, Southampton, Aug. 7.

Arrived.

SS Obdam, (Dutch,) Roggeveen, Rotterdam July 28 and Boulogne 29, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

SS Cienfuegos, (Span.,) Astenzia, Cienfuegos July 30, with mdse. and passenger to J. M. Ceballos & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:15 A. M.

SS Istria, (Aust.,) Suttora, Trieste, &c., June 25, with mdse. to Hirzel, Feltmann & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:40 A. M.

SS Jamestown, Boaz, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Venezuela, Hopkins, Porto Cabello July 29, Curacao 31, and Laguayra Aug. 1, with mdse. and passengers to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 1:38 P. M.

SS Situria, (Br.,) Ferguson, Liverpool July 31 and Queenstown Aug. 1, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:32 A. M.

SS Barcelona, (Span.,) Janreguizar, Vera Cruz July 29, with mdse., in transit for Santander, Spain—vessel to E. Puig & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 A. M. Held in Quarantine for disinfection.

SS Chattahoochee, Lewis, Savannah Aug. 4, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

Ship Law Hill of Dundee, Coss, Chittagong 163 days, with jute to order—vessel to Bennett, Walsh & Co.

SS Valencia, Sillings, Cienfuegos July 29, Santiago 31, and Nassau Aug. 3, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:40 A. M.

SS Lucigen, (Br.,) Brown, Hamburg July 22, in ballast to C. H. Randebrock. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 P. M.

Bark Johanna, (Dutch,) Batavia Feb. 3 via St. Michael's July 16. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 6:40 P. M.

SS La Normandie, (Fr.,) Deloncle, Havre July 31, with mdse. and passengers to A. Forget. Reported south of Fire Island at 10:45 P. M.

WIND.—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Aug. 7, at 9:30 P. M.—Wind south, blowing a light breeze; clear.

Sailed.

SS Schleswig, (Ger.,) for Inagua, &c.
SS Buffalo, (Br.,) for Hull.
SS Manitoba, (Br.,) for London.
SS Maasdam, (Dutch,) for Rotterdam via Boulogne.
SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) for Havre.
SS Cufic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Persia, (Ger.,) for Hamburg.
SS Alleghany, (Br.,) for Kingston, &c.
SS Lucania, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Kitty, (Nor.,) for Cape Haitien, &c.
SS Yucatan, for Havana, &c.
SS Roman Prince, (Br.,) for Macelo, Santos, &c.
SS Prinz Willem II., (Ger.,) for Haiti, &c.
SS Alleghany, (Br.,) for Kingston, &c.
SS Buffalo, (Br.,) for Hull.
SS Kitty, (Nor.,) for Cape Haitien, &c.
SS Maasdam, (Dutch,) for Rotterdam via Boulogne.
SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) for Havre.
SS Cufic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Persia, (Ger.,) for Hamburg.
SS Alleghany, (Br.,) for Kingston, &c.
SS Lucania, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Kitty, (Nor.,) for Cape Haitien, &c.
SS Yucatan, for Havana, &c.
SS Roman Prince, (Br.,) for Macelo, Santos, &c.
SS Prinz Willem II., (Ger.,) for Haiti, &c.
SS Schleswig, (Ger.,) for Inagua, &c.
SS Buffalo, (Br.,) for Hull.
SS Manitoba, (Br.,) for London

SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR

First Day of Supplementary Practice for Marksmen and Sharpshooters Largely Attended.

A GOOD SHOWING WAS MADE

Of Over 500 Entries 205 Qualified as Marksmen and 53 as Sharpshooters—The Seventh Regiment Leads—New Rules Rigidly Enforced.

Supplementary practice for the members of the National Guard of the State of New York commenced yesterday at Creedmoor, L. I., and more than 500 soldiers took advantage of the ideal weather to qualify as marksmen and, if possible, attain the coveted badge of sharpshooter. The men who had failed to qualify during the regular practicing season or who had been unable to be present with their regiments had an opportunity to qualify yesterday, but they were at a disadvantage, owing to the absence of the regular coaches.

Nevertheless a good showing was made. Two hundred and five men qualified as marksmen, and 53 made scores high enough on the 500 and 600 yard ranges to earn the title sharpshooter. The showing of the sharpshooters was regarded as particularly good, considering the more stringent rules made to govern this branch of rifle practice. While in former years a man could shoot as long as he pleased in the 600-yard range until he made the requisite score, this year the limit was ten shots, and if he failed he had to commence again at the 500-yard range.

The Seventh Regiment led the rest with a record of 16 sharpshooters out of about 50 entries, and every man who tried for the marksman's badge got it, notwithstanding the absence of the Inspector of Rifle Practice and coaches.

In the absence of Brig. Gen. Kirby, Major N. B. Thurston superintended the shooting, and the rules were rigidly enforced. This caused quite a little grumbling on the part of some men who had been used to the old ways of supplementary practice, and protests were loud and long, but they availed little.

Only one officer qualified as a marksman with the pistol. He was Lieut. R. H. Sayre of Squadron A, and he made a good showing, scoring a total of 40 in five shots, each at 25 and 45 yards.

The summary follows:

Seventh Regiment.

MARKSMEN.

	200 Yards.	300 Yards.	Total.
Corp. E. D. Hewitt, Co. B	4 2 3 3 4—16	2 3 4 4 3—16	32
Corp. E. P. Fowler, Co. B	3 4 4 4 5—20	4 5 3 5 5—22	42
Private E. C. Schoonmaker, Co. D	3 3 4 4 5—19	3 3 4 4 4—18	37
Private A. S. Valuable, Co. K	4 4 3 5 2—18	3 4 2 4 4—17	35
Private B. A. Kellogg, Co. G	4 3 3 4 3—17	4 4 3 3 3—18	35
Private H. K. Green, Co. A	4 4 4 4 5—21	4 4 4 4 5—21	42
Private J. E. Pye, Co. B	4 5 3 3 4—19	3 4 4 2 3—16	35
Private A. Douglas, Co. K	3 2 4 4 3—16	4 3 4 3 3—17	33
Private H. Williams, Co. H	4 3 4 4 4—19	4 4 5 2 0—15	34
Private H. Morris, Co. D	5 4 3 4 2—18	3 2 5 4 0—14	32
Private C. M. Lenore, Co. H	3 3 4 4 4—18	0 3 4 4 4—15	33
Private F. C. Pollard, Co. D	3 3 3 3 3—15	4 4 3 4 4—19	34
Private W. F. Robertson, Co. D	4 4 3 4 4—19	4 0 4 3 3—14	33

SHARPSHOOTERS.

	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	Total.
Q. M. Sergt. T. J. Conroy, Co. A	4 5 3 5 5—22	5 4 4 4 4—21	43
Corp. J. R. Stewart, Co. B	5 3 5 4 4—21	5 4 3 5 4—21	42
Corp. F. W. Perkins, Co. F	5 4 4 5 4—22	3 4 4 5 5—20	42
Corp. G. H. Fraser, Co. B	5 5 5 5 4—24	3 4 5 4 4—20	44
Corp. W. S. Burrell, Co. G	5 2 5 5 4—21	5 4 4 4 5—23	44
Private W. N. Bavier, Co. C	5 5 5 5 5—25	4 4 4 2 4—18	43
Private M. Uhl, Co. C	4 4 5 5 5—23	4 4 5 4 4—21	44
Private E. S. Coy, Co. D	5 5 4 5 4—23	4 4 5 5 2—21	43
Private N. Leask, Co. D	5 3 5 5 3—23	4 4 3 4 3—19	42
Corp. O. Smith, Co. K	4 5 4 5 4—22	3 4 4 4 5—20	42
Private F. C. Newcombe, Co. K	5 4 5 4 5—23	2 5 4 4 5—20	43
Corp. W. H. Ford, Jr., Co. A	5 5 5 4 4—23	5 4 5 4 5—23	46
Corp. E. P. Fowler, Co. B	5 5 5 5 5—25	4 5 4 4 3—20	45
Private A. E. Wells, Co. E	5 5 5 4 4—23	5 5 4 4 4—22	45
Private E. Steiger, Jr., Co. C	3 5 5 5 5—23	5 4 5 4 3—21	44
Lance Corp. L. H. Lance, Co. D	5 5 5 4 5—24	4 4 5 4 4—21	45

Eighth Regiment.

MARKSMEN.

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	Total.
Private M. Friedlander, Co. B	3 4 3 2 5—17	3 4 3 2 2—14	31
Private C. V. Hillebrandt, Co. B	4 4 3 4 4—19	5 0 4 2 3—14	33
Private S. Gemmer, Company H	4 4 4 4 4—20	4 3 0 2 2—11	31
Private E. Max, Company F	2 3 4 4 2—15	4 2 3 4 3—16	31
Private H. Ross, Company H	2 3 3 3 4—15	4 3 3 5 4—19	34
Private W. A. Covney, Company H	3 4 4 4 4—19	3 5 5 3 0—16	35
Private E. Cunningham, Co H	4 5 3 4 4—20	3 0 3 4 2—12	32
Private G. W. Geyer, Company H	4 2 4 3 3—16	4 3 0 5 4—16	32
Corp. S. Van Bierkow, Company F	4 5 4 4 4—21	4 4 4 0 2—14	35
Private J. Pertell, Company H	2 4 3 4 3—16	4 2 3 4 3—16	32
Private M. Gutman, Company H	2 5 5 5 4—21	0 0 3 4 3—10	31
Private R. K. Kaufman, Company H	3 4 3 4 4—17	5 3 3 3 0—14	31
Private E. J. Wurmbemberg, Co. H	4 5 3 3 4—19	2 4 2 4 3—15	34
Private E. Gottfried, Co. A	3 4 3 3 4—17	4 4 4 5 4—21	38
Private C. O'Malley, Co. B	4 4 4 3 4—19	2 3 3 3 4—15	34
Private D. Diamond, Co. A	4 2 4 3 4—17	3 4 3 3 4—17	34
Private H. Ward, Co. D	3 4 5 3 2—17	3 5 0 3 4—15	32
Private L. Bustein, Co. D	4 4 4 4 3—19	5 0 4 3 3—15	34
Private P. Devine, Co. H	3 4 4 3 2—16	3 3 3 4 3—16	32
Private F. F. Farrell, Co. H	5 4 0 4 4—17	4 4 2 5 4—19	36
Private A. Berman, Co. A	3 3 5 5 4—20	4 4 3 5 2—18	38
Private D. Jacobs, Co. F	4 4 4 3 3—19	3 4 3 3 4—17	36
Private W. Fisher, Co. F	4 4 2 4 4—18	4 3 4 0 4—15	33
Private R. Hamburger, Co. D	4 4 4 3 3—18	2 2 5 3 3—15	33
Corp. W. P. Duff, Co. H	4 2 3 3 4—16	0 5 3 4 4—16	32
Corp. F. Seelig, Co. H	5 4 4 3 3—19	3 2 3 4 0—12	31
Private J. Mitchell, Co. D	4 3 4 2 4—20	4 0 3 2 2—11	31
Private N. J. O'Brien, Co. A	3 5 4 3 5—20	3 4 3 0 0—10	30
Private W. Malone, Co. D	4 4 4 4 4—20	4 3 4 2 3—16	36
Private M. Neuman, Co. H	3 4 4 4 3—18	3 4 4 3 2—16	34
Private C. C. Corbusier, Co. F	4 4 3 3 3—18	3 3 2 4 3—15	33

SHARPSHOOTERS.

	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	Total.
Q. M. Sergt. N. M. Stern, N. C. S	5 4 4 5 4—22	5 3 4 4 4—20	42

Ninth Regiment.

MARKSMEN.

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	Total.
First Sergt. E. W. Watkins, Co. B	0 4 3 5 5—17	0 5 4 3 3—15	32
Corp. F. Spalding, Co. B	3 2 4 2 5—16	3 2 3 3 4—15	31
Private A. Watz, Co. B	3 2 3 4 4—16	2 2 4 4 2—14	30
Private J. Kirby, Co. B	3 2 4 4 2—15	4 4 3 4 4—19	34
Private G. Huttemann, Co. B	5 3 4 0 4—16	3 0 5 4 3—15	31
Private A. Engel, Co. E	4 3 5 3 4—19	3 0 3 4 3—13	32
Private J. Mintes, Co. B	4 4 2 2 3—15	3 2 4 3 4—16	31
Private J. J. Riley, Co. E	3 4 4 4 3—18	2 0 4 4 4—14	32
Private W. Boettcher, Co. E	4 3 3 4 3—17	3 4 0 4 3—14	31
Private J. Watt, Co. K	4 3 3 3 3—16	3 3 4 4 2—16	32
Private W. Helferlick, Co. I	4 4 3 3 3—17	4 0 4 4 2—14	31
Private F. Fricke, Co. E	3 5 4 4 3—19	0 4 2 2 5—18	32
Private J. Ritt, Co. K	4 2 4 3 2—15	4 3 3 3 4—17	32
Sergt. H. Batt, Co. I	3 3 3 2 4—15	2 4 4 3 3—16	31
Private G. W. Otten, Co. A	4 2 3 4 3—16	4 3 4 3 3—17	33
Private F. C. Gilpin, Co. A	3 4 3 3 4—17	4 3 0 3 4—14	31
Sergt. C. W. Fox, Co. E	3 3 4 4 5—19	3 4 0 3 3—13	32
Private E. W. Jones, Co. A	4 0 4 3 5—16	3 3 3 3 2—14	30
Private P. A. Cassidy, Co. B	4 4 3 4 4—19	0 4 2 3 3—12	31

SHARPSHOOTERS.

	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	Total.
Capt. S. S. O'Connor, Co. A	4 4 4 5 4—21	4 4 5 4 4—21	42
Capt. C. A. Coan, staff	4 5 5 4 2—20	5 4 4 4 5—22	42

Twelfth Regiment.

MARKSMEN.

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	Total.
Private F. Clark, Co. G	3 3 5 5 4—20	2 3 5 4 2—16	36
Private J. Kitchale, Co. K	2 3 4 4 3—16	0 5 4 3 4—16	32
Private G. Manoogin, Co. B	5 4 3 5 4—21	5 0 4 2 4—15	36
Private G. W. Clark, Co. K	5 3 5 4 4—21	3 4 0 2 3—12	33
Private J. Bertle, Co. G	5 4 4 4 4—21	3 0 2 3 5—13	34
Private A. Starkowitz, Co. G	5 3 5 3 3—19	2 4 2 3 3—14	33
Private H. Mirogoslan, Co. B	3 4 4 2 3—16	3 5 4 5 0—17	33
Private M. Tashjean, Co. B	4 3 2 3 3—15	3 0 4 4 5—16	31
Private J. Quinn, Co. K	5 3 4 3 5—20	4 3 0 0 3—10	30
Private C. Edwards, Co. K	4 2 3 3 3—15	3 3 4 2 3—15	30
Private H. Mirogoslan, Co. B	3 4 4 2 3—16	3 5 4 5 0—17	33
Private M. Parsiklan, Co. B	4 4 3 4 4—19	4 4 3 0 0—11	30
Private J. Blaney, Co. G	5 3 5 4 5—22	3 4 3 2 4—16	38

SHARPSHOOTERS.

	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	Total.
Lieut. H. S. Clark, staff	4 4 5 4 4—21	4 5 5 3 4—21	42
Sergt. C. Smith, Co. B	5 4 4 5 4—22	5 5 4 4 5—23	45
Sergt. W. S. Lamb, Co. E	5 5 5 5 5—25	5 5 3 4 5—22	47
Ord. Sergt. J. Corrie, N. C. S	4 5 5 4 5—23	5 4 5 4 4—22	45
Corp. H. M. Ahrens, Co. B	4 4 5 5 3—21	4 5 5 4 5—23	44
Private A. B. Van Heusen, Co. B	5 5 4 5 4—23	5 4 4 4 2—19	42
Corp. D. J. Coughlan, Co. B	4 4 4 5 5—22	4 5 5 3 4—21	43

Thirteenth Regiment.

MARKSMEN.

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	Total.
First Sergt. J. J. Scrimgeour, Co. A	5 4 4 3 3—17	3 4 3 5 2—17	34
Corp. C. W. Vickers, Co. A	5 5 5 4 3—22	5 5 4 3 4—21	43
Private S. S. De Vett, Co. A	4 4 4 3 4—19	4 2 2 3 3—14	33
Private F. B. George, Co. A	4 3 4 4 3—18	2 5 3 3 3—16	34
Private J. F. Cooper, Co. D	3 2 5 2 3—15	4 3 3 4 2—16	31
Private C. H. Maneck, Co. D	4 4 4 3 4—19	3 4 2 2 2—13	32
Private E. H. Whitman, Co. H	2 3 4 4 2—15	3 4 4 3 3—17	32
Private G. H. John, Co. H	4 4 4 4 3—19	4 3 4 4 3—18	37
Private W. Protzman, Co. G	3 3 4 3 3—16	4 4 3 3 3—17	33
Private A. Lehman, Co. G	4 3 5 3 0—15	2 2 4 4 5—17	32
Private F. E. Kirby, Co. K	4 4 2 2 3—15	4 0 3 5 4—16	31

SHARPSHOOTERS.

	500 Yards.	600 Yards.	Total.
Private H. Meekes, Co. D	5 5 4 4 5—23	3 4 4 4 5—20	43
Private J. M. Quinnberg, Co. E	2 5 4 4 5—20	5 5 5 4 3—22	42

Fourteenth Regiment.

MARKSMEN.

	200 Yards.	300 Yards.	Total.
First Sergt. G. P. Eldridge, Co. C	5 2 2 3 4—16	3 4 4 3 3—17	33
Private T. A. Hooper, Co. C	2 4 4 5 4—19	3 3 3 3 4—16	35
Q. M. Sergt. G. W. Vernon, Co. C	4 2 5 5 3—19	2 4 3 0 5—14	33
Private W. Garret, Co. C	3 4 4 2 3—16	3 3 4 4 3—17	33
Q. M. Sergt. H. J. P. Bell, N. C. S	4 3 3 4 3—17	3 4 3 3 5—18	35
Private A. J. Thomas, H. C	4 3 3 3 3—16	4 0 3 4 3—14	30

Twenty-second Regiment.

MARKSMEN.

	200 Yards.	300 Yards.	Total.
Sergt. O. Gemunder, Co. D	3 2 3 3 4—15	4 4 4 3 4—19	34
Sergt. H. L. Conklin, Co. A	4 5 4 5 3—21	2 4 0 0 3— 9	30
Corp. J. W. Hollins, Co. E	4 3 5 5 5—22	2 3 0 4 0— 9	31
Corp. F. Puffer, Co. E	5 4 4 3 4—20	4 4 2 3 4—17	37
Private A. J. Benedit, Co. E	4 4 3 4 4—19	0 4 3 4 3—14	33
Private F. R. Miller, Co. C	4 2 3 5 4—18	4 4 2 4 3—17	35
Private A. Ansburg, Co. A	3 2 3 4 3—15	4 3 4 2 3—16	31
Private E. T. Honlan, Co. H	3 4 3 3 4—17	4 4 4 5 4—21	38
Private F. Munken, Co. K	3 2 3 3 4—15	3 3 4 2 3—15	30
Corp. J. A. Hoffman, Co. C	2 4 3 4 4—17	2 5 3 4 3—17	34
Sergt. C. W. Mase, Co. C	4 5 5 4 4—22	3 2 3 3 2—13	35
Private G. H. Greene, Co. C	3 0 5 4 4—16	2 3 4 3 4—16	32
Private F. F. Brink, Co. A	3 2 4 4 4—17	4 4 0 3 4—15	32
Private L. Phillips, Co. F	4 3 5 4 5—21	5 4 3 2 4—18	39
Private E. O. Hopkins, Co. F	3 5 5 3 3—19	3 4 4 4 3—18	37
Private G.T. Raab, Co. A	3 4 3 3 3—16	4 3 2 2 3—14	30
Private G. B. Stuart, Co. A	4 3 4 5 4—20	5 0 3 4 0—12	32
Private H. D. Thurston, Co. A	3 2 4 4 4—17	3 2 4 3 3—15	32
Private F. Warburton, Co. D	3 4 3 4 4—18	3 4 3 3 3—16	34
Private J. Green, Co. F	3 4 4 4 3—18	4 5 4 3 2—16	34
Private J. R. Belding, Co. A	4 4 3 4 3—18	3 3 2 3 4—15	33
Private C. H. Connor, Co. A	4 4 4 3 3—18	4 3 4 3 3—17	35
First Sergt. J. McAllister, Co. D	4 4 4 4 4—20	0 3 3 4 0—10	30
Private J. T. Sweeny, Co. A	4 5 4 4 3—20	4 3 2 0 3—12	32

SHARPSHOOTERS.

	500 Yards.	600 Yards.	Total.
Corp. J. J. Slator, Co. G	5 4 4 4—21	4 4 4 5—21	42
Private C. Dreschler, Co. E	2 4 5 5 5—21	4 5 4 4—21	42
Corp. F. C. Puffer, Co. E	4 5 4 5 3—21	5 4 5 3 5—22	43
Lieut. S. M. Phillips, Co. H	5 4 5 5 5—24	4 4 3 5 3—19	43

Twenty-third Regiment.

MARKSMEN.

	200 yds.	300 yds.	Total.
Corp. F. G. Fischer, Co. F	3 4 5 3 2—17	4 4 3 4 3—18	35
Private F. J. Rowe, Co. F	4 3 3 3 4—17	3 3 3 4 4—18	35
Private W. C. Kimball, Co. A	3 4 3 4 4—18	4 4 4 3 4—19	37
Private F. R. Coffin, Co. A	4 4 4 4 4—20	4 0 3 2 4—13	33
Private H. Crossley, Co. A	4 3 3 4 4—18	0 0 4 5 4—13	31
Private M. Sackman, Co. I	3 2 4 4 5—18	3 2 4 4 3—16	34
Private C. Leach, Co. I	3 3 4 4 2—16	4 5 3 3 5—20	36
Private B. G. Percy, Co. K	4 3 3 4 3—17	0 2 4 5 3—14	31
Private L. Nicholas, Co. C	4 4 3 3 4—18	4 0 4 0 4—12	30
Private J. E. Mullarky, Co. C	4 4 3 3 4—18	2 5 4 4 3—18	36
Private W. H. Matheus, Co. C	3 4 4 8 3—17	4 3 3 2 2—14	31
Sergt. R. Findlay, Co. C	5 4 4 3 4—20	3 4 3 4 3—16	36
Private T. J. Mygatt, Co. A	3 5 4 2 3—17	2 5 3 4 4—18	35
Sergt. George Ball, Co. F	5 4 5 4 5—23	4 4 4 5 5—21	44
Private J. F. Torney, Co. C	4 4 3 4 4—19	3 4 3 2 4—16	35
Private L. D. Fuller, Co. H	3 5 4 2 4—18	3 3 3 4 4—17	35
Private W. D. Slade, Co. K	5 4 4 5 5—23	4 3 3 0 0—10	33

SHARPSHOOTERS.

	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
Q.-Master Sergt W. M. Summers	5 4 5 5 2—21	4 5 4 4 4—21	42
Sergt. G. T. Muse, Co. K	3 5 5 4 3—20	5 4 5 4 4—22	42
Sergt. W. Dubois	5 5 5 4 4—23	4 4 4 3 4—19	42
Corp. R. K. Shepard, Co. K	3 3 4 5 5—20	3 5 5 5 5—23	43
Lieut. R. M. Phillips	5 4 5 5 5—24	4 4 3 5 3—19	43
Private A. Conrow	3 5 5 4 3—20	4 4 5 5 4—22	42

Forty-seventh Regiment.

MARKSMEN.

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	Total.
Private D. A. Sandberg, Co. I	3 3 3 3 3—15	3 4 0 5 4—16	31
Private C. Kerner, Co. K	4 3 3 3 4—18	3 0 4 4 2—13	31
Private P. J. Goetz, Co. D	3 4 3 3 2—15	4 4 4 3 3—18	33
Sergt. W. L. Gandau, Co. G	3 5 4 4 4—20	5 4 4 4 4—21	41
Private C. F. Tubfried, Co. I	3 4 4 2 3—16	4 3 3 3 4—17	33
Private C. H. Marquard, Co. K	4 4 4 3 3—18	4 0 4 4 3—15	33

SHARPSHOOTERS.

	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	Total.
Q. M. Sergt. J. B. Christoffel, Jr.	5 4 4 5 5—23	5 5 5 3 2—20	43

Sixty-ninth Regiment.

MARKSMEN.

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	Total.
Private J. J. Harney, Co. A	3 3 5 2 4—17	4 5 0 0 5—14	31
Private J. H. Talient, Co. I	5 4 3 4 4—20	4 4 3 2 3—16	36
Corp. J. J. Comerford, Co. K	4 4 5 4 5—22	3 2 3 4 3—15	37
Private J. Shaughnessy, Co. I	4 3 4 4 3—18	3 3 3 0 4—13	31
Private M. J. Gallagher, Co. B	3 2 4 4 2—16	3 5 3 3 0—14	30
Corp. P. D. Corcoran, Co. B	4 4 5 0 4—21	0 2 3 3 3—11	32
Sergt. P. Finnegan, Co. K	5 5 5 3 4—22	4 4 0 4 4—16	38

SHARPSHOOTERS.

	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	Total.
Private H. Evans, Co. G	5 5 4 5 5—24	4 5 5 5 5—24	48
Major M. J. Spellman, staff	5 4 4 4 5—21	4 4 3 5 5—21	42

Seventy-first Regiment.

MARKSMEN.

	200 Yards.	300 Yards.	Total.
Corp. B. G. Wager, Co. E	4 0 4 4 3—15	4 4 3 4 5—20	35
Private J. B. Scott, Co. E	4 4 4 5 3—20	0 3 2 3 4—12	32
Private E. J. Pine, Co. D	4 4 5 2 2—16	3 4 3 3 2—15	31
Private G.W. Bang, Co. H	4 4 4 5 4—21	0 0 4 4 2—10	31
Private J. Deffer, Co. I	4 4 3 3 3—17	4 4 4 4 4—20	37
Private E. A. Kelley, Co. A	3 4 3 4 5—19	0 4 2 3 3—12	31
Private L. C. Mars, Co. I	3 3 3 3 5—17	4 3 4 3 3—17	34
Private C. H. Benedict, Co. C	3 5 3 4 4—19	0 3 3 3 3—12	31
Private J. P. Misser, Co. H	3 4 4 3 2—16	4 0 3 3 4—14	30
Private R. C. Hynds, Co. K	4 4 2 4 3—17	2 3 4 4 3—16	33
Private E. Yost, Co. D	4 3 3 0 5—15	2 4 4 3 2—15	30
Private J. F. Kennedy, Co. D	4 2 3 4 2—15	5 3 3 4 2—17	32
Private W. M. Sherer, Co. B	4 3 5 4 3—19	4 0 3 5 4—16	35
First Sergt. W. Longmom, Co. H	5 3 4 3 3—18	4 3 3 2 0—12	30
Private J. M. Glockner, Co. H	3 4 4 3 2—16	4 3 3 2 3—15	31
Private G. C. Davey, Co. C	3 3 4 3 3—16	4 4 4 4 2—18	34
Private J. S. Long, Co. B	5 4 2 4 4—19	4 4 3 0 3—14	33
Private J. W. Jeffrey, Co. B	4 4 4 4 4—20	3 3 0 4 3—13	33
Private F. C. Moore, Co. D	4 4 4 4 4—20	4 2 5 5 4—20	40
Private H. A. Crafin, Co. A	4 4 3 4 3—18	4 4 3 2 2—15	33
Private S. B. Bard, Co. H	4 4 4 2 4—18	3 2 4 3 0—12	30
Private M. Gullilen, Co. K	5 4 3 3 3—18	2 3 2 3 4—14	32

SHARPSHOOTERS.

	500 Yards.	600 Yards.	Total.
Major E. T. T. Marsh, staff	5 4 4 5 3—21	4 4 5 5 3—21	42
Private H. Daube, Co. B	2 4 4 5 5—20	5 4 4 4 5—22	42

Squadron A.

MARKSMEN.

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	Total.
1st Sergt. J. S. Prerlinghuysen, Troop 3	4 5 4 4 3—20	0 0 4 0 3— 7	27
Corp. J. N. Stearns, Troop 3	3 3 4 4 4—18	0 4 0 2 4—10	28
Corp. E. C. Moen, Troop 2	5 3 3 4 3—18	4 4 0 4 3—15	33
Private H. Thomas, Troop 1	4 4 4 3 4—19	0 4 4 3 0—11	30
Private R.M. Lloyd, Troop 1	2 3 4 3 4—16	3 4 4 4 4—19	35
Private H. B. Cannon, Troop 3	5 2 3 4 4—18	4 3 3 5 3—18	36
Private J. H. Iselin, Troop 3	3 4 3 4 4—18	0 4 4 2 4—14	32
Private F. S. Rollins, Troop 2	3 3 3 5 3—17	0 3 2 2 8—10	27
Private J. A. Bates, Troop 2	3 4 4 4 5—20	0 3 4 4 0—11	31
Private W. Patterson, Troop 1	3 4 4 4 4—19	0 4 4 0 2—10	29
Private D. J. De Ferran, Troop 1	4 4 4 4 3—19	3 3 3 5 2—16	35
Private A. C. Smith, Troop 3	5 4 3 2 4—18	3 4 4 4 3—18	36
Private W. L. Beadleston, Troop 3	4 3 4 4 3—18	3 2 4 2 4—15	33
Private P. J. Wurts, Troop 3	4 4 4 4 4—20	3 0 2 0 4— 9	29
Private R. F. Manning, Troop 3	4 4 4 3 5—20	3 4 2 3 4—16	36
Private B. W. Schwab, Troop 3	4 4 3 3 3—17	4 4 4 3 4—19	36
Private H. G. Sanford, Troop 3	5 4 3 3 5—20	0 0 3 4 3—10	30
Private J. S. Hill, Troop 2	4 2 3 5 4—18	3 4 3 0 3—13	31
Private J. Quinby, Jr., Troop 3	4 5 4 4 3—20	3 0 4 2 2—11	31
Private H. W. Fay, Troop 2	4 2 4 4 4—18	3 2 3 2 3—13	31
Private F. W. Cheeseborough, Troop 1	4 0 3 4 4—15	4 4 2 3 4—17	32
Private G. W. Brown, Troop 3	3 3 4 5 4—19	2 2 5 4 4—18	37

SHARPSHOOTERS.

	500 Yds.	Only.	Total.
Capt. L. G. Reed, Troop 3	4 4 4 3 5	4 5 5 5 5	—43
Private W. W. Seymour, Troop 2	4 4 4 5 4	3 5 5 5 5	—43
Capt. H. G. Badgley, Troop 2	5 4 4 4 3	4 5 3 4 4	—40
Private A. L. Robbins, Troop 1	5 5 5 3 5	3 4 3 4 4	—41
Private W. F. Smith, Troop 1	4 5 4 4 5	5 5 3 5 3	—41
Sergt. J. T. Davies, Jr., Troop 3	3 5 5 5 2	3 5 5 5 4	—42

Troop C.

MARKSMEN.

	200 Yards.	300 Yards.	Total.
Sergt. J. C. McLean	4 4 4 4—19	3 0 0 3 3— 9	28
Private A. W. Christopher	3 5 3 4 3—18	3 0 4 2 0— 9	27
Private F. Lane	4 2 3 3 3—16	2 3 3 2 5—15	31
Private F. A. Lane	3 3 5 4 3—18	2 3 0 3 3—11	29
Private C. S. de Bevoise	3 3 3 2 4—15	4 3 4 5 2—18	33
Private J. H. Wolfers	4 3 4 2 4—17	4 0 3 4 0—11	28
Private J. P. Williamson	3 5 4 4 3—19	0 4 3 2 0— 9	28
Corp. H. J. Weiman	4 2 4 3 4—17	2 0 3 3 2—10	27
Private M.M.Crook	4 3 4 5 4—18	0 0 3 4 3—10	28
Private W. B. Bryant	3 3 3 3 4—16	3 0 3 2 3—11	27

SHARPSHOOTERS.

	500 Yards.	Only.	Total.
Capt. B. T. Clayton	4 3 4 3 4	5 4 5 4 4	—40
Trumpeter L. S. Barrett	5 5 5 3 3	5 5 2 5	—41

Seventeenth Separate Company.

MARKSMEN.

	200 Yards.	300 Yards.	Total.
Private A. Melina	5 4 4 4—21	0 3 2 3 3—11	32
Private J. Melina	3 5 4 4 3—19	4 3 4 0 3—14	33

First Signal Corps.

MARKSMEN.

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	Total.
Private M. C. Sullivan	4 4 5 5 4—22	3 4 4 0 2—13	35
Private J. P. Vanduyn	3 3 2 3 3—14	2 5 3 2 5—15	29
Corp. M. F. Jaques	4 3 5 4 3—19	3 0 3 0 3— 9	28

SHARPSHOOTERS.

	500 Yards	Only.	
Private C. W. Le More	5 5 3 5 5	3 4 4 5 5	—42
Private D. H. Baldwin	3 5 5 5 3	2 5 5 5 4	—42

Naval Battalion.

MARKSMEN.

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	Total.
Seaman O. J. Thomen, 2d Divi	5 5 3 4 0—17	4 3 3 3 2—15	32
T. T. Craven 1st Division	3 3 4 4 3—16	3 4 3 4 4—17	33
Seaman C. W. Miller, 3d Division	4 2 3 3 4—16	3 4 4 3 4—18	34
Seaman C. N. Gilpin, 1st Div	3 3 4 3 3—16	5 3 4 4 3—19	35
Seaman R. How-land, 2d Division	3 3 3 5 4—18	2 4 3 0 4—13	31
Seaman W. B. Brown, 2d Div	4 3 3 3 4—17	3 3 3 2 2—13	30
Seaman H. T. Dale, Division	5 3 4 3 4—19	0 2 4 3 3—12	31
Seaman C. B. Hayward, 2d Divi	4 4 2 3 4—17	2 3 3 3 3—14	31

ATHLETICS AT ANNAPOLIS.

New Boathouse to be Built—Prospects for Baseball and Football.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Aug. 7.—The Naval Academy crews will have every facility in the future to keep their place among college crews. A new boathouse, 100 feet by 50, is to be erected on a line with the present boathouse, with the float from which the boats are launched into the river extending between the two houses. The great difficulty of the crew in practicing in rough weather is to be obviated by the purchase of a working boat, that will enable the crew to take to the Severn in all seasons except in extreme storm.

The victorious eight lost by graduation Capt. Albert H. McCarthy and Joseph H. Powell, rowed No. 2, but Capt. John S. Graham will have Fischer, Buchanan, Collins, Wichert, and Timmons of the old crew to begin with, and Greenslade still remains as coxswain. There is plenty of material in the two other crews out of which to make up the remaining two vacancies.

The usual custom is, at the beginning of the academic term, Oct. 1, for all the athletic interests of the Naval Academy to concentrate in the football teams, and already the schedule for the Academy eleven has been arranged to take in Pennsylvania and Lafayette alm

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLERS

Bald's Defeat in the One-Mile National Championship the Sensation at Willow Grove.

A WEEK OF GREAT INTEREST

International and National Meetings Arouse Enthusiasm to White Heat—Prevalence of Cycle Accidents in New York Section —Usefulness of the Chainless Wheel Challenged— Dr. Depew Awheel and Off.

"Loughead wins! Loughead! Loughead!" shrieked the throng Friday afternoon as the one-mile National professional championship riders crossed the tape on the Willow Grove track. "Eddie" Bald was king no longer. In his strongest distance he was vanquished. Leading the percentage table, the lion of the track, his hard and persistent training from early March availed him nothing. Fred Loughead of Sarina, Ontario, snatched the victor's laurel, winning the speediest race of the year, the mile being completed in 2:03 2-5.

With the finish of the last two days' racing ends probably the most exciting week of the year in the cycling world. The International meet at Glasgow and the National championships at Philadelphia have kindled the interest in racing to fever heat, and the frantic enthusiasm of the cycle cranks on the Willow Grove races Friday and yesterday amply testify to the height attained by cycle racing in popular favor.

A feature little mentioned in connection with the congregation of cyclists at Philadelphia has been the absence of the species "bloomer girl." So far as observed, she is extinct—an antique curio, a theme for strange tales to a coming generation. It is reported by an observer who kept his eye open for the special purpose that in his two days' traveling about the Quaker City not a bloomer girl was visible. Short was her shrift, and short as it was it was too long. But say nothing but good of the dead.

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International Championships.

The fifth annual meeting of the International Cyclists' Association closed in Glasgow last Monday after a number of world's championships had been decided. A genuine international flavor permeated the meet, nearly every country of the cycle world except the United States being represented. To explain the ridiculously slow time in which the world championship events were won, reference must be made to the foreign style of competition, which is an easy loaf to the last lap and a final and terrific sprint for the tape.

A summary of the results follow:

One-mile Championship, Professional.—Willi Arend, Germany; C. P. Barden, England; M. Nossam, France. Time—3:11 3-5.

100-Kilometer Championship, Professional.—J. W. Stocks, England; A. A. Chase, England. Time—2:13:52 4-5.

One-mile Championship, Amateur.—Edwin Schrader, Denmark; W. P. Fawcett, England; R. Reynolds, Ireland. Time—3:24 4-5.

100-Kilometer Championship, Amateur.—E. Gould, England; R. Ouzon, France; R. Tjarby, Denmark. Time—2:19:06 2-5.

One-mile Championship of the World.—Willi Arend, Germany; Edwin Schrader, Denmark. Time—2:51.

Ten-Kilometer Team Race, Amateur.—England, 9 points; France and Denmark, 11 points each; Scotland and Ireland, 17 points each; Holland, 19 points.

Score for Saltonstall International Trophy.—England, 24 points; Denmark, 12 points; Germany, 10 points; France, 7 points; Ireland, 2 points; Scotland, 1 point.

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The World's Amateur Champion.

"Edwin Schrader, the world's amateur mile champion," says The American Wheelman, "has been a champion in Denmark for a number of years. He is a member of a wealthy family, and like most other Danish riders indulges in the sport for the sport's sake alone. He is about twenty-two years of age, and is of a peculiar build, heavy above the waist and light in his lower limbs. He is said to strongly resemble Owen Kimble, the Kentucky professional, both in personal appearance and style of riding. In 1895, in company with Lawerentz, another Danish crack, he took all the Danish tandem records and won everything in that line. The next year Lawerentz mounted a tandem with Wisby, who is now a New Yorker, and this pair defeated Schrader and his new team mate, Hansen."

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Concerning Chauncey M. Depew.

Scene, a fashionable drive at Newport, or thereabout. Time, recently. Dramatis personae, Chauncey M. Depew, a colored tutor in the art of cycling, a New York member of sweilldom, and, in the dim distance, other society people summering.

Everywhere ambient atmosphere. Above, a sky of purest pea green. The sun shines on the earth modestly, as is becoming between two so little acquainted of late. In the middle of the drive whirls a cloud of dust. The member of sweilldom approaches, driving a trap in the most approved style. In the vortex of the dust whirlwind he discerns Dr. Depew. Trepidation he slows up. Unwillingly he becomes a witness to deeds that may make history.

The colored instructor evidently speaks words of encouragement to Dr. Depew, who is mopping away excessive perspiration. Shyly the doctor wooes the wheel. Carefully he gains the saddle, while the instructor successfully outstrategies several of its attempts to buck. Slowly the two advance. Then Dr. Depew signs he wou'd try it alone. A yard forward he moves. The wheel exhibits a tendency to balk. Headed due north by northwest, wheel and rider advance a pace. Then the front wheel tacks suddenly due south by southeast, and Dr. Depew gracefully dives over the handle bars. The colored instructor runs up and apologizes for the entoward conduct of his ward. Dr. Depew, after tenderly stroking his port elbow, again mounts, and is about to start, when apparently he thinks he will quiet the nerves of his instructor with a story. The instructor grins, and at the conclusion of the story shakes with laughter.

Dr. Depew is smiling a little himself when the wheel breaks from the laughter-shaken grip of its holder, and the raconteur straightway engages in several Delsarte movements, his last position being face up on the drive, right arm freely sweeping the said ambient atmosphere, and the right foot boring into the said fashionable. Staccato echoes come from an opposite building. The member of sweilldom takes advantage of the moment to turn into a crossroad, congratulating himself that seeing, he was unseen.

Advance time twenty-four hours. Same welkin, same atmosphere, same coy seat. Member of sweilldomn now on the rear seat of a tandem. Chauncey M. Depew approaches in a carriage. Salutes the member of sweilldom and his companion in courtly fashion, and then gives a deprecatory shrug of his shoulders, and, smiling, points to the direction of the yesterday's drama. Ends with a gesture of applause as if congratulating the tandem riders on their wonderful prowess in being able to ride at all. Member of sweilldom rides sadly away, realizing he was discovered in the time of the doctor's humiliation.

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Utility of the Chainless Wheel.

In view of the introduction of the chainless wheel as next year's leading model, the conclusions reached by Rolla C. Carpenter, Professor of Experimental Engineering at Cornell University, who may be considered a trustworthy mechanical expert, that no better power conveyor than the chain can be found are interesting for the reasons he gives. In a letter to an Ithaca paper he writes:

"Our investigations are not entirely completed at the present time, but it seems safe to announce that all of the tests indicate that no form of gearing can possibly equal the best chain for efficiency and durability. Some of the results of the test may be interesting, and it may be briefly stated that the friction with the best chain varied from one-half to three-quarters of 1 per cent. and this result was not only obtained with a new chain, but was also obtained with a chain which had been in use on a wheel that had been ridden for more than 2,000 miles by a rider weighing nearly 200 pounds. This would serve to show that high-grade chains can be and are made which do not change their form by wear an amount sufficient to affect the friction. Tests were made on a large number of other chains, and the friction was found to vary from 2 to 5 per cent., depending upon the condition of the chain, its method of construction and details of design. The highest friction we have found, even in the case of an old chain which did not fit the sprocket properly, did not exceed 10 per cent., although I am willing to concede that a considerably higher friction might in some instances be found.

"Regarding the use of gears, extensive investigations have been made from time to time which show the amount of power lost in friction. The very best recorded results with spur gearing are very nearly equal to those obtained with the ordinary chain when the gearing is in the best condition and working accurately in line and position. The best kind of bevel or spiral gears, a form which must be used in bicycle work, show about three times the friction of the spur gears, and since two pairs must be used on each bicycle, about four times as much friction as the ordinary chain will be developed and six to eight times the friction of the very best chains.

There is another serious objection to the use of gears, arising from the fact that the least change in position of the point of contact of the gear from its normal will cause a great increase in friction and in loss of power over that stated in the preceding discussion. This indicates that the gearing is essentially unfitted for a frame which must from the very nature of its use possess great elasticity and flexibility.

The chainless wheel also developed one extremely bad feature, and as this is inherent in all methods of gearing it may perhaps be worth mentioning. With all the chain wheels the percentage of friction or loss of power remained essentially constant at all speeds, but with a geared or chainless wheel the percentage of friction increased as the speed diminished. This would make the chainless wheel very objectionable for climbing hills, since at that time the speed must be slow and all the power of the rider is needed to propel the wheel forward.

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Potter's Satisfactory Answers.

Some of the racers have thought they found jokes in the bulletins of Albert Mott, Chairman of the National League of American Wheelmen' Racing Board, while others have indulged radically different opinions. Be that as it may, Mr. Mott is a man of quick wit and good sense of humor. His intimate friend and colleague, President Isaac B. Potter of the National League of American Wheelmen and Chief Consul of the New York Division, rides a wheel which might have been named the King, the Jack, or the Little Casino, but which was not. When Chairman Mott first heard of President Potter awheel on this particular make he at once sent him the "forty questions" which it is his custom to hurl at an amateur suspected of having lost his right to the name, and which must be answered before such a name may remain unchanged. President Potter promptly filled out the blank and sent it back to the redoubtable Chairman. Some of the answers were funny, very much so. At the end of the list Mr. Mott had added the frank query, "Honest Injun, Ike, what did you get for riding that wheel?" The President's answer was "Four blisters and ——" Chairman Mott now rides a wheel of the same make, but his amateur status is as yet unchallenged.

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Woeful Times for Cyclists.

Contusions, abrasions, casualties, and, unfortunately, even fatalities resulting from cycling have been noted in numbers alarmingly great in New York and its environs during the past week. The distressing death of the Captain of a Rahway (N. J.) cycle club has not been the only fatality, but the week has been chiefly remarkable for a legion of lesser painful happenings. Exhilarated by the reappearance of the sun, many riders went beyond the speed limits, and arrests for scorching were abundant. Then a perverted West Twenty-sixth Street lad derived an intense but short-lived pleasure from throwing broken glass in the way of approaching wheels. He received a good scare, but deserved a more terrifying fate. Then came the report of a maladroit young man in New Jersey who took his girl out on a tandem and ran her into a pond. These were but vexations, however. Accidents with disastrous consequences have daily been recorded, and in numbers greater than for a long preceding period. There seems to be an area of mishap travelling over the land, a swarm of cycle-accident microbes. Chicago had boasted proudly of her great number of cyclists' mishaps. A day came when Chicago papers acknowledged a scarcity, nay, even an absence, of accident, and, behold, the epidemic breaks out in New York! This is not saying that this city is reveling in any cast-off Chicago epidemic. Yet, in seriousness, bicycle accidents have been more frequent of late than is seemly for a district with so many old and experienced riders.

The Blind Enjoy Wheeling.

Blind students of the Royal Normal College of England and Academy of Music for the Blind find one of their most pleasant diversions in cycling, according to a correspondent of The Cycle, a London paper. Principal Campbell of the institution in the course of an interview said:

"I introduced my pupils to cycling about the year 1880, and they entered into it with wonderful zest and eagerness. The machines are in great demand, and the periodical trips we take awheel form the pleasantest of the exercises they enjoy, and the sight of their happy faces would surprise those people who think blind people cannot be as happy as other children.

"When blind pupils can run from 50 to 100 miles per day and enjoy it they will not easily be discouraged by any ordinary difficulties. We have machines to seat twelve, ten, eight, six, &c., and one of our men devotes several hours daily to the purpose of special training in order to prepare our pupils, both girls and boys, for cycling expeditions.

"I am a firm believer in physical training, especially for the blind, for, as a general rule, their vitality is below the average vitality of seeing persons, and any system of education that does not recognize and overcome this defect will be a failure. The lack of physical power leads to indolence, timidity, and discouragement. The blind must be roused from their willingness to depend on others and made to believe in the possibility of independence and success.

"Cycling has been found to be one of the most suitable exercises for our purpose, and we encourage and foster the interest taken in it by all our pupils. Then again it suits both boys and girls, and they both enjoy all the benefits derived from this truly excellent pastime. It takes them away into the quiet country, where they breathe the pure and fresh air into their lungs, which invigorates and strengthens their frames, and the steady pedaling also strengthens their limbs, giving play to the different muscles without putting any undue strain on them."

DOINGS OF THE BIG CLUBS.

Features in the Life of the Larger Cycle Associations.

The hill-climbing contest of the Morris Wheelmen on July 31 provided no little entertainment for the members who participated and for their comrades who watched the show. It had been arranged to hold the contest on Englewood Hill, but this course was found to be strewn with stones, and the Morris men went to Dan Kelly's hill at Fairview, which is a back breaker of the first magnitude. The contestants were William H. J. Ehlers, J. H. Bailey, C. H. Earl, Henry Ungrich, Jr., and William S. French. Mr. Ehlers had been picked by several as a winner, but his handle bar clutch played him false on the start, and before he could readjust it the others were far away. W. S. French pushed in first, an easy winner, followed by C. H. Earl. The prizes were a gold medal for first man and a silver medal for second place. After the race the course was measured and found to be four-fifths of a mile.

The hearts of the Morris men who took part in the centuries under the auspices of the Associated Cycling Clubs to Philadelphia, while passing through Plainfield, N. J., were gladdened at the sight of an eight-foot burgee flaunting the white club motto on a field of blue. This was the display of Clarence E. Varian, who is an enthusiastic Morris man and lives on East Fifth Street, Plainfield. He is also the donor of the mile championship medal to the Morris men.

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With the Century Wheelmen.

On the last Ladies' Day run of the Century Wheelmen to Bath Beach the following ladies took part: Miss Estelle Morris, Mrs. John J. McGrane, Mrs. George J. Kraemer, Mrs. H. Rockefeller, Miss M. E. Taylor, Miss M. Wallace, Miss E. Schwan, Mrs. I. schwan, Mrs. J. S. Fletcher, Mrs. Morris Bixby, Mrs. W. B. Crane, Miss A. I. Burke, Miss Hortense Arnhelm, Mrs. F. Biegen, Miss A. Biegen, Miss Sadie Mangin, Miss Laura Lewis, Mrs. Andrew Wallace, Mrs. M. S. Scheid.

The Century Wheelmen report that since issuing their open invitation for all cyclists, attached or unattached, to visit their clubhouse, 146 West Seventy-first Street, not a day passes that they are not favored by a visit from one or more riders. They say the "latchstring" is always on the outside of the house between the hours of 8 A. M. and 12 P. M.

The members of the Century Wheelmen who took part in the century runs of the Associated Cycling Clubs of the City of New York to Philadelphia, Penn., will be credited with the club run of to-day in the competition for the three Captains' medals (gold, silver, and bronze) for best attendance on regular club runs.

John Habirshaw, Fred W. Parisette, Charles H. Webb, George V. Welter, and Joseph Rossell were elected to membership in the Century Wheelmen at the last meeting of the Board of Directors. The new membership now numbers 415.

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Talk in Club Corners.

The New York County Wheelmen will hold a housewarming within a short time to celebrate its first anniversary. The club is now housed in pleasant quarters at 232 West Fiftieth Street, where the House Committee, at an expense of several hundred dollars, has equipped the club home with a thousand and one conveniences for wheelmen. On the basement floor are the wheelroom and café, on the first floor the reception, smoking, and billiard room; on the second floor a parlor, reading room, and meeting room, and on the third and top floor are a gymnasium and training quarters. All riders are welcomed.

The Lexington Wheelmen of 52 Lexington Avenue have arranged for a century run for Oct. 10. Two divisions, fast and slow, will leave New York by way of the West Forty-second Street Ferry, the route including Hackensack, Paterson, Montclair, Springfield, Plainfield, New Brunswick, Perth Amboy, Tottenville, and St. George, S. I. The entrance fee will be $1, and the survivors on payment of another dollar will receive a handsome souvenir gold pin. The entrance fee includes badges, checking coupons, and ferriage from start to finish.

The Empire Cycling Club, whose home is at 328 West Eighty-sixth Street, has elected the following officers for the coming year: President—T. Lloyd Truss; Vice President—Herman Kirsch; Secretary—Melville A. Clinton, Jr.; Treasurer—Thomas Brickwedel; Trustees—Messrs. C. Spencer and Charles J. Albert; Sergeant at Arms—R. D. Ryder; Road Officers—Captain, Charles J. Albert; First Lieutenant—Frank Breen; Second Lieutenant—Edwin Sanders; First Sergeant—Melville A. Clinton, Jr.; Second Sergeant—Thomas Murphy; Color Bearer—George Brickwedel.

Club Runs for August.

A list of seashore runs that are likely to be very popular has been arranged for the rest of this month by the Long Island Wheelmen. The runs are:

Aug. 8—Long Beach; riding distance, fifty-two miles; start, 8:45 A. M. T. B. Lavins in charge. Aug. 11—Willets Point by moonlight; members are requested to invite ladies; distance, forty-two miles; start, 7 P. M. Conducted by W. A. Boger. Aug. 15—Rye Beach, (by boat;) leave clubhouse 8:40 A. M. sharp; riding distance, about twenty-five miles. Under direction of F. P. Share. Aug. 22—Far Rockaway; distance about forty-five miles; start, 9 A. M. E. M. Taylor in charge. Aug. 29—College Point, (by request;) distance, thirty-five miles; start, 9 A. M. W. D. Graham in charge.

The Manhattan Bicycle Club will hold an open hill-climbing contest on Labor Day at Eagle Rock, East Orange. Other events for the month have been scheduled as follows: Sunday, Aug. 8, a blind run, leaving clubhouse at 10 A. M.; Aug. 15, to Pelham Boulevard, starting at 9 A. M., and impromptu one-mile races; Saturday, Aug. 21, begins the annual tour, probably to Niagara Falls, the tourists returning on Sunday, Aug. 29; Aug. 22, women's run to River Edge, start at 9 A. M.; on Saturday, Aug. 28, short club run at 2 o'clock, and Aug. 29, a run to meet the returning club tourists.

For the rest of August the Waverly Bicycle Club presents the following runs: Sunday, Aug. 8, Long Beach; Tuesday, Aug. 10, Springfield; Friday, Aug. 13, Ulmer Park; Sunday, Aug. 15, Rockaway Beach; Tuesday, Aug. 17, Valley Stream; Friday, Aug. 20, Avoca Villa; Sunday, Aug. 22, Avoca Villa and Coney Island; Tuesday, Aug. 24, Springfield; Friday, Aug. 27, Coney Island; Sunday, Aug. 29, picnic run to Willets Point; Tuesday, Aug. 31, Valley Stream.

A Dangerous Brooklyn Crossing.

Nostrand Avenue at Halsey Street, Brooklyn, is practically a transfer station for trolley passengers, and their presence there in large numbers at all hours of the day and early night adds to the dangers of wheelmen, who have only a six-foot path at that intersection for their use. Vehicles and trolley cars add their quota and help in causing the accidents there, which are of daily occurrence. On Thursday night, between 7 and 11 o'clock, ten wheelmen were unseated, and they or their wheels afterward needed more or less repairs.

Chicago Bicycle Tax Void.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—Judge Tuley to-day decided the new city ordinance establishing a vehicle tax to be void. The ordinance permitted the city to collect $1 a year license from each bicycle owner, and for other vehicles proportionately, and was contested by the wheelmen. The court held that the city had the right to license only occupations, and could not impose a tax upon specific property when not used in business or in an occupation. Counsel for the city took an appeal.

Cycle Notes.

The championships of the West Orange Cyclers will be decided on Labor Day, when road races will be run over the Valley Road course. The programme includes five events.

Mount Vernon hopes to have a successful and entertaining parade on Labor Day. Prominent citizens have taken an interest in the plans, and the policy of offering the pick of the prizes to out-of-town clubs ought to result in a good showing.

The Acme Wheelmen of Jersey City have chosen the following officers: President—A. Cumming; Vice President—Henry Langtree; Corresponding Secretary—Frederick Bates; Treasurer—T. K. Bilby; Sergeant at Arms—H. H. Tompkins; Captain—William Graims; Bugler—C. Rumler; Color Bearers—T. Kennedy and J. McGregor.

Corresponding wheelmen who have written to Secretary-Treasurer Bull of the League of American Wheelmen State Division to inquire if cyclists might ride on the towpath of the Erie Canal, have been assured they may at any time. The country along the route of the canal is picturesque and inviting, and while the path is not as smooth as some, it furnishes a good roadway.

Newspaper men of New Brunswick have organized a cycle club, under the name of Quill Cyclists, for the purpose of promoting a fraternal spirit among the local followers of the vocation. Weekly runs will be held and no dues charged. Expenses will be met by equal taxation. Officers have been elected as follows: President—C. S. Atkinson; Captain—Edward L. Voorhees; Secretary—G. F. Staat; Executive Committee—Arthur H. Boyd, Henry C. Wiltbank, and Francis W. Daire.

ROYAL IRISH REGATTA.

Meteor and Bona Illustrate the Unfairness of the New Girth Measurement Rule.

GLASGOW, July 24.—The Royal Irish Yacht Club completed the first day of its regatta in Dublin Bay in weather which spoiled the racing records. The day ended in a thunderstorm and a deluge of rain.

In running dead to leeward Meteor showed great speed, and could have given Watson's new girth rule cutter Bona her time allowance of 29 minutes 27 seconds over a fifty-mile course and a great deal more. In reaching she was not so good, and in turning to windward was not getting away from Bona in the style expected. As in Belfast Lough, Bona was generally near enough to be either inside her time or so near to it that with any failure of the breeze affecting Meteor Bona recovered her winning position. In strong and steady winds Meteor promises to run off her time to Bona. In the four light weather matches the two cutters have sailed Meteor has only won one, and this was perhaps by Bona losing the wind altogether. The result of the racing must so far tend to the regret that Meteor should have returned from the Baltic to race against Bona.

Barclay Walker, it is beginning to be understood, had ample excuse for laying up his cutter Ailsa on her return from the Mediterranean yachting season, since the heavy time allowance she would have had to give Bona under the new girth rule almost meant exclusion from any share in the prizes. The Prince of Wales had a similar excuse for laying up his cutter Britannia. That three such fine yachts as Meteor, Ailsa, and Britannia should have been wantonly handicapped off the course by the vote of a general meeting of the members of the Yacht Racing Association, many of whom do not even own yachts, has been a heavy blow to the sport, and, as will be discovered eventually, a heavy blow to the authority of the Yacht Racing Association itself.

There might have been some hope that since Britannia is fitting out for the Royal Squadron week at Cowes, she might have assisted Meteor by taking charge of Bona, but C. D. Rose's new eighty-foot cutter, designed by Soper and built by Fay & Co. of Southampton, is launched and completed, and this sister cutter to Bona will want to be looked after herself. Her presence will only intensify and aggravate the unfairness of the new rule.

The Royal Irish Yacht Club has its headquarters at Kingston Dublin Bay, and it fell to the club this season to provide an attractive programme, a duty which it admirably performed. At one time it was the English Channel which sent a racing fleet to Dublin Bay and a crowd of yachting visitors. This time it was the Clyde, reinforced by a contingent out of Belfast Lough, that arrived to enjoy the fun and the hospitality of Kingston during its regatta week, and although Dublin Bay was not turned into a bleaching green with white canvas, as the Clyde is during its regatta fortnight, the spectacle was gay enough during both days of the Royal Irish regatta.

Like the previous matches sailed between Meteor and Bona, the first day in Dublin Bay threw but little light on the comparative speed of the two cutters, but since both have gone to the Solent, some better opportunities will be found of testing their comparative merits. The finish of the first day's racing between the two cutters was: Meteor, 8:13:10; Bona, (winner,) 8:27:28.

The second day of the Royal Irish regatta was favored with better racing weather. With the breeze from the northwest fairly steady and of club topsail strength, the two cutters, Meteor and Bona, had the best trial they have had, and the result was the plainest confirmation yet obtained that the allowance of time Meteor has to give Bona is an impossible penalty and scandalously unfair. The fifty-mile course was cut down to two-thirds, which was, of course, a disadvantage to Meteor, had the wind kept good.

On the two-mile run from the start to the Muglins with spinnakers set Meteor dropped Bona one minute. In the broad reach from the Muglins to the Kish Meteor got some further away, her lead being 2 minutes 50 seconds. Turning to windward to the Rosbeg, Meteor widened her lead to 4 minutes 28 seconds. The finish of the first turn was: Meteor, 12:49:45; Bona, 12:56:57.

Meteor, with mainsail on the wrong jibe in running down the wind to the Muglins, lost 1 minute 30 seconds of her lead, but, jibing boom to starboard at the Muglins, she went off on the broad reach to the Kish flying, and dropped Bona in the five miles nearly 8 minutes. In the turn to windward to the Rosbeg Meteor did not widen the gap much, and with a fast reach back to the starting line the second and last turn was timed: Meteor, 2:46:58; Bona, (winner,) 3:02:46. The time allowance on the shortened course was 19 minutes 38 seconds.

TO TRY FOR THE AMERICA'S CUP

Prominent Yachtsmen Here Believe that a Challenge Will Be Received This Fall—Possible Competitors.

There is a very good prospect of there being a race for the America's Cup next year. Many of the members of the New York Yacht Club who are well posted on the plans of the British yachtsmen are confident that a challenge for the famous old trophy will be received this Fall, and are just as confident that conditions satisfactory to both parties will be made. In spite of the unpleasant ending of the last international match and the statements made by British yachting authorities that there never would be another race for the old cup, there are several English yachtsmen who are ambitious to take the cup back, and are willing to try to do so. They think that enough time has elapsed since the last unpleasantness to have smoothed matters over, and a challenge has been freely talked of in several of the English clubs.

A prominent member of the last America's Cup Committee talking to a reporter for The New York Times, recently, said: "I fully expect that in the Fall we shall receive a challenge, and I could name two or three men from whom it might come. The fact that the America's cup stays here, in spite of all their efforts, rankles in the minds of the British yachtsmen, who are really good sportsmen, in spite of some of the poor cups they have come to this country. The only trouble, I think, that stands in the way of a challenge is that some club has to send the challenge, and whoever asks a club to challenge for him will have to fight the clique dominated by Lord Dunraven and some of the members of the Royal Yacht Squadron, who still think that the Defender cheated in the last race. Now, these men will oppose a challenge all they can, and it remains to be seen whether they are strong enough to win the fight.

"Since the last race the British designers have been experimenting. A new rule of measurement has been tried and boats of a different type have been built. These new boats, particularly the Bona and the Aurora, have raced against the Meteor and Britannia, and under certain conditions have won, but under others have been badly beaten. It is hard to say yet whether the new boats are any faster than the old ones, but it is certain that the Englishmen are learning a lot, and whatever size boat they elect to build and send here will be a fast one."

S. Nicholson Kane, an ex-Commodore of the New York Yacht Club and for several years Chairman of the Regatta Committee of the club, is now in Europe, and his mission there is to do all he can to smooth matters over so that a challenge will be sent. Mr. Kane is a diplomat, and has many influential friends on the other side. No better man could have gone abroad on such a mission, and if he fails it will simply be because the British yachtsmen are not quite ready to challenge. Before Mr. Kane sailed for Europe he told a friend of his that he was confident that next year a British and an American yacht would race off Sandy Hook for the America's Cup.

Among the prominent men on the other side from whom a challenge might be received are Sir George Newnes and Charles D. Rose. Mr. Rose has just built the Aurora and has said that he hoped some day to challenge for the America's Cup. Sir George Newnes is not a yachtsman in the strict sence of the word. He is a member of the Royal London Yacht Club, and in 1894 asked that club to challenge for him. That club has always claimed that the changes made in the deed of gift of the cup were illegal, and declined to send the challenge. In addition to these two men there has been talk of a Scotch syndicate, and an Irish syndicate.

NORTH RIVER REGATTA.

Twenty-fourth Annual Aquatic Sports of the Bloomingdales.

The twenty-fourth annual regatta of the Bloomingdale Boat Club took place yesterday afternoon at the clubhouse, One Hundred and Second Street and North River. The sport opened with a single gig race, of which, after several heats had been rowed, the final was postponed until to-day.

The second contest was for pair-oared gigs. There were six entries, and after a hotly contested race it was won by William Dyer, with Fred Malchow second. Time—6:07.

In the junior swim there were four contestants. Frank Kunkel was first, Adolph Riper second, William L. Dyer third, and Charles Loss fourth. Time—4:05.

The four-oared barge race was hotly contested by three crews, designated as the Reds, Whites, and Blues. At the finish the Reds led the others several lengths, the Whites being second. Time—5:35.

In the senior swim there were four entries. John Salter of the Bloomingdale Club was first and Louis D. Urban second. Time—5:00.

The event of the day was the open four-oared barge race. There were four entries, composed of crews from the Hudson and Valencia Boat Clubs of Hoboken and the Claremont and Active Clubs of New York. The Actives won. The Valencias were second, the Hudsons third, and the Claremonts fourth. Time, 7:40.

An amusing eight-oared barge race terminated the afternoon sports. The crews were made up as dudes and tramps, and created much amusement.

McLaughlin Defeats Kerkau.

The billiard contest which has been in progress for the past week at Daly's, corner of Broadway and Thirty-first Street, between Hugo Kerkau, champion of Germany, and Edward McLaughlin, champion of Pennsylvania, was won last night by McLaughlin. The close of the contest found McLaughlin ahead, with 1,800 points, having made a total for the night of 397, and a single run of 102 points. Kerkau's total was 1,608 for the week and 168 for the night. The best single run he could make last night was 36. His average for the twenty-eight innings was 6, against 14 5-28 by the American.

Knights of Columbus Games.

The Santa Maria Council, Knights of Columbus, will celebrate the anniversary of its installation by an outing and games on Monday, Aug. 16. The steamer Laura M. Starin will leave the pier at the foot of East Thirty-second Street at 10 A. M. and take the members and guests to the Cove, at West Brighton, S. I., where the games will take place.

MACY'S

Both Sides of 14th Street—Sixth Avenue.

WE ARE OUTTALKED OFTEN, OUTDONE NEVER.

AUGUST DULNESS is UNKNOWN here, though the dog days are supposed to be the dullest of the year. We make it lively. This can only be done by offering PHENOMENAL VALUES, which we are doing. A double purpose is thus served. We keep our factories busy and we please our friends, the buying public, affording them many opportunities to buy goods at PRICES OFTEN BELOW THE COST OF PRODUCTION.

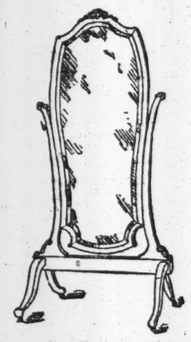
Continuation Great Furniture Sale

$50,000 Worth of High-Class Goods.

No matter how big a stock figures in announcements elsewhere, you will do well to come here and compare our prices and qualities.
Goods bought at this sale stored until Oct. 1.

Very handsome BOOKCASE, oak and mahogany finish; large glass door; piano finished, at..... 9.49

Handsome Ladies' TOILET DRESSER, in oak, curly birch, bird's-eye maple, and mahogany; former price, $32.99; to close at... 15.99



50 CHEVAL GLASSES, with beveled pattern plate, in oak, mahogany, and curly birch; some are worth $35; your choice while they last at 14.99

75 very handsome COSTUMERS, in oak, mahogany, and maple, were $7.49; to close out this lot for..... 2.99

CHIFFONIERS.

In all woods, with large pattern bevel-plate glass on top and cast-brass trimmings. All piano finish. Some popular designs in all five woods, Oak, Curly Birch, Bird's-Eye Maple, Mahogany, and Walnut.

A lot that were 18.49, now..... 11.24
A lot that were 19.99, now..... 12.99
A lot that were 39.99, now..... 23.24

Mattings, Rugs & Carpets

IN MAIN STORE.

Only about 100 rolls left of PLAIN WHITE CHINA MATTING, roll of 40 yards, worth under the new tariff schedule $9.00, will be sold at the price it was reduced to before the bill was signed; per roll.. 4.99

Fine VELVET AND TAPESTRY STAIR CARPETS, also suitable for runners in apartment halls, per yard, velvet..... .66 Tapestry... .44

RANGPER SMYRNA RUGS, heavy and reversible, 7 ft. 2 x 10 ft. 2 ..... 9.57

500 manufacturer's samples, in ODD PARLOR AND RECEPTION CHAIRS and rockers.

200 manufacturer's samples of TABLES in all different woods—bird's-eye maple, curly birch, mahogany, and oak. These two lots, purchased at 50c. on the dollar and will be sold accordingly.

25 beautiful LADIES' DESKS, some swell front, some straight front, some with two drawers and some with one, all handsomely carved; were $27.00; your choice at 14.99

Handsome 5-piece frame PARLOR SUIT, mahogany finish, marqueterie inlaid back, upholstered in silk damask, suit consists of sofa, large arm-chair, large patent rocker, and two side chairs, at 29.94

Large five-piece over-stuffed PARLOR SUIT, sofa, large arm-chair, patent rocker, and two side chairs, spring seat and back covered in handsome silk damask, at 39.99

25 COUCHES in all different coverings, of best quality velvet, regular price was $18.00; this lot at..... 14.16

50 Quartered Oak CHINA CLOSETS, with carved tops, best glass sides, at 14.99

ENAMELLED BEDS.

WHITE ENAMELLED BEDS, with brass knobs and mounts, former price, $3.67, now..... 2.82

WHITE ENAMELLED BED, extra heavy, with brass rail head and foot ends, full brass knobs and mounts, former price $5.24, now..... 4.44

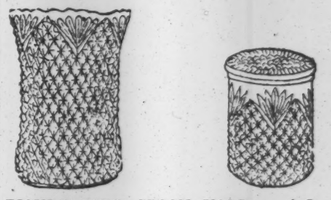
HANDSOME ENAMELLED BED, with full brass rails and mounts, ornamented foot ends, former price $6.49, now..... 4.99

A VERY PRETTY BED, with full brass rails and mounts, and brass scroll ornamented on foot end, former price $6.79, now..... 5.63

VERY HANDSOME ENAMELLED BED, with extra heavy brass rails and mounts, bow foot end, former price $7.99, now..... 6.19

Domestic Glassware.

CLARET PITCHERS.
(See cuts.)
Embossed quadruple plate mountings, each 79c.



PICKLE JARS, SPOON HOLDERS, (see cuts,) each..... .19

PITCHER, 2 quarts, to match the above ..... .29

CUT GLASS.

We are manufacturers of CUT GLASS, hence have odd sample pieces; some of them of more than ordinary merit. We are closing these out at less than cost of cutting.

SUGARS and CREAMS, per pair, in cases..... 2.83
WATER BOTTLES, each..... 2.87
FRUIT AND SALAD BOWLS, each 2.49
BON BON or OLIVE DISHES..... .98

Carlsbad Decorated China.

We show a most complete line of DECORATED CHINA from our own works at CARLSBAD, a feature of this week's sales. 10 CASKS DECORATED WARE, in every conceivable shape and style of decoration, unmatched sets, at less than price of white ware.

CLOCKS.

250 PORCELAIN CLOCKS, medium size, variety of decorations, guaranteed, alarm movement, choice..... 1.98
CUCKOO CLOCKS, Swiss carved wood, guaranteed timekeepers, 100 only..... 4.24

TOILET SETS.

TOILET SETS, full size, blue and brown underglaze decoration, set complete 1.39
TOILET SETS, same style as above, with Jar complete..... 2.49

DINNER SETS.

ENGLISH DINNER SETS, underglaze, blue and brown, 113 pieces.. 6.87
ENGLISH DINNER SETS, same as above, 130 pieces..... 8.87

Upholstery Specials.

IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS, white or ecru, 3½ yards long, per pair, 2.48, 3.24, 4.74, 5.98
RUFFLED MUSLIN CURTAINS, good quality, 3 yards long, 40 inches wide, per pair..... .74
RUFFLED MUSLIN SASH CURTAINS, per pair..... .69
NOTTINGHAM LACE BED SETS, full size, per set, 1.74, 2.49, 3.98, 4.74
200 pairs fine Reversible Tapestry Portieres, all colors, fringed top and bottom, regular value $3.75 a pair, 2.79, 2.98
Opaque Window Shades, with spring roller, all colors, 3x6 feet, .18
With hand-knotted Linen Fringe, each..... .27
CHILDREN'S TENTS 7x7 ft., with poles and stakes, all complete; sold as bargains elsewhere at $2.98; our price..... 2.59
DESIGNS and ESTIMATES submitted for draperies, awnings, slip covers, shades, &c., at our well-known popular prices.

A Rare Bargain in Ladies' Shoes.

DARK COLORED RUSSIAN CALF SHOES, straight tips, flexible soles, all sizes and widths. We sold them this season at $2.49. The manufacturer now closes out his entire stock to us, 2,000 pairs, and they are marked 1.59

Ladies' Underwear.

MADE IN OUR OWN FACTORY, and one of our strongest cures for August dullness. Our regular prices are lower than those advertised elsewhere as great bargains. These are SPECIAL prices, and our customers know what that means in values.

36c 36c 36c 36c 36c

36c CORSET COVERS. 36c
Lawn high neck and sleeves.
Cambric, cut V, 2 embroidered edges.
36c Cambric, cut V, tucks and wide embroidery. 36c

NIGHT GOWNS.

36c Muslin, cut square, insertion and cambric ruffle. 36c
Muslin, Mother Hubbard, 2 insertions and cambric ruffle.
36c Muslin, cut V, 2 insertions and cambric ruffle. 36c

DRAWERS.

36c Cambric, with hem and raised tucks. 36c
Muslin, wide cambric ruffle and embroidery.
36c Muslin, wide lawn ruffle and lace edge. 36c

CHEMISES.

36c With three insertions and cambric ruffle. 36c

36c 36c 36c 36c 36c

Wines and Liquors.

1893 MOSELLE WINES.

Just received a shipment direct from the grower, bottled at the vineyard, of the FAMOUS '93 VINTAGE, Imported in Glass from the Celebrated Cellars of G. A. Schmitzen, at the following prices:

	Case, Pts.	Case, Qts.
Erdener, 1893	8.34	7.74
Beauneberger, 1893	9.34	8.74
Erdener Treppchen, 1893	10.34	9.74
Zeltin

KAISER ARRIVES IN RUSSIA

We comed by the Czar at Cronstadt and Escorted to the Peterhof Palace.

ANTI-ENGLISH AIMS IN VIEW

France Reluctant About Joining Russia and Germany—Maps Are Out Showing the Redistribution of the British Empire.

CRONSTADT, Aug. 7.—The Emperor and Empress of Germany arrived here to-day on board the imperial yacht Hohenzollern. Their Majesties were met by the Czar and a cordial exchange of greetings followed. The roads were full of vessels decorated with flags, and the shore was thronged with enthusiastic crowds of people. After the greetings on board the Hohenzollern their Majesties boarded the Russian imperial yacht Alexander and proceeded to the Peterhof Palace, where they were received by all the Grand Dukes, Grand Duchesses, and the distinguished guests of the Czar.

It was about 11 o'clock when the Hohenzollern entered the roads. In addition to the Russian imperial yacht Alexander, the yacht of their German Majesties was met by a number of steamers having on board parties of German colonists from many different sections of the Russian Empire, who had assembled here to welcome the travelers. The latter were accorded a most enthusiastic reception. Royal salutes were fired from the batteries ashore, and the band of the Hohenzollern replied with playing the Russian national anthem and other airs.

As the Hohenzollern entered the roads Emperor William appeared upon the bridge. The bands of the Russian ships lying nearest to the course of the imperial yacht played "Heil dir," the sailors manned the yards, and salutes were fired by the Russian vessels.

The Hohenzollern, flying the German standard at her main, the Russian ensign at her bow, and the German ensign at her stern, steamed slowly between the lines of Russian ships, Emperor William standing upon the bridge and bowing in response to the salutes of the officers and men of the various warships as he passed them.

The Alexander met the Hohenzollern at noon, and both yachts came to anchor. The Czar and Czarina, the Grand Duke Alexis, uncle of the Czar, and Prince von Radolin, the German Ambassador to Russia, at once went on board the German yacht. Emperor Nicholas wore the uniform of a German Admiral, and the Grand Duke was similarly attired.

Emperor William and the Empress welcomed their visitors at the gangway, and repeated warm embraces were exchanged. The Czar congratulated Emperor William upon his appointment as an Admiral in the Russian navy, and after a short time the entire party boarded the Alexander and proceeded for the Peterhof Palace. All remained on deck as the yacht steamed on her way, and were kept busily engaged in acknowledging the cheers of the people.

Upon landing, the Czar and Czarina and Emperor William and the Empress drove to the Peterhof Palace, where luncheon was served. After luncheon the Emperor and Empress visited the Czar and Czarina at the Villa Alexandra, and then made calls upon other members of the royal family.

AN ANTI-ENGLISH ALLIANCE.

Reported Purpose of Emperor William's Visit to St. Petersburg.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The leading question in Continental political circles is, Will the visit of Emperor William of Germany to St. Petersburg result in a German-Russian-French understanding directed against Great Britain? Such a consummation is undoubtedly devoutly wished for in Germany, where the denunciation of the treaty of commerce between Great Britain and Germany has rekindled anglophobism. The Deutsche Zeitung voices the general hope, saying:

"The Emperor will achieve imperishable renown if he succeeds in creating an alliance aiming at the annihilation of England."

The Marquis of Londonderry, representing the big class of Tory landlords, has added to the discomfiture by publishing yesterday a letter in which he practically cuts adrift from the Unionists, saying in so many words that he cannot stand the Irish Land bill or Mr. Chamberlain's pet measure, the Workmen's Compensation bill, which he dubs socialistic. The Marquis adds that the Conservatives would never have perinitted it to become law if it had been introduced by Mr. Chamberlain before the latter changed his politics.

The members of the Opposition are in no better mood. The rank and file are indifferent and quarrelsome, while the leaders seem to be lost in the shuffle. Lord Rosebery occasionally leaves his temporary retirement in order to make a humorous speech; John Morley is seldom heard except at academical lectures; Sir Henry Fowler and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman are quiescent, while Herbert Asquith has been earning Tory cheers for his speeches in behalf of the Workmen's Compensation bill.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt is alone visible, though Henry Labouchère has tried to push to the front by issuing a manifesto, early during the week, suggesting a new Liberal programme. His so-called presumption, however, has been snubbed by the heads of the Liberal Federation, and his manifesto has fallen absolutely flat. As a matter of fact, the Liberal Party seems opinionless as well as leaderless.

The conflict for the leadership of the party continues in spite of this far from hopeful outlook, and should the Liberals be again called to power the fight between Rosebery and Harcourt will undoubtedly be reopened. In the meanwhile there is no hope for their return to office unless they first fully satisfy the Irish Nationalists with a cast-iron pledge that they will give them home rule.

Ozone for Emperor William.

BERLIN, Aug. 7.—In Emperor William's living apartments a new air-purifying apparatus is now in operation. It is the invention of Count von Pueckler, a high Court official, and consists of a method of injecting ozone into the surrounding air and destroying germs and gases by a system of platinum wires brought to a white heat by electricty.

LONDON'S HOT SPELL BROKEN.

Over 200 Prostrations in Six Hospitals on Thursday—A Third of an Inch of Rain in July.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—A long spell of hot weather was broken by severe local thunder-storms on Thursday and Friday, in which several persons were killed, a number of buildings were damaged, and the crops sustained serious injury. The thermometer registered 90° on Wednesday in London, and at Cambridge the heat was 18° above the average, which has only thrice been reached during the last quarter of the century.

There were over 200 prostrations from the heat treated in six London hospitals on Thursday. There was only one-third of an inch rainfall in July, the crops are seriously threatened, and the experiences of the 1896 water famine in the East End of London are already looming up.

The heat, which has been unusually prolonged, has affected the London death rate. There were 2,023 deaths last week, of which 1,205 were children, bringing up the death rate to 23.6 per thousand. There were many sunstrokes, and general discomfort was experienced. The Judges and counsel in the law courts doffed their wigs and gowns.

ACHINESE KILLED IN WAR.

Dutch Lose One Man Killed and Twenty-two Wounded at Segli.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 7.—A dispatch to the Handelsblad from Achin, Sumatra, Dutch East Indies, says that in a fight at Segli yesterday 111 Achinese were killed. The Dutch lost 1 man killed and had 22 wounded.

CABINET SCANDAL IN FRANCE.

La Lanterne Says It Affects a Minister and Will Be Ventilated.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—La Lanterne to-day says there is a great scandal in the surroundings of one of the Cabinet Ministers, recalling the scandal of 1887 growing out of the sale of decorations. The new scandal, La Lanterne adds, will shortly be ventilated, three arrests already have been made on the charge of selling decorations.

The Ministry of Public Instruction, it is said, is concerned in the scandal, as well as a number of minor officials and unofficial persons. One of the accomplices who is under arrest declares that he has conducted a profitable traffic in Academic decorations for a long time and that he found many purchasers.

POPE BLESSES 1,100 PILGRIMS.

He Counsels Frenchmen to Obey the Clergy and Respect Employers.

ROME, Aug. 7.—The Pope, who is in excellent health, received this morning 1,100 French pilgrims and bestowed his blessing upon them. Mgr. Merry del Val, the Papal Chamberlain and former Delegate to the Catholic Church in Canada, who recently returned here, read the reply of His Holiness to the addresses of the pilgrims.

He said it afforded the Pope great consolation at this time of tribulation to see around him French workmen, in whom his Holiness took special interest. He counseled them to obey their Bishops and clergy and to respect their employers.

The French pilgrims loudly cheered the Pope with cries of "Long Live the Pope-King!"

CONFERENCE FOR ARBITRATION.

United States Represented in Brussels for the First Time.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 7.—The International Conference to Promote Arbitration was opened to-day in the hall of the Chamber of Deputies. British, American, French, Austrian, German, Italian, Spanish, Danish, Swedish, Dutch, and Roumanian delegates were present. M. de Bernaert, President of the Chamber of Deputies, was elected Chairman of the conference. In his opening address the Chairman expressed great pleasure at the presence of Messrs. Barrows and Claughey, the delegates of the great American Republic, which, he added, was for the first time represented at these conferences.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs, who is also Premier, M. P. L. M. C. de Favervau, welcomed the delegates in behalf of the Government of Belgium.

Mr. Barrows made a long address, in the course of which he spoke of the lofty ideals, fraternal sentiments, and reciprocal interests which tend to bind the nations in a desire for peace.

The British section then moved the adoption of resolutions declaring that the assembly, while regretting that the United States had refused to ratify the Anglo-American arbitration treaty, expressed satisfaction over its adoption by the British representatives in Parliament, and also that another treaty is being prepared at the instance of President McKinley.

M. de Bernaert, the Chairman of the conference, was requested to communicate the resolutions to President McKinley and Lord Salisbury.

ORLEANS CHALLENGED AGAIN.

Lieut. Boppa Sends a Third One—King Humbert Would Stop the Duel.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—Lieut. Boppa, the only surviving officer of the Fourteenth Battalion of Gen. Dabarmida's Brigade of the unfortunate Italian expedition against Abyssinia, has challenged Prince Henry of Orléans as a result of the latter's strictures upon the conduct of the Italian soldiers in Africa.

This is the third challenge received by the Prince for the same cause. Gen. Albertone and Lieut. Pina have precedence over Lieut. Boppa in the matter.

Gen. Dabarmida was one of the Italian officers killed at the battle of Adowa, when some 10,000 Italian troops, under Gen. Baratieri, were killed. Gen. Albertone also commanded a brigade in that engagement, which was fought in the latter part of April, 1896, and aroused so much bitter feeling throughout Italy that for a time it was believed the throne was in danger.

It is further said that King Humbert has intrusted his eldest nephew, Prince Emanuele Filiberto, Duke of Aosta and husband of the Princess Helena of Orléans, daughter of the late Count of Paris, with a mission to the Orléans family, the object being to prevent the duel between Prince Henry of Orléans and Gen. Albertone.

THE ENGINEERING STRIKE.

No Signs of Settlement Yet—Post Office Trouble.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The trouble in the engineering trades is apparently not a whit nearer settlement. The employers declare they will not permit the union men to return to their shops unless they undertake to work amicably with the non-unionists. Large numbers of ex-soldiers and ex-policemen are employed to prevent any interference upon the part of the engineers' pickets with the men remaining at work. There are signs that the funds of the strikers will be exhausted sooner than expected, though the engineers seem more determined than ever to fight it out. It is said that the Employers' Federation has arranged to lock out early during the coming week enough additional men to cost the engineers £20,000 ($100,000) in additional weekly strike pay.

The attitude of the Post Office telegraphers is becoming threatening. The answer of the Postmaster General, the Duke of Norfolk, to their demands is not forthcoming, and if the telegraph operators carry out their threats an almost complete stoppage of the service is probable during the coming week. The delays in the transmission of messages are already scandalous. The Financial Secretary to the Treasury, Mr. R. W. Hanbury, in the House of Commons on Thursday, explained that the delay was due to motives of economy. The newspapers are most scathing in their comments on the mismanagement of the Post Office.

Maso and Family Homeward Bound.

The family of Bartolome Maso, Vice President of the Provisional Government of Cuba, sailed for their home, in Kingston, Jamaica, yesterday afternoon. They have been visiting F. Fonseca and wife of Brooklyn. Mr. Fonseca is a wholesale cigar manufacturer, and was bondsman for Gen. Roloff when he was arrested here on a charge of being the leader of a filibustering expedition.

Turkish Students to be Deported.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 7.—The police have arrested seventy-five students of the Military School and thirty-six students of the Medical School. The prisoners will be deported to Anatolia. They are suspected of siding with the Young Turk party.

GERMANS AGAINST SLAVS

Prussian Efforts to Suppress All National Feeling Among the Poles.

TYRANNY OVER THE CITIZENS

Picnics Stopped, Newspapers Suppressed, and Licenses Refused to Theatres—Poles Insisting on Corresponding in Their Own Tongue.

BERLIN, July 29.—The Germans of Bohemia and Austria are making it unpleasant for their rulers because they have been called on to speak Bohemian if they are Court officials, and to teach Bohemian if they are instructors. They will have no bilingual law or education, but German alone, and so they assemble and denounce the Government and the Czechs while being hooted by the ribald small boy of Prague, and declare a boycott on the taxes and on public business. After having sat upon the Czechs for many centuries they are horrified at a claim of equal rights; probably if Bismarck and other conspirators had not treated them as enemies in 1866 they would now be clamoring to enter the Empire in order to keep their Czech fellow-countrymen down.

Prussia, at any rate, is no novice in oppressing her Slav peoples. Not long ago a Polish theatre manager made a contract with the owners of a small theatre in Berlin, engaged his company, and had begun rehearsals when the police interfered. Something might have been said, some patriotic song might have been sung, and the beery policeman on guard might not have understood. So the manager retired with great loss. A similar case has occurred since then in Lessen. A citizen named Porzych notified the police of that town that he intended to give a play in Polish, the proceeds to go to a local charity. The police replied that he must send in a German translation. Porzych declined, as there was no law demanding such a thing, and made complaint against the police before the Regierungspräsident, by whom he was rebuffed. He then appealed to the Landrath, his superior, with the same result. Finally he carried the matter into court and won his case, the court deciding that the police had no right to demand a translation. It also appeared that none was needed, for the Burgomaster and other officials spoke Polish.

Measure Aimed at Poles.

In the recent debates of the Prussian Landtag concerning the Government's bill to suppress the right of citizens to assemble together for political discussion, the reactionary Silesian representative von Zedlitz expressed the common feeling of Germans when he said: "We, the free conservatives are of the opinion that the greater Poland movement must be fought by every means in our power," thereby confessing that the Government aimed the bill at the Poles as well as at the Social Democrats. Naturally enough, the Poles and Social Democrats are forced into each other's arms by the fears of Government and the bagging of the police. Especially since the latter have begun to spread their social doctrines into the agricultural districts are the ruling classes of Germany becoming nervous. The suppression of Polish flags, songs, and recitations on one pretext or another recalls the adventure that befell Mme. Modjeska a couple of years ago in Russia. She had hired Polish actors and a theatre in St. Petersburg in order to give a short season there, when the Governor of Russian Poland, where she was making a visit to her old home, suddenly notified her to leave the country within twenty-four hours. She had to depart instanter from Warsaw. In many things there is not much to choose between one side or the other of the Russo-Prussian frontier.

Next year is the hundredth anniversary of the birth of the great Polish poet and romancist Mickiewicz, a serf by birth, a genius whose life was full of trouble and labor. It proposed to the Polish patriots that they should try to breed a new flower, to be called the Mickiewicz flower. A new Polish paper has been started in Berlin by the nine members of that "faction" in the Imperial Reichstag; it is patronized by the Polish Turnvereins and clubs here and in other cities where there is no daily journal in Polish.

Like all peoples that have been long oppressed, the Poles enjoy the reputation of intense stubbornness, of a sullen and vindictive nature. Ask a Russian his opinion of Polanders, and it will coincide with a German idea of Poles. They are accused of loving litigation and of being sinister and treacherous.

A Mayor Fined for His Spelling.

A funny case which seems to bear out the charge of stubbornness is that of the Mayor of a small place which rejoices in the name of Kendzierzyn. Mayor Priebe did not approve of this way of writing the name of the place, and had it conspicuously posted up as follows:

Kedzierzyn. The difference is not great to our eyes, but to Mayor Priebe and his fellow-Poles the one is as far from the other as Remsenburg is from Speonk. Warned by the Regierungspräsident and by the almighty Landrath, the Mayor was not to be cajoled or to be menaced; he wouldn't turn that "c" with a cedilla under it into "en"—no, not if the Emperor came to—Zierzyn and went down on his bended knee. And not only did he post the name in the form that pleased him, but refusing it the Polish way in his official papers. Fines began to thicken on his head; his fellow-townsmen undertook to pay them. Finally the courts had to decide on the Mayor's suits against his superiors and decided that the latter were in the right.

The Germans in Schleswig-Holstein have little better treatment than the Poles in East Russia. Lately a Polish teacher in Berlin was forbidden to teach children the language of their parents; now there is a concerted effort to stop all teaching of Danish in Schleswig-Holstein. The alarm concerning Danish and Polish seems a basis, as the population sometimes shifts so fast that it is difficult to realize it. When we reflect how manufactures of New England drew the French Canadians across the border, it will not surprise any one to find that the Polish population of Russia is on the increase. The Saxon gangs (Sachsenganger) of the past, the men who come from afar to the fields of the hop and the farmers for the harvest, are no longer Saxons, but are Poles from Russian and Austrian Poland. The fact that the Agrarian landed gentry have no use for German harvesters, because they find the Polish much the cheaper labor, is a curious commentary on their boasted patriotism, which is very glad to profit by the premiums on alcohol and sugar, and the tariff charges against grain, but intends to profit a great deal more where the Government is once bulldozed into a prohibition of all imports of meat and cereals for the space of six months or a year, a prohibition suggested recently to the Government with the utmost coolness by the Agrarian leaders.

Belgian Business Enterprise.

The Baltic is the natural seaboard of Poland, and Dantzic was for many generations the national seaport; it is therefore very natural that Poles should frequent the suburban watering place Zoppot, near the old Hansa town. Recently a Polish boycott of Zoppot has been preached because of the treatment Poles received there, and this has been followed by a crusade against the use of the German tongue in the correspondence of merchants and industrials of Warsaw with their German business friends. If the Germans are too proud to give way to this manifestation of the national spirit, their haughtiness will be promptly exploited by the Belgians, who are resolutely forcing their way into Russia and Poland. The Belgian business academies have made Russia their ultimate mark for a long time, and have taught the Russian language with the result that Belgian machinery, Belgian factories, Belgian goods can be found everywhere in that vast empire. It is now announced that the business academy of Antwerp will begin this year the teaching of Polish. Soon the Belgians will be in a position to supply the gap left by the haughty Teuton.

A Boy Shot by a Soldier.

Little irritations produce lasting resentments. To-day comes the news from Posen that the police interfered with a picnic for children arranged by a pastor named Palkowsky outside of a little town near Posen called Schroda. The excuse for forbidding this innocent recreation was that Palkowsky had failed to get the permission of the police, and that various grown folks had joined the picnic carrying white and red flags. Compelled to leave the woods, the picnickers returned to Schroda, and, forming a procession, sang Polish songs while making visits to leading Russian Poles. A bloody sequel to this little episode was with great difficulty avoided.

At Danzig a youth with a Polish name was arrested yesterday by a sentinel for venturing too far upon the grass of the fortifications. He was taken to the guard-house on one of the most frequented squares of Danzig, and on arriving there had the unlucky idea of trying to escape in the crowd. The sentinel ran after and called on him to stop; as he did not, he fired, and the ball penetrated not only the fugitive's skull, but an iron drum for advertisements at the street corner, and the wall of the curious old arsenal besides.

Again Lawful to Kill Poachers.

Some years ago the Liberals tried to get from the military a promise to be more careful how they killed deserters and others in proximity with innocent crowds, but with as little effect as when they resume their perennial efforts to obtain publicity for military courts-martial. A soldier can disappear forever and no trace can be found of him so like the Camorra or the Vehmgericht are the military tribunals. The lives of citizens are naturally far less precious. Since 1837 it has been the law in regard to poachers that the forester should not shoot them when they are running away. The Minister for Agriculture has just issued an order which practically relieves foresters from the necessity of sparing the lives of poachers. If the forester thinks there is any intention on the part of the poacher to harm him, he can shoot; what happens in the woods and at night cannot have many witnesses, and—dead men tell no tales! These rules are specially fitted for the big estates in Polish-speaking Prussia.

It might be supposed that free men would not stand such tyranny, but Prussians are used to it, or are cowed. One might think such things would hasten emigration, but it does not appear to. Only the stress of hunger dislodges these people; just now Germany is doing very well in trade and manufactures; so long as they can keep bread in their mouths, they bow the head patiently before their military and municipal persecutors, pay the taxes with sighs, and fill the army with men to carry out the sapient "foreign policy" of their rulers. Perhaps they are more contented than poor Americans, because they do not ask so much of life, because their horizons are so narrow—because they can hope at the most for such a very small measure of happiness.

SILVER MISSION A FARCE.

Westminster Gazette Chides the Government for Prolonging It Until October.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The Westminster Gazette, commenting this afternoon upon the letter sent by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to the United States Monetary Commission, now in London, postponing until October the reply of the British Government to the invitation of the United States and France to take part in a conference upon the subject of bimetallism, says:

"Everybody knows that the mission of the silver envoys is a farce of the baldest kind. We hoped the English Government would not have lent themselves to its prolongation. Of course, the answer of both the Indian and the English Governments in October is a foregone conclusion."

Marquis Ito and Lord Kelvin Sail.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 7.—The Marquis Ito, the ex-President of the Japanese Council of Ministers, and Lord Kelvin, the inventor, who is to attend the annual session of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, at Toronto, are among the passengers who sailed from here to-day for New York on board the Cunard Line steamer Campania.

HOOS MAKES ANOTHER REPLY.

Maintains that Jersey City Is Not What It Should Be.

Allan L. McDermott, counsel to Mayor Hoos of Jersey City, has made public a reply to the published statement of the Finance Board as to the investment of the Sinking Fund moneys. He says the Sinking Fund Commissioners should have paid for the bonds they acquired with moneys derived from tax sales under the Martin act. If they had done this, he says, the city debt would be $2,000,000 less than it is now. Instead, the Martin act moneys were used to pay the current expenses of the city. This was a violation of the purpose for which the Sinking Fund was created.

"As a fact," said Mr. McDermott for Mayor Hoos, "every fund known to the city has borrowed from every other fund, and nearly all the money so borrowed has found its way into the City Treasury to pay the ordinary municipal expenses. A great part of it was used to pay salaries. The security given for these loans was a promise that the city would pay one debt when it had collected another. In lieu of cash we have 'redemption of land bonds,' or 'tax arrearage bonds.' The Commissioners might have bought gold 5 per cent. bonds issued for building the City Hall. But if they had done that they would not have had the money to use in paying exorbitant payrolls."

"A few weeks ago the city sold some of the property it had acquired under the Martin act. The property disposed of had been made the basis of $75,000 worth of arrearage bonds. The amount received for the property was $15,000. What becomes of the other $60,000 worth of bonds? There are other deficiencies of the same sort. How are they to be met? There are $108,000 of what are called 'subsequent tax bonds.' The money raised on them was used for current expenses. They are to be paid from taxes on lands now in the hands of the city under the Martin act. The only taxes that can now be derived from those lands must come from their sale. The tax arrearage bonds are of the same class. The arrearages have been standing since 1888. Very little of these taxes will ever be collected."

Mr. McDermott said that the claim of the Commissioners that they paid $700,000 worth of bonds Jan. 2 was not true. He said they had simply issued new bonds in place of the old ones.

REPAIRING WAR VESSELS.

There are now six vessels at the Navy Yard undergoing repairs. These are the Texas, Detroit, Terror, Cincinnati, Chicago, and Atlanta. With the exception of the Chicago and Atlanta, which are having new boilers and machinery installed, the repairs to the others will not be heavy, owing to the smallness of the appropriation for naval repairs.

The Cincinnati went into dry dock Thursday morning for an overhauling and to have her hull cleaned. She has proved herself to be one of the most serviceable ships in the navy since she was put into commission seven months ago. She will probably leave the dock to-day, and will either go south or join the North Atlantic squadron for the Summer manoeuvres.

Much interest is being taken in the Chicago and the Atlanta as to their seagoing qualities and speed with the new machinery. They are the first of the new steel cruisers, and with their old machinery could steam not over fourteen knots an hour. Capt. Farmer stated yesterday that with their new machinery and boilers they will be able to make about eighteen knots an hour.

Work on the steering gear of the Texas is being rushed, and she will be ready for sea in a short time. The fitting out of the new gunboat Annapolis is about completed. She will sail about the same time as the Texas.

MAY BECOME CLIFF DWELLERS.

Residents of Marble Hill, which is at the northern end of Manhattan Island, are in arms against the proposed grading of the streets and avenues which run through and across this aristocratic elevation. The protests of property owners against the plans drawn by the Department of Street Improvement of the Borough of the Bronx became so numerous and vigorous last week that Commissioner Louis F. Haffen decided to delay the awarding of the contracts for the work until the matter had been investigated. The property owners contend that Marble Hill, which was cut off from Manhattan Island by the Harlem Ship Canal, is, and always will be, a residence section only, and that its chief natural beauty lies in its altitude.

To cut down the streets leading to the top of the hill, as the engineers propose to do in order to make easier grades, they declare unnecessary, as heavy trucks are unknown there. The proposed changes, they say, will leave the residences perched on cliffs. The hill is now covered with detached villas and handsome dwellings, the value of which, they say, would be depreciated by the changes, besides which their owners would be taxed for part of the cost of grading.

THE WEEK IN THE CLUB WORLD.

As was predicted in this column some months ago, the Yale Club, which is composed of graduates of Yale College residing in New York, has finally followed the lead of the Harvard Club, in so far that it has secured a home of its own. The club, after some negotiations, finally signed the lease on Monday of the large double house No. 17 East Twenty-sixth Street, on the north side of Madison Square, and, after some alterations, will take possession of its new quarters early in the Autumn. The building, which is now a private residence, has been taken on a long lease. It is one of those solidly-built and well-arranged New York houses which will not require extensive alterations to make it a handsome clubhouse. The location, which is within half a block of the University Club, is considered one of the best for a clubhouse in point of present accessibility in the city. The Yale Club, which has now on its roll of members about one-third of the graduates of Yale in New York, will undoubtedly, with the securing of this permanent home, soon double its membership. The Harvard Club, which for some years occupied a suite of rooms in West Twenty-third Street, but which built its own house in West Forty-fourth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, three years ago, found that it has strengthened itself by this move more than had been anticipated.

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Now that the Yale Club has secured a permanent home of its own it may be again predicted that the Princeton Club will soon follow suit. There has been a movement on foot among some leading members of the Princeton Club for some time past in this direction, but the matter has not yet been formally brought before the club. The Princeton Club, which now has no permanent headquarters, meets once a month during the Winter season to enjoy a supper at Delmonico's. It has a large membership roll, and as the graduates of Princeton residing in this city number more than those of any other college except Union and Columbia, there can be no reason to doubt that a permanent Princeton Club house would succeed. The possession of a house, with even a suite of rooms, gives to a college graduates club a strength, standing, and character that it can never possess when simply a dining or supping organization, and the success of Harvard House disproves the argument that the University and University Athletic Clubs sufficiently supply the needs of the average college graduate. Princeton and Yale are more largely represented in the University Club than any other colleges, and the influence of those institutions is always apparent there, but yet the Princeton or Yale graduate does not find there the intense and direct personal interest and feeling that he often desires.

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The long and gracefully written resolutions adopted by the Governors of the Union Club on the death of Mr. Clarence A. Seward, the late President of that club, testify to the rather remarkable respect and esteem felt for Mr. Seward in the Union. As was said in this column last week, the post of a club President is rarely more than an honorary one, and does not necessarily imply that the incumbent of that office is especially popular with or known even to a majority of the members. The fact that Mr. Seward, the President of a club of over 1,000 members, was known certainly personally to every one of the attending members and to a large proportion of those who seldom go to the club, and that he was popular with and esteemed by not only his fellow-members of the Governing Committee but by the members of the club at large, shows that he must have been a remarkable man and singularly well fitted for the post which he held for so many years with such credit to the club and to himself. His family and his near friends will probably cherish this tribute paid in these resolutions to his memory by the Governors of the Union Club more than any of the many other tributes which have been and will be given to his memory.

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The cruise of the New York Yacht Club this year emphasizes the fact that if the development in yachting in this country is carried much further along its present lines there will soon be only two classes of yachts—the steam vessels, called by the sailors the "tea kettles," and sailing yachts built only for racing, and with the double purpose of securing exciting sport and the valuable cups and cash prizes which are now offered each year for the countless races of the yachting season. Old yachtsmen who cannot be brought to believe that there is any sport in steam yachting, and who cling to past traditions, look with growing disfavor upon the rapidly dwindling sailing craft and the equally rapidly increasing steam yachts. Large as is the fleet of the New York Yacht Club on this year's cruise, a little figuring shows that the attendance at the Fall cruise will be double the number of the sailing yachts, and a stiff breeze on Goelet Cup day at Newport had the rather mortifying result of diminishing the number of contestants to one schooner, Colonia, and two sloops, Vigilant and Navahoe. The old yachtsmen afterward growled all day Thursday at Newport and argued that this showing was good evidence of a development backward in American yachting. It must be confessed by even steam yacht owners that there is some ground for their complaints. The old cruising sloop and schooner is fast disappearing, and the modern yachtsman feels that he must either build a twenty or thirty foot racing machine, fit for no other purpose than racing, build or buy a racing schooner or old cup defender sloop, or else go into steam yachting. It is quite possible that the annual cruise of the New York Yacht Club may develop into a fleet of fifty steam yachts escorting two racing schooners or sloops.

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Commodore Morgan has proved himself thus far a more energetic and prompt official than his two immediate predecessors, and has certainly shown commendable zeal, energy, and interest in his new position. He has above all succeeded in doing what his two immediate predecessors, Commodores E. D. Morgan and Brown, failed to do—namely, starting the squadron runs and the races of the cruise as nearly on time as weather conditions have permitted.

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The past week has been of course a lively one in the clubs of the Summer resorts where the New York Yacht Club fleet has touched. At New London, Newport, Martha's Vineyard, and Bar Harbor the Summer clubs have all extended their courtesy to the members of the club who accompanied the cruise either on their own boats or as guests of the owners of such boats. This courtesy has been, as usual, much appreciated by the yachtsmen, who, during their few hours on shore at all these places, made these clubs virtually their home. The most popular clubs at Newport and Bar Harbor are for some unknown reason called reading rooms. There was less reading than anything else done at these institutions during the past week.

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The many shooting and fishing clubs in the Adirondacks, whose members are for the most part New Yorkers, are now enjoying the liveliest days of their comparatively short season. The fishing in the mountains has thus far, owing to the unusually heavy rains, not been over good this season, but with a few days of dry weather the waters should fall sufficiently to make the remainder of August profitable and enjoyable to fishermen. The close season for trout begins on Sept. 1 in New York State, but a month later in Canada. September is therefore looked upon as the best month of the year by the many New York members of the Canadian fishing and shooting clubs, especially as the open season for caribou and moose begins also on Sept. 1, and there will be an exodus of sportsmen to the Canadian woods in about a fortnight. Late reports from Canada tell of high water and poor fishing, as in the Adirondacks.

CLUBMAN.

CANAL TRAFFIC FALLS OFF.

Clearances from Buffalo to Aug. 1, 1,815, Against 2,366 Last Year.

BUFFALO, Aug. 7.—While there was an increase of some 20,000,000 bushels of grain (flour included) at this port, as compared with last year up to the close of July, there has been a marked decrease in shipments eastward by canal, the total for this season aggregating but 9,242,534 bushels, as compared with 16,376,647 bushels for the corresponding period last year.

The boat clearances this year number 1,815, as against 2,366 for the same period last year. The railroad shipments east from Jan. 1 to Aug. 1, 1897, were 54,508,400 bushels, an increase over the corresponding period last year of 3,225,200 bushels.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Agriol Paur.

Agriol Paur, the German musical leader, died on Friday night at his residence, 5 Sutton Place. For many years his name has been well known in musical circles. He was seventy-four years old, and was born in Bavaria. His father died when he was a boy, and he became a stipendiary of the Bavarian Government and received his early education in a convent school, where he was not treated with much kindness. He had a great fondness for music, which he began to learn at the early age of eight, and availed himself of every opportunity to make progress in his favorite study while in the convent. Later he went to study in the University of Munich, and wished to become a physician, but studied almost every other subject more energetically than he did medicine. Music, however, was his most favored study, and next came botany.

In 1849 he came to New York, and the same year he joined the German Liederkranz. So perfected were his musical studies that the following year he was made leader of the society. The members of the Liederkranz found that they had made no mistake in selecting so young a leader. His talent and skill as a musician were only equaled by his suaveness and amiability, and he contributed greatly to the continued success and prosperity of that organization. He enabled the society to win numerous prizes in singing contests, and often acted as judge in contests between other singing societies. On the occasion of the commemorative demonstration of Lincoln's death in this city he led a choir of 2,400 trained singers in front of the City Hall. He also introduced German opera into this country. The first representation of Flotow's "Martha" was given in the old Stadt Theatre, in the Bowery. Mr. Paur composed a great deal, but only a few of his productions were published, and he left behind a large number of notes and manuscripts. He resigned his position in 1884, but the Liederkranz made him honorary leader at his old full salary, and had his life insured for the benefit of his family. For some time his health had been failing, and a year ago he became partly paralyzed. He married Miss Emilie Magnus in 1852. Surviving him are his widow, a son, and two daughters. The funeral will take place at Liederkranz Hall at 1 o'clock to-morrow afternoon and the choir will sing some of his favorite selections. The body will be taken to Fresh Pond for cremation, he having made that request in his will.

George Green.

George Green, one of the proprietors of the Hotel Metropole, whose death early in the morning was announced in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, was born in this city on July 26, 1849. His father was at one time President of the company controlling the old Green line of surface cars, running through Forty-second street and thence south to Grand Street Ferry. George Green was raised and educated in New York, and took an active interest in railroad matters early in life. He held the Presidency of the same street car company of which his father was the head, but afterward relinquished his interest in it. In 1880 he entered the hotel business and began to run the Metropole with George T. Putney. Later he took the management of the hotel in his own hands and ran it under his own name. Then I. H. Temple became his partner, and the firm remained Green & Temple until Feb. 15, 1897, when a stock company was formed, with Mr. Green as its President. Mr. Green was at one time a Director of the Fourteenth Street Bank, and was also President of the Ohio Mining Company until the concern sold out. He owned a big farm at Katonah, N. Y., where he kept many fine horses. He was a stockholder in the National Horse Show Association of America, Limited, and for years had exhibited imported or domestic beasts in the annual shows in Madison Square Garden. In 1895 he took the first prize for hackney stallions. Mr. Green was married two or three times. His widow was a Jersey City woman. He leaves two sons by previous marriage, John and Leroy.

The funeral of Mr. Green will take place at 11 A. M. Tuesday, at the hotel. The interment will be in Woodlawn. The flags on all the hotels in the city were put at half mast yesterday on account of his death.

Sister Mary Vencentia.

Sister Mary Vencentia of the Order of St. Dominick, connected with the Mother House of the Academy of the Holy Rosary, Second Street, New York, died in Newburg yesterday in her twenty-second year. She had been visiting the sisters in charge of St. Mary's Academy, and was taken ill ten days ago. The funeral will be held on Monday at St. Mary's Church, of which the Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn is rector.

Sister Mary Vencentia had worn the habit of the order only since last Easter. She came to this country from Ireland a few years ago, and two years ago became a novice in the order. Death was due to hasty consumption.

Obituary Notes.

Capt. F. W. THIBART, Sixth Infantry, stationed at Fort Thomas, Ky., died yesterday. He served in the New York volunteer service during the war of the rebellion, and entered the Sixth Infantry as Second Lieutenant in 1867.

MALTSTERS' TRUST FORMED.

The Organization Represents About Eighty Per Cent. of the Total United States Output.

The programme relative to the formation of the maltsters' trust, outlined in a dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES recently, has been carried out, and the trust is now an accomplished fact. The details were arranged at a meeting held in the Manhattan Hotel, at which representatives of the following houses were represented:

The Scott Malting Company of Lyons, N. Y.; the Milwaukee Malt and Grain Company, the Kraus-Merkel Malting Company, the Hansel Hop and Malt Company, and William Gerlach & Co., of Milwaukee, Wis.; the William Muchheit Malting Company of Watertown, Wis.; the William Rahr Sons' Company and the M. H. Pettit Malting Company, also of Wisconsin; the W. H. Purcell Company, Rice & Bullen, the Brand, Bullen & Gund Company, Hales & Curtis, John Carden, Jr., Carmen Malting Company, L. J. Aaron & Co., and Schwill & Co., of Chicago; J. Weyl & Co. of Pittsburg, Penn.; Jacob Weschler of Erie, Penn.; Curtis Estate of Buffalo, N. Y.; C. M. Warner Malting Company of Syracuse, N. Y.; the Huntingen Malting Company of Hamilton, Ohio, and Charles Stadler of this city.

These firms represent 80 per cent. of the entire malt output of the United States.

A committee was appointed to investigate the real estate and output of each concern.

The organization will have a working capital of $5,000,000, and will issue both preferred and common stock, which will be vouched for by the United States Guarantee Company. The preferred stock will have a guarantee of 7 per cent., and common stock will probably pay from 4 to 4½ per cent.

THROUGH CARS ARE NEEDED.

Passengers on the Third Avenue Line Suffer Inconveniences.

Residents and property owners of Harlem are prepared to make a united demand upon the Third Avenue cable road company for through cars over its lines from City Hall to the terminus at Fort George. This would do away with the jam of people at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Third Avenue every Sunday waiting to be transferred from Third Avenue to the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street line.

The crush occurs on week days also, but it is, of course, not as bad as on Sundays. As soon as a car reaches the corner there is a rush for it, and the strongest usually get the seats, while the women and children are obliged to stand up.

Several people have been knocked down and trampled upon, and one boy had his arm broken, but as yet there has been no loss of life. Mail cars are now run through, and the residents say there is no good reason why all the cars cannot do the same. It is estimated that the Third Avenue Railroad Company has about 25,000 passengers every pleasant Sunday for High Bridge and Fort George, and this mass of people it dumps out at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

The spot is a favorite resort for pickpockets, and as numerous complaints have been made at the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station by people who have l

ACTIVE FIGHTING IN CUBA

Insurgent Band Enters Coral Nuevo, Kills Three Spaniards, and Plunders Several Stores.

ATTACK ON A SUGAR ESTATE

Weyler Orders the Stores Closed in Esperanza for Fear of an Insurgent Raid—Cubans Captured by the Spaniards.

HAVANA, Via Key West, Fla., Aug. 7.—About 200 insurgents, under command of the local leader Vicente Jorge, recently attempted to enter the cultivation zone at Mayabon and Macagua, in the Matanzas Province, but their expedition was without important results. The same band made an attack upon and entered Coral Nuevo, a small town, and plundered several stores. The garrison from the forts and a party of volunteers who engaged the insurgents in the streets of the town lost three killed and nine wounded. Five of the inhabitants, including a woman, were also wounded.

An attack was made by insurgents upon the Asuncion sugar estate, in the Province of Pinar del Rio, but the plantation's guerrillas compelled the attacking party to retire.

Capt. Gen. Weyler has issued an order that all stores in Esperanza, near the City of Santa Clara, shall be closed, as the town is not fortified strongly enough to prevent the insurgents from entering it and plundering the stores.

The Matanzas police planned an ambush on the night of Aug. 5, and succeeded in taking prisoners the insurgent Colonel Emilio Dominguez and two privates of his command, Pedro Seijas and Benito Arregoitia Reyes. Dominguez left the island when the revolution broke out, but returned with an expedition under Calixto Garcia. He is now in prison at Castel San Severino.

The Inspector of Police of the Port of Havana has captured, outside of Morro Castle, a boat containing six armed men, who were on their way to join the insurgents on the coast near Jaruco.

NO TRACE OF THE DOUGLASS.

Watching at Bridgeport for the Filibustering Steamer.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 7.—There is every reason to believe that the filibustering steamer Douglass, which the Treasury Department at Washington has been informed by the Spanish Minister was bound for this city to receive a cargo of arms and munitions of war destined for the Cuban insurgents, failed to put in an appearance.

A careful watch was kept up through the night and the early hours this morning, but no trace of the supposed filibuster was discovered. Collector Goddard, aboard the tug Confidence, patrolled the Sound about the harbor, and, though he overhauled several vessels, found nothing to justify a search. A revenue cutter also anchored off Bridgeport Harbor after midnight, but no suspicious craft has been noticed thus far. The lookout will be continued, however, to-day and to-night.

A report that the steamer Douglas, which sailed from Jersey City late Friday afternoon, carried a cargo of arms and ammunition for the Cuban insurgents, was positively denied yesterday by Bowring & Aachbald, the New York agents of the steamer. They say she was bound for Jamaica with a cargo of flour, pork, and sundries, shipped by about fifty New York firms. The vessel was formerly the Horsa, notorious for filibustering trips, and her agents say this fact has caused suspicion to rest upon her every time she leaves American waters.

PROBABLY GEN. GARCIA'S SON.

Justo Garcia Believed to Have Escaped from the Chaffarines.

HAVANA, Aug. 7.—Inquiries made in official circles here show that nothing is known of the report telegraphed to the Spanish Premier, Señor Canovas del Castillo, that "Callisto Garcia," presumed to be the famous Cuban insurgent leader, Major Gen. Calixto Garcia, and another Cuban had escaped from the fortress of the Spanish penal settlements on the Chaffarine Islands, off the coast of Morocco.

It is thought here that the Garcia referred to in the dispatch sent to Madrid is Justo Garcia, the son of Calixto Garcia, who was arrested last year in Spain, and who was subsequently sent to the Chaffarine Islands.

New Yorker Killed Near Havana.

HAVANA, Aug. 7.—In a skirmish on the heights of Grillo, this Province, Major Domingo del Monte, a British subject in the service of the Cubans, was killed. He was the nephew of the prominent Aldama family and resided in New York.

Marquis Ahumada Ill.

HAVANA, Aug. 7.—The Marquis Ahumada, the Acting Governor General, has been confined to his bed by sickness for several days past.

SUICIDE IN THE SOUND.

Unknown Man Leaps from the Upper Deck of the Puritan.

FALL RIVER, Aug. 7.—An unknown man is reported to have jumped from the upper deck of the steamer Puritan about 8 o'clock last night when the steamer was off Fort Schuyler on her trip from New York to this city. He occupied Stateroom 147, where his baggage was found.

After the suicide had been reported to the officers the boat was stopped and a search made for the man, but without success. His name cannot be learned.

The officials of the Fall River Line yesterday had no information additional to that contained in the foregoing dispatch relative to the suicide of the Puritan's passenger Friday night.

NAVAL BALL FOR NEWPORT.

To be Given in Honor of Admiral Sicard and His Officers.

NEWPORT, Aug. 7.—On Monday night the Casino will be the scene of the grandest ball ever given at that place, and it is expected to outrival the most elaborate subscription ball ever given in Newport. It is to be in honor of Admiral Sicard and the officers of his squadron.

The Casino grounds will be illuminated with thousands of lamps. All the leading cottagers have subscribed. Lispenard Stewart, William J. Travers, and W. Walter Sherman are the committee in charge.

EVARTS FOR THE ASSEMBLY.

Orleans County Republicans Discard Assemblyman Downs.

ALBION, N. Y., Aug. 7.—The Republican County Convention of Orleans nominated Dennis W. Evarts for Assembly on the sixty-first ballot. He received 27 out of 50 votes. There were ten candidates in the convention. Downs, the present member, had five votes on the first ballot, and then disappeared. His attempt to force an armory on the taxpayers of the county defeated him. Evarts is a farmer, thirty-five years of age, and the present Supervisor of the town of Clarendon.

Going to Two Medical Conferences.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Passed Assistant Surgeon J. J. Kinyoun has been designated as a delegate to represent the United States at the international conference relating to hygiene and sanitary service on shipboard and railways, to be held at Brussels, Belgium, and also as a delegate to represent the United States at the international conference to discuss the leprosy question to be held at Berlin, Prussia.

Jersey City's Water Supply.

Mayor Hoos of Jersey City recently asked for an opinion as to whether the existing laws gave Jersey City the power to procure an independent water supply without the intervention of a private company and a contract. Corporation Counsel Blair says in his extended reply: "As the law stands I know of no means by which Jersey City can raise funds enough to attempt the construction of its own water works."

SPOOK IN A BOARDING HOUSE?

Mrs. Todd's Door Mysteriously Locked and Van Praag Punched by an Undiscovered Hand.

Apparently some new style of ghost is doing curious things at Mrs. Todd's boarding house, 78 Lexington Avenue. There was tumult there on Friday night, and a good deal of feminine shrieking and talk of burglars, the performance being assisted by two bicycle policemen and the man on post and a chorus of several hundred assorted citizens who packed themselves in the street.

Mrs. Todd, whose room is the first floor back, states that her housekeeper, Mrs. Desmond, and herself were locked in that apartment by somebody, who turned the key, which was outside the door, and carried it away. A few minutes later, and while Mrs. Todd and Mrs. Desmond were clamoring for freedom, Herman Van Praag, a diamond cutter, nineteen years old, clattered down from the fourth floor, where he lives, and announced that while he was going through a dark hallway up there somebody with a cold, hard, strong hand had seized him by the back of the neck and punched him. The police searched the house an hour or two, and retired in silence.

A retired hypnotist lives on the second floor, a retired massage artist inhabits the basement, and a retired detective surrounds himself with mystery in the third floor back. There has been for some time triangular hostility among them, and they have skirmished intermittently on the first floor, which is neutral ground. They all seemed inclined to suspect each other yesterday, and each had theories that the ghost had been raised or the ghostlike manifestations organized by the others. Nobody explains why a reasonable spook should have locked the landlady in on the first floor and punched the inoffensive Van Praag on the fourth. The police scoff at the idea of a burglar, and decline to be interested in any occult problems.

ALFRED SCHAEFER THREATENED

Makes Complaint to Police, and Two Men Are Arrested.

Alfred Schaefer, son of the senior member of the firm of brewers, the F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company, who lives at 114 East Fifty-first Street, complained yesterday afternoon to Capt. Stainkamp of the East Fifty-first Street Station that he had been followed for several weeks by two men. He said that they shadowed him everywhere he went. He also said that he had received a number of threatening letters from anonymous persons.

Detective Quinlan was put on the case. He followed Schaefer as he left the house last night and went toward Madison Avenue. Schaefer made signs to the detective that he was being followed by two men, and both of them were arrested. One was allowed to go, Schaefer not being able to recognize him. The other man said that he was Joseph Libleu, twenty-eight years old, of Montreal, Canada. He laughed about his arrest, and refused to say anything.

Schaefer said that he would be in court this morning with the letters he had received.

CHURCH CHECK STOLEN.

Thief Obtained the Money Upon It in an Ingenious Way.

Benjamin Meade of 245 Pacific Avenue, Jersey City, on the night of July 30 mailed a check for $300 to Corbin & Corbin to pay the interest on the debt of the Lafayette Methodist Episcopal Church, he being the church Treasurer. Not receiving an acknowledgment, he called on the firm last Tuesday. He was told that the check had not been received. Mr. Meade went to the Hudson County Bank to stop payment. He was told he was too late. A man not known to the bank officers called at the bank shortly after 10 o'clock Saturday morning, July 31, and asked to have the check certified. This was done.

The check came back, the officials said, on Monday through the New York Clearing House, indorsed Carhart, Whitford & Co., clothiers, of New York. The firm, when asked about the matter, said that a man and boy came into the store on Saturday and bought a complete outfit for both. His bill was $25. He offered the check, and as it was certified, it was accepted. The man received $275. That was all they knew about it.

The matter was reported to Postmaster Jordan of Jersey City, who placed it in the hands of the postal authorities of New York. The letter was mailed in a street box, near Mr. Meade's residence.

Held for Malicious Mischief.

Frank Low, a clerk in Crawford's shoe store at Fourteenth Street and Broadway, was held in $100 bonds by Magistrate Deuel, in the Jefferson Market Court, yesterday on the charge of malicious mischief. Robert Flaherty, a shoe dealer of 8 Pine Street, was the complainant. Flaherty claims that he was having his shoes shined in front of Crawford's by an Italian cripple named Nemarani Serafino, when Low came out of the place and kicked over the bootblack's bottles of polish. Flaherty told his story in court, and the Magistrate reprimanded the clerk.

Canoe Camp at Clayton.

CLAYTON, N. Y., Aug. 7.—Ex-Commodore William R. Huntington was the officer of the day in the camp of the American Canoe Association here to-day. Among the arrivals to-day were delegations from the Brooklyn, Rochester, and Irondequoit Clubs. The Rochester men brought a war canoe. Prominent members who have just arrived are ex-Commodore Robert T. Wilkin and Percy Hogan of Brooklyn, Thomas Hale, Jr., of Yonkers; Parry M. Stewart, and J. R. Siewart of Rochester. More than 100 are now in the camp.

Overcome by the Heat.

James Madden, thirty-one years of age, of 1,052 First Avenue, while working on a building on Tremont Avenue, near Main Street, was overcome by heat yesterday. He was taken to the Fordham Hospital.

George Geutler, twenty-eight years old, of 526 East Eighty-first Street, was overcome by heat yesterday at Sixty-sixth Street and West End Avenue, and removed to Roosevelt Hospital. Geutler is a driver of one of the street cleaning wagons.

Disorderly Raines Law Hotels?

Two men in charge of Raines law hotels were held for trial by Magistrate Meade, in the Essex Market Court, yesterday, for maintaining alleged disorderly resorts. They were Adolph Rysedolph of the Oxford at 203 Bowery, and Frederick Oehl of the Lion, at 17 Second Place. Capt. Herlihy of the Fifth Street Station obtained the evidence against the places.

Had His Roommate Arrested.

Lewis H. Bell, a stenographer, of 177 West Fourth Street, was locked up in the West Twentieth Street Station last night on a charge of grand larceny, preferred by his former room-mate, Harry Eckler, who charges Bell with stealing two overcoats and a suit of clothes, valued at $84. When arrested forty pawn tickets were found in his pockets.

County Convention in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 7.—The Democratic County Convention was the most harmonious in years. The silver element was completely in control. The legislative candidates were pledged to vote against John R. McLean for United States Senator, if elected. The entire Chicago platform was indorsed, special reference being made to the plank against government by injunction.

Brooklyn Candidates Increasing.

Candidates for municipal offices are increasing in Brooklyn. The latest announcement is Silas B. Dutcher for the Mayoralty. Superintendent of Police William J. McKelvey is announced as a candidate for Sheriff. On the Democratic side Capt. John Eason is said to have strong desires in the same direction.

Watchman Killed by a Train.

William H. Cook, forty-five years old, employed as watchman on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, was run over and instantly killed last night by a freight train in the yards at Hoboken. Cook lived at Watsessing, N. J., and left a wife and three children.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Another Week of Midsummer Dealing—Hopes of Early Revival Apparent Among Brokers.

O. H. P. BELMONT'S PURCHASE

Evils of Condemnation Proceedings Illustrated—The Latest Sales by Brokers—Dull Times at Auction—List of Mortgages Filed.

With the exception of O. H. P. Belmont's purchase of a Fifth Avenue corner, there has been nothing out of the ordinary run in the transactions of the past week. More favorable reports, however, come from brokers every day, and there is more apparent activity among them than has been noticeable for two months. Not a few report the receipt of new orders from clients for the purchase of investment property, while others whose prospects of a commission are not so immediate are beginning to stir themselves with a determination to have at least a small "slice" of the Autumn business, which all feel is not very remote. The early beginning of September and October rentals has led to a general, and apparently reasonable, belief that an early revival may be looked for in other branches of the business.

Mr. Belmont's purchase, through Smith & Stewart, was a gratifying termination of what promised to be a hopeless task. It can be truthfully said that there is scarcely a single plot in the nighborhood of the corner bought that has not to some extent been involved in the negotiations for a site for Mr. Belmont's house. But with unfailing regularity some restriction would be discovered or something would happen to block the sale.

One of the greatest hindrances to the consummation of the purchase was that the name of the prospective buyer would leak out early in the proceedings, whereupon the owner would raise his price beyond all reasonable bounds, and then show surprise that Mr. Belmont did not become a willing victim of extortion.

An Attractive Corner.

One of the most desirable vacant corners on Fifth Avenue has been secured, however, and at a figure which, while good, cannot be called exorbitant. All reports to the contrary notwithstanding, Mr. Belmont has not yet selected the architects for his new residence, and everybody is still at liberty to construct at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street any architectural triumph to suit his fancy. There can be no doubt that the new mansion will equal if not excel its neighbors in beauty and be an additional adornment to Upper Fifth Avenue.

The condemnation proceedings, in connection with the several street widenings and park openings now going on, possess several objectionable features, which it is the manifest duty, either of the city authorities or the courts, to remedy.

It has been currently reported that in the taken into the sale of the properties to the city for the new East Houston Street Park and the recent order to vacate, tenants have occupied the premises without the payment of rent. Worse than this, however, is the case of those sellers of property taken in condemnation proceedings, whose sole source of livelihood is in such property.

A case in point is that of a lady owning property that was acquired by the city for the Mulberry Benk Park. The city had taken the property, and, pending the payment of the award, the former owner was without means, nor could she from any source obtain a loan on the unpaid award as security. The fact that the city is paying a good rate of interest on the award is poor comfort to one in need of ready cash. That there are difficulties in making an equitable adjustment of this matter cannot be denied, but something more satisfactory than the present conditions seems highly possible.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

S. V. P. Cruger & Co. have sold to G. Louis Boissevain 336 West Seventy-seventh Street, one of a row of six American-basement dwellings, recently completed by Clarence True.

John F. Scannell has sold to the Knickerbocker Realty Improvement Company 30 and 32 East Twenty-first Street, 50 by 100. The same company has also purchased from Jacob D. Butler, for $110,000, 37 West Twentieth Street, and from Eva Schaefer 35 West Twentieth Street, comprising a plot 50 by 100. Mr. Butler purchased No. 37 only recently from Cornelius F. Kingsland for $80,000. On both of the above sites the Knickerbocker Realty Improvement Company will erect eight-story business buildings.

Thomas Keogh has sold, for $190,000, the two seven-story brick business buildings 46 and 55 Great Jones Street, taking in part payment several flats on One Hundred and Fourth Street.

It was learned yesterday, at the office of J. Clarence Davies & Co., that negotiations are pending for a deal in Twenty-third Ward lots, involving $125,000. The contracts have not yet been signed, and further details are withheld for the present.

Mrs. Clara Divine of Elizabeth, N. J., has sold the three five-story tenements, 424, 426, and 428 West Thirty-second Street, each 20 by 98.9.

Warren C. Crane has purchased the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 121 West Seventieth Street, 20 by 100.11.

M. J. Wohlgemut has sold, to Henry Sire, for $25,000, the property which will be at the northwest corner of Bond and Elm Streets after the widening of the latter. The size of the plot is about 16.3 by 100.

The Auction Rooms.

Adjournments, withdrawals, and purchases by plaintiffs made up the business of a very uninteresting week in the salesroom. The offerings for the next few days are even less promising. The entire schedule includes eight sales in foreclosure, the fewest in many months, and all involving a very ordinary class of property. Two or three auctioneers, however, have issued posters for voluntary sales in the near future, and from the dates in the advertisements of legal sales, it is evident that within two or three weeks the auction room will begin to show signs of regaining its normal life and activity.

There were recorded last week 302 mortgages, for $4,003,181, of which 127, for $1,665,442, were at 5 per cent.; 122, for $952,555, were at more, and 53, for $1,385,184, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 278 mortgages, for $2,776,631, of which 112, for $1,178,989, were at 5 per cent.; 132, for $894,142, were at more, and 34, for $703,500, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

TUESDAY, AUG. 10.—By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward Russell, referee, 2,194 Fifth Avenue and 2 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, being at the southwest corner of the streets named, runs west 110 by south 99.11 by east 25 by north 75 by east 85 by north 24.11 two five-story brick flats, with stores on the avenue. Due on judgment, $10,196; subject to other mortgages for $48,000.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, George C. Austin, referee, 244 Cherry Street, north side, 106 feet west of Rutgers Street, 137.11 by 25.2, five-story brick tenement with stores, and three-story brick tenment at rear. Due on judgment, $11,768.

By John M. Thompson & Co., foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 306 and 318 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, south side, 134 and 253 feet, respectively, west of Eighth Avenue, each 17 by 99.11, two three-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, $4,764; each parcel subject to other mortgages for $9,000.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 11.—By Richard V. Harnett & Co., mechinics' lien foreclosure sale, William H. Blain, referee, 163 Hester Street, north side, 50.8 feet east of Eldridge Street, runs north 100 by east 73 by north 50 by west 36.2 by north 50 by west 36.10, five-story brick double tenement, with four four-story brick tenements at rear of No. 99 to 103. Due on judgment, $580.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, John C. Devereux, referee, 21 West Ninety-third Street, north side, 248 feet west of Central Park West, 20 by 100.8, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $17,204.

THURSDAY, AUG. 12.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Forbes J. Hennessy, referee, 153 West Seventy-ninth Street, north side, 393 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 19 by 102.2, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $22,788.

By August Kleinau, Sheriff's sale, Lot A on map of part of farm of Mary C. P. Mscomb, formerly in Yonkers, now in the Twenty-fourth Ward; all title and interest of William Foster, Jr., and Elnathan Sweet, on June 11, 1897.

FRIDAY, AUG. 13.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Browne, referee, 930 and 932 Westchester Avenue, east side, 140.2 feet south of Wales Avenue, 50 by 124 by 60.4 by 91.1, two four-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $2,376.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Sullivan Street, east side, 98.4 feet south of Bleecker Street, for a six-story brick tenement, 41.10 by 90; Darius O. Mills of 35 Wall Street, owner; Ernest Flagg of 35 Wall Street, architect; cost, $35,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, southwest corner of Lenox Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, with store, 24.11 by 70; Robert J. Blake of 118 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, owner; Gilbert Robinson of 215 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $42,000.

Villa Avenue, east side, 71.6 feet south of Cortland Avenue, for a three-story frame dwelling, with store, 16.8 by 62.6; Maria Del Galgo of St. George's Crescent, owner; Edward Bowen of 18 Broadway, architect; cost, $3,000.

Commonwealth Avenue, east side, 75 feet south of Tacoma Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 18 by 28; Charles Knauf of Van Nest, owner and architect; cost, $2,000.

Victor Street, west side, 250 feet south of Morris Park Avenue, for two two-story frame dwellings, 15 by 29; Frank Lotz of Van Nest, owner; C. F. Lohse, architect; cost, $5,000.

King's Bridge Road, northwest corner of Hoffman Street, for a one-story frame shed, 15 by 20; A. E. Nordzieland, owner; J. S. O'Meara, architect; cost, $150.

Oxford Place, east side, 280 feet from University Avenue, for a two-story brick stable, 44 by 30; Miss Helen Gould, Irvington-on-Hudson, owner; H. R. Marshall of 874 Broadway, architect; cost, $6,000.

Alterations.

No. 46 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to a four-story brick store and storage house; Charles Repetti of 48 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, owner; Henry Andersen of 1,180 Broadway, architect; cost, $6,000.

No. 455 Forest Avenue, to a one-story frame stable; William English, owner; C. F. Lohse, architect; cost, $700.

Oakland Place, north side, 100 feet west of Clinton Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; Augustus Frey of 150 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, owner; C. F. Lohse, architect; cost, $500.

One Hundred and Seventieth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Prospect Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; Mary A. Waterson, owner; Kerby & Co. of 722 Tremont Avenue, architects; cost, $500.

One Hundred and Seventieth Street, south side, 75 feet east of Prospect Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; Peter Handibode of 1,482 Franklin Avenue, owner; Kerby & Co., architects; cost, $500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, Aug. 7.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 74.11 ft s of 141st St, 25x100; Mitchell A. C. Levy to William B. Kaufman $21,800

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 167th St, runs s e along street 119.4x s 31.11x w 100 to avenue x n 96; John R. Vanderveort to Wallace P. Fraser 10,000

BLEECKER ST, 151 and 153, and parts of Thompson St, 204 and 204½; Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine to Edward Jackson 1

BLEECKER ST, 151 and 153, and parts of Thompson St, 204 and 204½; Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine to Philip Gomprecht 1

BOSTON ROAD, s e corner of Cedar St, 50x119x50x95; Lily L. Shirmer to Nora J. Ryan 1,100

BRONX TERRACE, w s, 90 ft s of 14th St, 30x198x30x199; Augustus S. Houghton to Ralph Hickox 150

BRONX TERRACE, w s, 90 ft s of 14th St, 30x198x30x199; Ralph Hickox to Malinda G. Mace and others, executors, &c. ..... —

CROTONA PARKWAY, n e s, 51.11 ft e of Mohegan Av, 78x139.9x66.10x98.1; Christiana Fischer to Meyer and Simon Loeb 2,750

LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 77th St, 102.2x145; August Roesler and another, executors, &c., to Les Petits Freres de Marie St. Genis Laval 98,000

LOT 329, map of Section B, Vyse estate, 23d Ward; Julia and Frank Quigley to Catharine A. Lavelle 1,000

LUDLOW ST, 45, w s, 175 ft n of Hester St, 25x87.6; John Sbarboro to Charles H. Dugles ..... Exchange

PITT ST, e s, 153.6 ft s of Delancey St, 21.10x100; Nathan Freedman to Fannie Freedman 1

VALENTINE AV, e s, 150 ft s w of Central Av, runs s w 50x s e 118x n e 50x n w —; Florence O. Koons to Antoinette D. S. Flucker 1

35TH ST, s s, 475 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Mary Fitzgibbon to James A. O'Gorman 1

38TH ST, 450, s s, 40 ft w of Avenue A, 20x irregular; Arthur J. Scanlon to Joseph A. Scanlon 1

75TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Park Av, 25x102.2; William H. Taller to Robert W. Taller 1

81ST ST, s s, 325 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100; Frank C. J. Becker to Marie Mangantes 10,000

91ST ST, 122, s s, 275 ft w of Columbus Av, 33.4x100.8; Oscar A. Woodruff to Rebecca F. Macklin 100

122D ST, n s, 91.1 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 50x100.11; Francois Henri Maurice, Comte de Portes, to the Trustees of the Fourth Reformed Presbyterian Church 16,000

125TH ST, s s, 153 ft w of 2d Av, 52x99.11; Arthur J. Scanlon to Joseph A. Scanlon 1

134TH ST, 71 and 73, n s, 207.6 ft e of Lenox Av, 35x99.11; Ferdinand N. Monjo to Josephine B. Graves and others 1

134TH ST, 75, n s, 242.6 ft e of Lenox Av, 17.6x99.11; Frederick N. Monjo to Catharine M. Gomes 1

178D ST, n w corner of tract, called Brook St, runs w 50x n 90.5x e 53.3x s 88.1; William Hugershoff to Emil Spindler.... 1

Recorded Leases.

ROGERS, Eva J., and Estelle M. Ross to Patrick F. O'Neill; 413-415 East 124th St, 5 2-12 years 1,000

UBERT, Jennie N., to Jacob Oestreicher; 103 West 28th St, 14 2-4 years.....$1,400 1,600

Recorded Mortgages.

BLEISTIFT, Jeanette, to Hyman Israel; 17 Norfolk St, 5 months $5,000

HALLETT, Annie D., to executors, &c., of Caroline M. Hitchcock; n s of 185th St, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years.. 4,000

HALLETT, Annie D., to Herbert S. Ogden; n s of 185th St, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 400

JOHNSON, Emma, to William F. Vause, 29, 37, 39, and 51 Bradhurst Av, 1 year 8,000

KAUFMAN, William B., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 1,632 Amsterdam Av, 3 years 15,000

KEALY, James M., to John B. Stetson; 335 East 42d St, demand 200

LAYCRAFT, J. Edgar, to Ida A. Currier; s e corner of 10th Av and 29th St; also 10th Av, e s, adjoining above leasehold, installments 15,000

LAYCRAFT, J. Edgar, to Alfred B. Price; s e corner of 10th Av and 29th St; also 10th Av, e s, adjoining above leasehold, 1 year 4,000

LENNON, Anna J., and William F., to Bradley & Currier Company; n s of 112th St, 325 ft e of 7th Av, 3 months.. 13,500

LOPARD, Rose, to the German Savings Bank, New York; w s of Trinity Av, 50 ft n of 161st St, 1 year 1,000

LUDWIG, George, to Anne Jacobi; n w s of Teller Av, 338.41 ft n e of 169th St, 3 years 700

MACKLIN, Rebecca F., to Oscar A. Woodruff; 122 West 91st St, 1 year 6,250

MANGELS, Marie, to Frank J. Becker; s s of 81st St, 325 ft w of 2d Av, 5 years 8,800

MOFFATT, Patrick J., and Alvah E. Phyfe; n s of 11th St, 375 ft w of 6th Av, 3 months 8,000

MURRAY, James, and wife to the Twelfth Ward Bank; Lot 337, map of Section B, Vyse estate, 1 year 2,000

QUIGLEY, Julia and Frank, to the Twelfth Ward Bank; Lot 338, map of Section B, Vyse estate, 1 year 2,000

REANEY, Martha E., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 330 Lexington Av, 3 years 14,000

RUPPELL, George H., and wife to Louis Noll; 355 and 357 East 76th St, 5 years.. 1,200

SMITH, Peleg C., to Joseph W. Ballard; Lots 239, 243, and 378, map of the Benson estate, Throggs Neck, Westchester, 2 months 1,283

SPINDLER, Emil, and wife, to William Hugershoff; Lot (e portion,) 142, map of the village of Mount Hope, 24th Ward, 5 years 1,000

SPINDLER, Emil, and wife to William Hugershoff; Lot (e portion) 142, map s of Lot 142, map of the village of Mount Hope, 24th Ward, 5 years 1,000

SPINDLER, Emil, and wife to William Hugershoff; n s of 173d St, 50 ft w from e s of Lot 142, map of the village of Mount Hope, 24th Ward, 5 years 1,000

THE LITERARY SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT Ferrer to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n e corner of Lexington Av and 65th St, 200.10 ft to 66th St, x 225, 1 year 20,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

GATES, Ephraim C., to Lucy G. Barnard and another $1

HOEPLER, George J., and others, executors, &c., of C. M. Hoefler, to Charles Hoefler, (two mortgages) 10,000

MARSHALL, Christina, to Francis W. Pollock 1,000

Lis Pendens.

AVENUE B, e s, 42 ft n of 16th St, 20x98; Abraham L. Newberger against Elizabeth F. McDonald and others. (foreclosure of mortgage.)

attorneys, Lachman, Morgenthau & Goldsmith.

DELANCEY ST, or Slip, s s, whole front, from Tompkins to Mangin St, x 101.6; also, Mangin St, e s, 101.6 ft s of Delancey St, runs w 25 ft to centre line of Mangin St x n 182x e 25 to centre of Tompkins St, as extended, x s 182x w 30 to w s of Tompkins St x n 101.6 to s s of Delancey St x w 200 to e s of Mangin St x s 101.6, to beginning; William L. Strong, as Mayor, &c., against Harriet B. Hoffman and others, (to acquire property by condemnation, &c.;) attorney, F. D. Pavey.

WESTCHESTER AV, e s, 140.2 ft s of Wales Av, 50x irregular; Hiram R. Dater and another, trustees, &c., against Annie Haenschen and others, two actions, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Stern & Rushmore.

42D ST, 335 East; James M. Kealy against Ella F. Kealy and others, (partition;) attorney, C. L. Sicardi.

144TH ST, s s, 450 ft e of 8th Av, 50x99.11; also, Terrace View Av, s s, Lots 217 to 220, map 738A North Marble Hill, 12th Ward, 96.6x100x111.11x101.2; John A. Johnson against Alice Davies, (specific performance;) attorneys, Sturges & Roby.

Mechanics' Liens.

MONROE ST, 4 and 6; Wolf Oltarsh against Henry Moss, owner; Samuel S. Lewin, contractor $650

WASHINGTON AV, 1,463 to 1,469; Pasquale Ventimeghi against Henry Ratjen, owner and contractor 169

WEBSTER AV, e s, entire front between 179th St and Alden Place, —x—; William R. Hanretty against Vanderbeck, owner; John Lorz and Robert Mylord, contractors 12

115TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 125x100; Wotherspoon & Son against G. A. Adams, owner and contractor 105

164TH ST, 461 to 467 West; Frederick J. Kloes against Charles Fisher, owner and contractor 136

165TH ST, n s, 72 ft e of Intervale Av, 20x100; Dimock & Fink Company against Niels Toelberg, owner; Timothy F. Frawley, contractor 40

Orders under Chapter 915, Laws of 1896.

HOE ST, n w corner of Freeman St, 58.6x77.7; Babette Blumenthal, on Abraham Rosenthal, to George B. Christman & Co., (two orders) $1,500

34TH ST, 316 to 320 East; John A. Dooner, on F. E. Cabus, to Hoagland, Robinson & Vaughan 555

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 1 Northern	.80⅜
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.31½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.22⅛
Cotton, middling	.08
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07¼
Butter, State, finest creamery	.15
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.70
Lard, prime	4.60
Molasses, O. K. prime	.26
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.05½
Tallow, prime	.03⅜
Pork, mess	8.25
Beef, family	9.00
Beef hams	26.75
Sugar, granulated	.05
Iron, Nor., No. 1 foundry	11.75
Lead	3.70
Copper, lake ingot	11.00

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—Flour firm; Winter patents, $4.20@$4.40; do straights, $3.80@$4; Spring patents, $4@$4.30; do specials, $4.75@$4.85; do straights, $3.50@$3.60; do, bakers', $3@$3.10; No. 2 Spring wheat, 77½@78c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 73@75c; No. 2 red, 70¼@80c; No. 2 corn, 26@26⅜c; No. 2 yellow, 26@26¾c; No. 2 oats, 16⅜@17c; No. 2 white, 20@21c; No. 3 white, 17½@20c; No. 2 rye, 41¼c; No. 2 barley 28c, free on board; No. 1 flaxseed, 88@90c; prime timothy seed, $2.75; mess pork, per bbl, $7.80@$7.85; lard, per 100 lb, $4.25@$4.27½; short-rib sides, (loose,) 5¾@5½c; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5@5¼c; short clear sides, (boxed,) 5@5¼c; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.10; sugars, cutloaf, $5.84; granulated, $5.21; standard A, $5.09.

COTTON.

The cotton market is still largely dependent upon the character of crop news, which continues to be of somewhat conflicting purport. The market yesterday opened steady at an advance of 1@2 points, following more favorable cables than expected from Liverpool, and was also helped by encouraging accounts from Fall River and the dry goods district. Following the first call, the market turned easier under liquidation in the absence of outside speculative support and under generally favorable crop accounts from the cotton belt, the notable exception being Texas, over the greater portion of which dry weather continues, and the plant is said to be suffering for want of moisture. It is also claimed that insufficient moisture has fallen in Mississippi and Arkansas. Reports of shedding are received from Texas and Alabama. Following the call the market declined 4@5 points and closed steady at a net decline of 2@5 points, with total sales of 30,200 bales futures. Spot cotton closed quiet at unchanged prices; middling uplands, 8c; middling Gulf, 8¼c; sales, 184 bales, all spinning.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	7.58	7.58	7.56	7.55@7.56
September	7.31	7.31	7.28	7.28@7.29
October	7.17	7.18	7.13	7.13@7.14
November	7.12	7.12	7.07	7.07@7.08
December	7.14	7.15	7.10	7.10@7.11
January	7.18	7.18	7.14	7.14@7.15
February	..	..	..	7.18@7.19
March	7.23	7.23	7.23	7.21@7.23
April	..	..	..	7.24@7.26
May	7.32	7.32	7.32	7.27@7.29

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 7.—Middling uplands, 4 5-16d. Futures steady, partially 1-64d advance; closed quiet and steady; unchanged to ½ point net advance; January-February, 357s; February-March, 357½s; March-April, 358s; April-May, 359s; May-June, 360s; August, 414½s; August-September, 410½s; September-October, 83b; October-November, 361s; November-December, 358s; December-January, 357s.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	83¾	83⅞	83⅛	83⅛
December	83¾	83¾	83	83
Corn—				
September	31⅜	31¾	31⅜	31⅝
December	33¾	33⅞	33¾	33¾
Oats—				
September	21⅜	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	76¼	76⅞	75⅛	75⅞
December	77⅞	77⅞	76½	76¾
May	80

Happenings In and About Brooklyn.

SEAMAN PHILIP F. CARTER

In the Event of His Conviction a Problem Will Present Itself to the Authorities.

STATE VERSUS FEDERAL LAWS

One Calls for Death by Electricity and the Other for Hanging—A Long-Forgotten Scaffold Is Stored in the Post Office—Its History.

The murder of Master at Arms Thomas J. Kenney by Seaman Philip F. Carter on board the United States warship Indiana, while the latter was moored at the Navy Yard, on June 30 last, has caused discussion regarding the disposition to be made of Carter in case of his conviction. The State law requires death by electricity. The Federal law provides that the death penalty must be inflicted by hanging. The duty of carrying out the sentence of the court in Carter's case will devolve upon the United States Marshal, and that official has been perplexed over the question as to where the hanging will take place, and who will set up and manipulate the gallows.

Sheriff Buttling has declared that he will not allow the hanging to take place in Raymond Street Jail. The Marshal will not be without precedent to guide him. Assistant United States Attorney Robert H. Roy has found that away back in the sixties the United States court in New York tried five murder cases, in all of which the culprits were hanged by the United States Marshal. Mr. Roy has also discovered the old gallows on which these men were executed, and which is the property of the United States Government.

This grim object is now stored in an out-of-the-way nook in the New York City Post Office. The gallows is of simple construction, consisting of two upright beams, each fourteen feet long, and a crossbeam, which measures seventeen feet. There are five notches on this crossbeam which are evidence of the manner by which five expiated their crimes.

The history of these crimes forms an interesting chapter in the criminal annals of marine jurisprudence, for the reason that the offenses were all committed upon the high seas, and all occurred in the sixties.

The first notch stands for Albert W. Hicks, always afterward referred to as "Hicks the pirate." Hicks shipped as mate on the sloop Edwin A. Johnson, under the name of William Johnson. The vessel left New York for Deepwater, Va., on March 16, 1860. The crew consisted, in addition to Hicks, of George H. Burr, Captain, and two colored boys, Oliver and Smith Watts. On their return voyage two weeks later, and while off the Jersey coast, Hicks stole into the Captain's cabin and tried to rob him of his money. The Captain made a desperate fight, but a blow from a hatchet which Hicks carried ended his life. He then killed the two colored boys and threw their bodies overboard. He was convicted in Connecticut and sentenced to die on the gallows July 15, 1861. The hanging took place at Bedlow's Island. After the murder the vessel was found abandoned near Sandy Hook.

The next notch on the crossbeam stands for Nathaniel Gordon, who belonged to Portland, Me., and was master of the ship Erie, engaged in the slave trade. In August, 1861, the ship put into the Congo River and exchanged her cargo of 150 hogsheads of rum for 800 naked negroes, men, women, and children, who were packed in the hold of the vessel. During the return voyage these unfortunate wretches suffered terribly. Twice a day the dead had to be removed and thrown into the sea, much to the chagrin of Gordon, to whom each death meant financial loss. Fifty miles from the Cuban coast he was captured by the United States sloop-of-war Michigan. Every effort was made to save Gordon, but he was hanged Feb. 21, 1860.

Three months after the hanging of Gordon the crossbeam again strained under the weight of another man—William Henry Hawkins, a colored cook on the ship Lamergier. The Captain of this vessel was William H. Adams, who had incurred the displeasure of Hawkins by brutally beating the latter because a dinner was not to his liking. That night Hawkins stole into the Captain's cabin and killed him with an adze. Hawkins was hanged June 2, 1862, in the Tombs yard.

James B. Beall, Captain of the Second Virginia Regiment of the Southern Confederacy, a man of wealth, was caught, tried, and convicted for scuttling vessels containing the wives and children of Northern soldiers on the great lakes. He was tried as a spy and guerrilla and was hanged on Governors Island in the Fall of 1864.

The last of the five to be hanged on the old gibbet was Robert Cobb Kennedy. He was a member of the Black Hog Gang, who thought to aid the Confederacy by burning this city, Nov. 25, 1864, a number of fires broke out simultaneously in various hotels of the city. Kennedy fled to Canada, and then South, but was caught, brought back, and executed.

Philip F. Carter, who is in danger of being the next victim, will be tried before Judge Tenney in Brooklyn on Sept. 13.

INTERESTING BRIDGE FIGURES.

Comparative Cost of Taking Cars Over the Structure.

Up to the time that the project of the elevated and surface cars crossing Brooklyn Bridge became a reasonably assured fact, no one had opposed it with more vigor than Vice President Clarence A. Henriques. But seeing that opposition was futile he yielded with a good grace. Yesterday Mr. Henriques said:

"According to the engineers of the bridge the actual estimated cost of transporting an elevated car across and back over the bridge is, deducting employes' salaries, about 87 cents per car. The difference between the price received, 12½ cents, and the cost as stated must be borne by the taxpayers. It is doubtful, in my judgment, whether the two cities can supply motive power to any private corporation and levy taxes therefor on the general public."

Burial of Mamie McCarthy.

Funeral services for Mamie McCarthy, the girl who died from starvation and exposure at the house of her aunt, Mrs. Carter, took place at the house, 507 Columbia Street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. Her death brought forth expressions of sympathy in a practical form, and through the efforts of the Rev. R. R. Parker, temporary pastor of All Saints' Church, in Brooklyn, she was buried in Holy Cross Cemetery. The girl's brother, Charles McCarthy, who has been out of work for many months, has received a letter from a Brooklyn contractor offering him work for the future. McCarthy, who was on the verge of starvation himself, will begin work in his new place to-morrow.

Mrs. Jesse Johnson's Funeral.

Funeral services for Mrs. Jesse Johnson, who died suddenly last Friday at Patchogue, L. I., will take place from the family residence, 308 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, at 8 o'clock this evening. The burial will take place to-morrow morning in the family plot in Greenwood Cemetery.

A Boil, Not a Mosquito Bite.

ELMHURST, L. I., Aug. 7.—Miss Dorothy Dodworth, the eighteen-year-old daughter of Oliver Dodworth of New York City, was not bitten by a mosquito. The stories about her being stung so badly by Long Island mosquitoes that blood poisoning was feared were incorrect. Miss Dodworth has a boil, in which she caught cold, and Dr. Farwell lanced it. Miss Dodworth said to-day that mosquitoes were not responsible.

Theodore Protin's Queer Act.

Theodore Protin, a Frenchman, twenty-nine years old, who lives with his wife, Charlotte, at 590 Driggs Avenue, Brooklyn, returned home last night and told his wife that he intended to commit suicide. He took a package of paris green from his pocket, and, mixing some of it with water in her presence, swallowed it. Mrs. Protin ran for help, and when she returned, her husband was nowhere to be found, nor has he since been seen.

LONG ISLAND ASSESSMENTS.

Added Amounts All Along the Line—Raised Three Hundred Per Cent. in Some Cases.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Aug. 7.—As the Assessors' books in the Long Island towns are open to view, they show that there have been increases all along the line. In this town, while there are no wealthy residents, assessments have been raised in some instances 300 per cent., or up to the full value of the property. The same state of affairs exists in all of the towns of the county.

In Babylon the largest increases are as follows: William Ziegler of Brooklyn, from $22,500 last year to $100,000 this year; August Belmont, from $16,000 last year to $80,000 this year; Perry Belmont, no personal taxes last year, this year $40,000; Solomon Baylis, none last year, $25,000 this year; Westminster Kennel Club, none last year, $12,000 this year; R. G. Rolston, President of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, $13,000 last year, $35,000 this year; Babylon National Bank, none last year, $50,000 this year; Capt. D. S. S. Sammis's estate, $15,000 last year, $90,000 this year; estate of Austin Corbin, none last year, this year $18,000; E. C. and Julia T. Livingstone, last year $16,000, this year $70,000; Long Island Home Company, last year $15,000, this year $100,000; Brunswick Home, last year $12,500, this year $50,000; W. M. Ford, last year $11,000, this year $49,000; John S. Foster, last year $10,750, this year $53,150; Helen M. Bergen, last year $7,500, this year $25,000, and the Amityville Land Improvement Company and Amityville Hotel, each from $8,000 last year to $40,000 this year.

BROOKLYN'S NEW FOUNTAIN.

Prospect Park's Beautiful Electrical Adornment Officially Exhibited.

Twenty thousand persons saw the official opening last evening of the new electric fountain at Prospect Park, Brooklyn. On Friday evening Mayor Wurster and a party of city officials were given a private view, and came away well pleased and impressed with the wealth of color combinations shown by the arrangement of prismatic glasses. Last evening the brilliant display was repeated, and with the aid of sixty incandescent lamps arranged around the base of the fountain the Plaza was at times almost as light as day.

The fountain stands in the centre of an oval space. The basin is 360 feet in circumference. In the fountain proper there are nineteen funnels and twelve pipes. The light is gathered from 152 colored slides of many hues, and their rays thrown upon the jets produce an effect indescribably beautiful. The fountain cost $24,500.

Thomas Stillman's Will Filed.

The will of Thomas Stillman of 177 Prospect Street, Brooklyn, who died at the Thousand Islands, July 24, after a brief illness, was filed in the Surrogate's Court yesterday. The amount scheduled in personal property is about $300,000, and in real estate about $100,000. Mr. Stillman left a wife, four daughters, and one son. The property is to be distributed between Mrs. Stillman, her children, and grandchildren. Mrs. Stillman is made executrix and residuary legatee for life. The shoe business conducted by Mr. Stillman at 224 and 226 Greenwich Street is given to his son Thomas G. Stillman. The real estate is located almost altogether in this city.

Tunnel Under the East River.

The Long Island Railroad has just signed contracts for making additional soundings in the East River in connection with the proposed Atlantic Avenue tunnel. The object in making these soundings is to ascertain the cost of locating the tunnel deeper than was at first intended. The company believes that by sinking a deeper shaft it will avoid large expense in shoring up buildings in this city where foundations are approached.

HER MEMORY FAILED.

A Mother Who Knew Her Son Was Safe Forgot It When Told He Had Been Shot.

"The strongest case of temporary paralysis of certain mental faculties, due to a severe shock, I ever knew was that of my mother."

The speaker was a middle-aged man, who is in business in this city now, but who was born and raised in the South. The incident he related was recalled at sight of his own name in a Texas newspaper. He explained that the reference in the paper was to a cousin, and continued:

"We lived in the country, about four miles from the city in which my father practiced law. My father amused himself by raising, with the help of a high-priced gardener and any number of negroes, vast quantities of all kinds of fruit, grain and corn. He was very fond of his own fruit and it was one of my duties as a boy to see that he had the best on the place and plenty of it. One afternoon my mother called me, as usual, and told me to pick strawberries for the supper table, and to pick a bowlful of the best for my father.

"I soon was through with my task. As I came to the house, whistling to my dogs and shouting as healthy boys are wont to do, I was met with cries of astonishment from the house servants, who seemed to think I might be a ghost. 'Lor', honey, said Aunt Cynthia, the cook, 'your ma am gone to town and plum crazy 'bout you. A man done cum a-hossback and say you done shot youself.'

"A neighbor had dashed up to the house from the city and blurted out the report that I had accidentally shot myself near the heart and was sure to die. My mother frantically called for her carriage, which was got ready in hot haste, and had gone off to town at the top speed of the mettlesome horses, wringing her hands and crying 'Oh, my boy! my poor boy! I know he's dead. I know he's dead!' She burst into my father's office and cried: 'Is he dead? Is he dead? Oh, where is he?' 'Is who dead?' asked my astounded father.

"'Phil, Phil. Haven't you heard? Where is he? Is he dead?'

"'Oh, that was his cousin Phil. He is not hurt much.'

"'Well, I declare,' said my mother. 'Phil is out picking strawberries for your supper. I knew all the time, but I forgot it. And I've come all the way here, breaking my heart over the fear that I might find him dead.'

"Now, does anybody know a case just like that, I wonder?"

WORCESTER MUSIC FESTIVAL.

Chorus Reorganized and Brilliant Array of Star Singers Secured.

Worcester's Fortieth Annual Music Festival will be held in the Mechanics' Hall of that city, beginning Monday, Sept. 20, and ending Friday, Sept. 24. The festival chorus, reorganized, and including a number of fresh voices, will be under the direction of Carl Zerrahn, Franz Kneisel again being associate conductor and concert master.

A brilliant array of star singers has been secured, which will be headed by Mme. Johanna Gadski. Mme. Gadski is an attractive singer, and for three seasons past has been the Damrosch Opera Company's prima donna. The principal tenor and basso rôles will be sung by Evan Williams and David Bispham, respectively. The latter comes to America especially for the Worcester festival. Rafael Joseffy, the distinguished pianist, will make his appearance at the Thursday afternoon concert.

The selections are: Gounod, "The Redemption," Tuesday evening; MacDowell, Suite No. 2, (Indian,) Wednesday afternoon; H. W. Parker, "Hora Novissima," Wednesday evening; Goring-Thomas, "The Swan and the Skylark," Thursday afternoon; Brahms's Concerto in B flat, for piano and orchestra, Wagner, and miscellaneous, Thursday evening; Tschaikowski, "Symphonie Pathetique," Friday afternoon, and Saint-Saëns, "Samson and Delilah," Friday evening.

Lamp Explosion Causes Fire.

A lamp explosion last night set fire to the curtains in the hallway of the flathouse at 118 West One Hundred and Ninth Street. The apartment was occupied by Mrs. Emma Harrington, whose loss is estimated at $150. All of the occupants of the house rushed into the street. The fire was put out before the firemen arrived.

FISHING IN THE PACIFIC

Venetian Fishermen in California Who Spread Their Nets and Get Their Catches at Night.

FISHES ARE TOUGH AND OILY

Marvelous Showing of the Jellyfish at Night—Flying Fish That Are a Menace to the Boatmen—The Capture of the Squid and Sunfish.

PASADENA, Cal., July 31.—Many of the fishermen of the California islands are Venetians, and they adhere to their lateen-rigged boats, which may be seen at any time off the islands, outlined in picturesque shapes against the sky. Frequently, especially at Santa Catalina, they fish at night. Soon after sundown the long gill net, which the men have been repairing during the day, is piled in the stern of a heavy flatboat, and the men push off and row out to the bank, about a mile off shore. Here the net is dropped and allowed to remain, a bar to progress in that direction, and one which entangles most of the fish which endeavor to force their way through it.

The men drift around during this waiting period, and the stranger who has accompanied them to see the haul has ample time to take in the surroundings. The water is vividly phosphorescent, gleaming and scintillating at the surface where every ripple seems to ignite, while down in the depths moons and stars appear to be reflected from the sky—in reality jellyfishes emitting the wonderful light for which they are famed. Some of these creatures look like comets, the body or disk being two or more feet across, while the train sweeps away sometimes thirty or forty feet—a magnificent imitation of a comet. Suddenly from the deaths comes a pale white, ghastly form, with flying arms. The Venetian says that it is a squid, and baiting a line tosses it over. Soon the ten snakelike arms entwine about it. Slowly he hauls in until within reach, when a steel gaff is thrust beneath the animal, which is lifted, struggling, into the boat. It is but four feet long, but a powerful creature, spurting ink from its siphon tube with the water, and hurling its sucker-lined arms about in every direction, eight being about a foot in length, while two are two and a half feet long. The animal weighs fifty or sixty pounds, has a solid, barrel-shaped body, with a huge, arrow-pointed tail, large black, staring eyes, while in the mouth are a pair of bills almost exactly like those of a parrot, and as large as a child's closed hand.

The squid is valueless, except the pen, a long, delicate, glasslike object, and the bills, both being sold as curiosities. But the greatest curiosity about this marvelous creature is its bag of ink, attached to the tube which throws out the water which forces the animal along. This is the sepia or India ink of commerce, and the squid, when alarmed, forces it into the stream of water, and under cover of the cloud so formed escapes. These uncanny creatures apparently rise to the surface at night to feed, and numbers are caught in this singular manner.

The night during a recent visit to the banks, was perfectly calm, and every sound upon the water was intensified. All about was heard the sound of splashes, now slight, telling of flying fishes, then heavier ones. Suddenly a rush would come, followed by a dull thud, and something was struggling in the boat.

"'Look out for your eyes,' cried the Captain in broken English; "sea bass are after the flying fish."

From the sound, the fish were passing through the air in every direction, the boat's navy yard, being in the same unhappy state, and with similar prospects of punishment. Across the aisle is a flashily dressed young woman.

All these types and many others of equal interest may be seen almost nightly as the trains roll up and down the bridge inclines, but sometimes there are incidents of the early morning trip across the river which attract more than ordinary notice. One of these happened a few mornings ago, when a strangely assorted party entered the car. One of these was an undersized negro, old enough to have felt the sting of a master's lash on his back when a young man, if he lived then in slave territory. With him were a soldier and a sailor.

The train had scarcely started when the negro spied a guitar from a large green bag which he carried, and to its accompaniment began to sing in the mellow voice of his race the air of a popular sentimental song. The soldier, with a clear tenor voice, and the sailor, in rich bass tones, joined in the melody, and the excellent effect produced by the trio was rewarded with a round of applause by all the occupants of the car when the song was concluded. The train was then in the centre of the bridge, and the negro, after glancing around for a moment, to see if there was time for an encore, struck two or three chords and began to sing:

Columbia, the gem of the ocean.

His companions again joined in, and the three sang the words down to the end of the chorus:

The Army and Navy forever.

As they sang, the grotesque appearance of the party seemed to disappear and gave place to an appreciation of the singular appropriateness of the song to such a company of musicians. The music awoke echoes of slavery days, and of battlefields on which the liberty of the oppressed was won, and the soldier and sailor, with the negro sitting between them, became typical of those who raised him to the dignity of human brotherhood and free citizenship.

Something of this must have been in the minds of all the listeners in the car, for, at the conclusion of the song, instead of the handclapping by which they had denoted their appreciation of the love ditty, the tired night workers and the worn-out pleasure seekers joined in three ringing cheers, which died away just as the train halted on the Brooklyn side and the guard shouted; "All out! Step lively."

WHERE DRUGGISTS ARE TAUGHT

Increased Number of Female Students in the College of Pharmacy—Quaint Old Picture.

A feature of the Fall term of the New York College of Pharmacy will be the unusual number of female students. Last Spring six young women passed into the senior class, and in anticipation of a largely increased attendance the accommodations for women have been enlarged and improved, and the "women's room" has been changed from the contracted space on the ground floor to commodious and comfortable quarters adjacent to the lecture hall.

Trustee MacMahan, in speaking of the marked increase in the number of female students of pharmacy, said: "I am inclined to think that eventually the retail drug trade will pass into the control of women. It is a business in many respects suited to intelligent, wide-awake women, and they seem to be developing a taste for it."

The college building in West Sixty-eighth Street is now in the hands of carpenters, painters, and plumbers, and during the Summer vacation it will undergo a complete overhauling. The interior walls, which hitherto have been undecorated, are to be painted and tinted. The college will reopen on Sept. 27.

In the office of the College of Pharmacy hangs a quaint picture which was presented to the institution by George F. Seabury. It is an enlarged copy of an old engraving published in London July 30, 1801, and is entitled "The Apothecary's Prayer." A venerable and rather dilapidated apothecary is kneeling before the throne of Esculapius, and beside him is a huge mortar and pestle. Thus, in substance, runs his prayer:

"O, mighty Esculapius! hear a poor little man overwhelmed with misfortunes; grant I beseech thee to send a few smart fevers and some obstinate catarrhs amongst us, or thy humble supplicant must shut up shop—and if it should please thee to throw in a few cramps and agues it would greatly help thy miserable servant, for on the words of an apothecary, I have scarcely heard the music of mortar these two months. Take notice also, I beseech thee, of the mournful situation of my neighbor Crape, the undertaker, who suffers considerably by my want of practice, and loses many a job of my cutting out; enable him to bear his misfortunes with philosophy and to look forward with new hope for the tolling of the bell.

"Physic those, I beseech thee, that will not encourage our profession, and blister their evil intentions, viz.: Such as their cursed new-invented waterproof, and may all the coats be eaten by the rats that are so made. But pour down the balm of Gilead on the overseers of the village and all the friends of Galen."

Mr. Seabury has the original of the antique sketch.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

MATTHEWS

Greatest Purchase Ever Made of METALLIC BEDS.

This large purchase enables us to place on sale Monday 2,000 Metallic Beds at less than usual cost. The beds are well made and finished, guaranteed every way, in all sizes.

Styles like cut, $2.69. Other styles at $2.98, $3.39, $3.75, $3.98, $4.69, $5.98, $6.75, $7.50, $7.98, $10.00.

SHIRTS.

Will place on sale Monday 100 dozen gents' unlaundered Shirts, odds and ends from the factory, choice of any, 39c.

ANNUAL BLANKET SALE.

Will place on sale Monday 2,000 pairs of Blankets in cotton, cotton and wool, and all wool. Special attention is called to our line of all wool Western and California Blankets, manufactured expressly for us. These goods cannot be duplicated except at an advance of 25 to 50 per cent., owing to high tariff on wool. We invite inspection and comparison.

Cotton Blankets, white and gray, from 39c. to $1.25 per pair.

Cotton and wool Blankets, white and gray, from $1.50 to $7.50 per pair.

All wool Blankets in white, gray, and scarlet, from $3.19 to $15.00 per pair.

SHIRT WAISTS.

On Monday we sell our entire stock of Shirt Waists, marked down to close.

Our 48c., 68c., 98c. Shirt Waists, assorted styles and colors, all desirable make, to close at 28c., 38c., 48c.

Fulton St., Gallatin Place, and Livingston St. BROOKLYN.

NIGHT ON THE BRIDGE.

Singular Scenes and Singular Comrades in the Cars, with Strains of Music Occasionally.

The New Yorker who regards with a feeling akin to pity those who are compelled to live in Brooklyn should know that life across the East River has its compensations. It has them even for the night worker, who is compelled to labor while others rest, and whose leisure hours, if he have any, come in the middle of the day, when the bustle of activities in which he has no part gives him a sense of loneliness. Those whose occupations require them to work until the early hours of the morning form a little world by themselves, and a large part of that world hereabouts appears to be in Brooklyn.

It may surprise many persons to know that the trains which cross the bridge every six minutes during the early morning hours are crowded with passengers on their way to bed in New York's vast lodging house over the river. Not all of them are returning from work, and therein lies one of the compensations of those who are. Many are hastening home to snatch a few hours of sleep after a night of pleasure.

The student of human nature will find no better place in which to view the composite life of the great city than in one of these early morning bridge trains. Over in one corner of the car is a prosperous-looking old fellow, who looks like a merchant, and is very probably a church deacon, on his way home from a late session at the club or a quiet little game at a friend's house. He looks a little ashamed of being out so late, and is glad that no one recognizes him. Doubtless he is planning how he can get into his domicile with the least noise. By his side is a sleepy-eyed youth, who looks not out of his teens, and who has, evidently, been spending the night in places where he had no business to be.

Over yonder is a Chinaman, returning from the joys of opium and fan-tan to his washtub and ironing board, apparently oblivious to everything about him, but serenely satisfied with himself. Near him sits a soldier from Fort Hamilton, who is likely to pay for his night's fun by spending a few days in the guardhouse for returning in a condition unbecoming a wearer of Uncle Sam's uniform. Near him is a sailor from the navy yard, in the same unhappy state, and with similar prospects of punishment. Across the aisle is a flashily dressed young woman.

All these types and many others of equal interest may be seen almost nightly as the trains roll up and down the bridge inclines, but sometimes there are incidents of the early morning trip across the river which attract more than ordinary notice. One of these happened a few mornings ago, when a strangely assorted party entered the car. One of these was an undersized negro, old enough to have felt the sting of a master's lash on his back when a young man, if he lived then in slave territory. With him were a soldier and a sailor.

The train had scarcely started when the negro spied a guitar from a large green bag which he carried, and to its accompaniment began to sing in the mellow voice of his race the air of a popular sentimental song. The soldier, with a clear tenor voice, and the sailor, in rich bass tones, joined in the melody, and the excellent effect produced by the trio was rewarded with a round of applause by all the occupants of the car when the song was concluded. The train was then in the centre of the bridge, and the negro, after glancing around for a moment, to see if there was time for an encore, struck two or three chords and began to sing:

Columbia, the gem of the ocean.

His companions again joined in, and the three sang the words down to the end of the chorus:

The Army and Navy forever.

As they sang, the grotesque appearance of the party seemed to disappear and gave place to an appreciation of the singular appropriateness of the song to such a company of musicians. The music awoke echoes of slavery days, and of battlefields on which the liberty of the oppressed was won, and the soldier and sailor, with the negro sitting between them, became typical of those who raised him to the dignity of human brotherhood and free citizenship.

Something of this must have been in the minds of all the listeners in the car, for, at the conclusion of the song, instead of the handclapping by which they had denoted their appreciation of the love ditty, the tired night workers and the worn-out pleasure seekers joined in three ringing cheers, which died away just as the train halted on the Brooklyn side and the guard shouted; "All out! Step lively."

BILLY ROSE'S UNIQUE LIFE.

South Carolina Negro Who Has Been Through Three Wars—Long a State Employe.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 7.—One of the most interesting figures in South Carolina to-day is Billy Rose, the colored veteran of three wars, who for more than twenty years has filled the post of porter in the Governor's office. Thousands of tourists have gone to the State House for the special purpose of seeing him, and the people of Columbia have in the course of time come to regard him as one of their most interesting curiosities.

The Governor's Guards, the crack military company of the city, elected him an honorary member of their organization nearly a generation ago, and since that time he never has missed a parade, always appearing in full uniform and always accompanying the guards on trips outside of the State.

He is a very old man now, and his snow-white hair, which reaches almost to his shoulders, is in marked contrast with his dark brown complexion, for though a pure negro, he is by no means an ebony black one. He is so old he no longer can walk with ease, and when the guards were inspected a few weeks ago, it was noticed that he followed in a carriage which members of the company, who are fond and proud of the old man, had furnished for his convenience.

The history of this interesting veteran—the most popular negro in South Carolina—is unique. Born a slave Christmas Day, 1813, he was a boy of thirteen when Lafayette visited Columbia. He still remembers seeing the heroic old Frenchman walk from the house now occupied by Bishop Capers, two squares to the State House door, along a path literally covered with flowers by little girls. A year later Billy's master, named Barrett, apprenticed him to a carpenter, but during the following year he became the property of a Mr. Butler, who made him his body servant, and took him to the Seminole war in Florida when Butler went as commander of the South Carolina volunteers. Returning, Col. Butler was elected Governor of the State, and Billy held the proud place of his valet.

When the Mexican war broke out, Gov. Butler resigned the Governorship to lead the Palmetto Regiment, and Billy went to his second war. The Palmetto Regiment covered itself with glory, but the gallant Butler fell before the walls of the City of Mexico, and the task of bringing his body home fell to his faithful servant. He proved himself worthy of the trust, and the bones of the gallant Colonel now rest in the old family burying ground at Saluda.

In 1858 Billy narrowly escaped a dreadful fate. One of the Butler estates was sold for division, and he fell into the hands of negro-traders, being sold as slaves to ship to the Red River and Texas. In dire distress, Billy appealed to a Mr. Goode, a comrade of his dead master, and that gentleman bought him to save him.

Three years later the civil war commenced, and Col. Maxey Gregg, who had known Billy for years, asked the latter to lend him to him as a body servant. Mr. Goode consented, and Billy went to his third and last war. Col. Maxey Gregg became Brig. Gen. Maxey Gregg, and Billy was the witness of a great deal of hard fighting for Gregg's South Carolina brigade became famous throughout the army as its ranks thinned.

Gen. Gregg was killed at the battle of Fredericksburg, and the melancholy task of bringing another master's body home devolved upon Billy Rose. Before his death, Gen. Gregg gave Billy his watch, which he still has, refusing large offers for it from the General's sisters, who live in Europe. The watch was given as a token, Billy says, and he means to wear it until he dies. Then it will be returned to the family.

The war over, Billy returned to the trade of a carpenter, to which he had been apprenticed forty years before. But life was a struggle with him, and when Gen. Hampton became Governor, in 1876, he made him porter or messenger for the Executive office. Each succeeding Governor, even Gov. Tillman, who turned out practically all the State House employes, retained Billy. Probably Billy will hold the place until he dies. He never was married, and has no relatives, but when he dies the Governor's Guards will build a monument to him after they have laid him to rest in his brilliant staff uniform with military honors.

BOOKS TAKEN OUT OF TOWN.

Patrons of Mercantile Library Withdraw Educational Literature for Summer Reading.

It has been customary for several years for the management of the Mercantile Library to permit its members, upon payment of 50 cents, to take out ten books each at any one time during the Summer and keep them until the 1st of October. An exception to the application of this arrangement is made in the case of new books which are in great demand. When books of reference are wanted members residing out of the city can have any volumes desired forwarded to them either by mail or express.

The requisitions upon the library for reading matter thus far this Summer differ from previous years in the character of the books. One of the library attendants said a day or two ago that a larger number of educational books had been given out this year than ever before. This fact is attributed partly to the increase in the number and popularity of Summer schools, and partly to the fact that many of the public school teachers have little spare time for reading during the working period of the year that they are obliged to devote a portion of their vacation to self-education.

Between seven and eight hundred members of the Mercantile Library have availed themselves of the privilege of taking out ten books this Summer. Nearly all of the volumes thus withdrawn are standard works, and a large proportion are books on natural history, political economy, and scientific discoveries. The percentage of fiction is comparatively small.

"A rather interesting phase of this practice of Summer-book withdrawals," said the library attendant, "is that, although several hundred of our books are carried out of town each Summer, we seldom lose a book, and each volume has been returned, hitherto, in excellent condition. We have comparatively few applications for books from home patrons during July and August."

AMERICAN CYCLES IN GERMANY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Consul General de Kay, at Berlin, writes to the State Department at some length concerning the efforts that are being made in Germany to prevent the importation and sale of American bicycles in that country. The probabilities are that increased tariff rates to be imposed in some form will be adopted to carry out the desires of the Germans.

Mr. de Kay also suggests that some international plan should be adopted to protect American bicycle trademarks in Germany.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

H Batterman

Broadway, Graham and Flushing Avenues, Brooklyn.

DRESS GOODS.

SPECIAL VALUES.

Four Interesting Items.

40-inch Domestic Novelties, also Check Suitings, every yard worth 50c.; special, 25c. per yard.

36-inch Wool Henrietta, full line staple colors, 15c. per yard; regular price 25c.

38-inch Wool Check Suitings in desirable colors, 18c. per yard; former price 29c.

40-inch Very Fine Fancy Suitings in silk effects, also hair-line stripes, 37½c. per yard; value 50c. to 59c.

SILK DEPARTMENT

BIG VALUES.

New and Desirable Goods.

Extra wide 30-inch Black China Silk (all silk) and perfect black, 25c. per yard; positively worth 39c.

3,500 yards New Brocade Silks in evening shades. Guaranteed pure silk. Extra special, 49c. per yard instead of 75c.

$1.50 quality Black Brocade Silks, guaranteed all silk and perfect black, marked for this sale 89c. per yard.

Monday we Inaugurate our Semi-Annual

SHEET AND PILLOW CASE SALE

at Prices Far Below the Actual Cost of Material.

Here are the Prices and Quantities.

2,400 42x36 inch Pillow Cases at 4c. each.

3,000 45x36 inch Pillow Cases at 5c. each.

1,200 42x36 inch Lockwood Brand Pillow Cases at 9c. each.

1,800 45x36 inch Lockwood Brand Pillow Cases at 10c. each.

1,200 50x36 inch Lockwood Brand Pillow Cases at 12c. each.

1,200 54x36 inch Lockwood Brand Pillow Cases at 14c. each.

900 Unbleached Lockwood Sheets, 1¼x2½ yards, at 26c. each.

900 Unbleached Lockwood Sheets, 1¾x2½ yards, at 29c. each.

1,200 Unbleached Lockwood Sheets, 2x2½ yards, at 32c. each.

1,200 Unbleached Lockwood Sheets, 2¼x2½ yards, at 37c. each.

1,200 Unbleached Lockwood Sheets, 2½x2½ yards, at 41c. each.

900 Bleached Lockwood Sheets, 1½x2½ yards, at 29c. each.

1,200 Bleached Lockwood Sheets, 1¾x2½ yards, at 32c. each.

1,800 Bleached Lockwood Sheets, 2x2½ yards, at 37c. each.

1,800 Bleached Lockwood Sheets, 2¼x2½ yards, at 41c. each.

1,800 Bleached Lockwood Sheets, 2½x2½ yards, at 45c. each.

TEN BIG SPECIALS

For Monday.

In China, Glass and Silver Ware Departments.

Fruit Dish, Ruby Glass, hand painted, in silver-plated stand, $1.98.

Soup Ladles, Rogers & Hamilton's goods, special price for Monday, $1.50.

Fruit Saucers, individual size, each, 2c.

Berry Bowls, large size to match above, 10c.

Glass Sets, Butter Dish, Sugar Bowl, Cream Pitcher, and Spoon Holder, 30c.

56 Piece China Tea Set, $4.98.

China Fruit Saucers, decorated, 3c.

China Milk Pitchers, decorated, 25c.

China Cake Plate, open handle, filled decoration and gold edge, 25c.

Majolica Pitcher, 30c. size, for 15c.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

We give a demonstration of the Mudge Canner and the Vacuum Fruit Jar next week. The Vacuum Fruit Jar is the one used by Mrs. Rorer in her lectures on Canning and Preserving—it will pay you to visit this department if you intend putting up fruit.

HOUSEFURNISHING SPECIALS

Jewel Carpet Renovator, special, 12c.

Carpet Scrapers, special, 8c.

Sad Irons, best nickel plated, per lb., 3c.

"Up-to-Date" Patent Baking Pans, 8c.

Ice Shredders for making Snow Balls, 15c.

Shelf Paper, all colors, 24 sheets, 2c.

Oak Towel Rings, 5c.

Chair Seats, veneered, all styles, 5c.

Stove Brushes, value 15c., at 10c.

Japanese Stoop Seats, 6c.

Grand Rapids Cyco Carpet Sweepers, $2.48.

Imported Salt Boxes, striped and fancy, value 25c.; special, 14c.

Ham Plates, hardwood, special, 9c.

Foot Benches, well made, special, 9c.

Round Bread Boards, special, 9c.

Meat Blocks, 1¼ inches thick, 12c.

Pastry Boards, hardwood, 18c.

Towel Racks, 3 arms, enameled wood, value 20c.; special, 7c.

Fancy Comb and Brush Wall Boxes, special, 6c.

German Kraut Cutters in all the best sizes, at special prices.

TOWELS, TOWELS.

All Linen Crepe Towels, with red borders, 18 inches wide and 36 inches long, at 10c. each, or $1.10 per dozen.

150 dozen All Wool Linen Crepe Towels, with colored borders, 21 inches wide and 42 inches long, at 2 for 25c.

LUNCHEONS IN HOT WEATHER.

Cold Drinks and Fruit in Greatest Demand Among Business Men.

Each person helps himself in the "quick lunch" restaurant, and each person is apparently thrown on his honor to pay for exactly as much as he eats. No person without a proper sense of honor would be safe, however, in trying to cheat the proprietor more than once or twice, for watchful and suspicious eyes are on the lookout from various points of view. The business man's luncheon in hot weather is often a curious mixture. It is pretty certain to have a very cold streak in it. In a spacious "quick lunch" place in Nassau Street, not a great ways from THE TIMES Building, about 2,000 persons are fed every week-day between 11:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. With the exception of tea and coffee, the bill of fare is limited to cold dishes, and each person's luncheon costs from 10 to 30 cents. The average is about 15 cents.

Accepting the conclusions of the white-garbed custodian of the coffee and tea urns as trustworthy, not one man in ten knows what he wants when he approaches the lunch counter on a very hot day. "The first impulse is to get something cold to drink," said this white-garbed person. "Almost everybody orders iced tea or iced coffee or cold milk in midsummer, and after taking a long drink, they begin to look in a half-hearted way for something to eat."

Fruit and milk are in greatest demand during the heated term. Berries, peaches, stewed apples and pears, and melons are consumed in great quantities. Pies made of fruit in season are also popular. The basis of a business man's luncheon on a very hot day is likely to be a bowl of milk and a plate of crackers or brown bread. Some prefer boiled rice or shredded wheat with their bowl of milk, but the order most frequently given is "milk and crackers." Most men have a sweet tooth, and the milk and crackers will, in many instances, be followed by a tart or a piece of cake. Sandwiches, of course, are always in demand, and their consumption is apparently very slightly affected by the temperature. In the hottest weather there is a general diminution in the demand for solid food.

There are some men who make it a point to eat nothing but fruit for their luncheon during the Summer. A large number of this class find enough sustenance in a quarter of a watermelon to satisfy them, and with others a plate of berries is sufficient. In the case of chronically big feeders, the seasons seem to make no difference in either quantity or kind of food consumed. The smallest men are often the largest eaters. The "quick lunch" place spoken of has a few patrons who eat about the same things day after day, Summer and Winter. They take hot drinks, too, no matter what the thermometer may say. Occasionally a man who takes a cup of hot tea as a matter of custom will effect a compromise between custom and desire by drinking the hot tea first and a glass of iced tea or coffee afterward. One day, when the temperature was in the nineties, a sturdy, sensible-looking man started in with a cup of hot tea and a roast beef sandwich; next he procured a glass of milk and a plate of chocolate cake, and, his appetite still being unsatisfied, he finished off his luncheon with a section of watermelon and a glass of iced coffee.

Comparatively few women patronize the "quick lunch" restaurants. Those who do, spend very little time and very little money in the operation of lunching. Business women are much simpler eaters than men. It is seldom that a woman who buys her luncheon down town will spend more than 10 cents for a noon meal.

OHIO SILVER REPUBLICANS.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 7.—The Cushing faction of the Silver Republican Party decided, at a conference held here to-night, to support the Democratic State

FROM CACTUS ARISTOCRACY

Social Conditions in California That Made the Ward-Bradbury Scandal Possible.

ORIGIN OF QUEER "SOCIETY"

Family Trees that Have Badly Gnarled Roots—Where the Original "Leaders" Came From—A High Average of Intellectual Attainment.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 17.—The recent scandalous episode in this town, familiar now to all newspaper readers in the United States, discloses peculiar elements in the strange mixture from which Southern California society was evolved. The almost universal sentiment here, expressed freely by both men and women, was something like this:

"If Bradbury were either an American or a Mexican, he would put a hole through that fellow Ward." But, inferentially, being merely a half-and-half, he lacked the grit of manhood.

The social elect of this region, according to the McAllisterian standard, are largely branches from family trees akin to that which bore young Bradbury. His father was an enterprising Yankee, his mother a señorita, to the manner born.

Well, what is the matter with a mixture of the energetic Yankee and the proud and winsome daughter of the Spanish Don, mayhap an old Castilian or Aragonian?

The mixture is all right on the Yankee side, barring the sort who left their native heath for the common weal, but so much cannot truthfully be said on the side of the señorita. And to understand the significance of this remark, it is necessary to inquire who and what the Southern California señorita is.

A Senorita's Antecedents.

Her family tree is a cactus. The romance about the old Spanish Dons of this country is baseless as those "castles in Spain" that are given to youngsters. The señorita of this country would look as vainly for roots of her family tree in Spain as she would if digging for them where the snake wriggled about the tree of the knowledge of good and evil in the garden of Eden.

This is a very new country, so far as civilization is concerned. Nominally, civilization began with the advent of the Franciscan friars, who succeeded the Jesuits in Mexico, just before the American Revolution. But it was a queer kind of civilization that the pious friars introduced and maintained. They "converted" all the natives, Mexicans and Indians, and then again converted them into abject slaves. No dream of sensual enjoyment could surpass the reality that the rotund Franciscans enjoyed for fourscore years. You can see to-day the remains of the vast vineyards and fruit ranches they maintained near the missions. They had great herds of cattle, horses, and sheep; they raised large crops of cereals and they mined gold, silver, and copper. And the poor people—vassals who were taught to revere the priests as demigods—did all the work for the cause of the Church, and lived a life of abject serfdom.

Not long after Mexico achieved her independence from Spain there was a change. The friars were deprived of their rich holdings and were practically driven from the country. Not a step of real progress in civilization had been made during their long career. In fact, the people were poorer and more debased than before; but the priests waxed fat and the Church, per se, prospered.

Then appeared the ancestors of that part of the "four hundred" class of whom the public have lately heard so much. They were in part ex-soldiers and others to whom land grants were awarded by the new republic for meritorious service in the revolution, just as our Government made grants of like character. Other grants were procured in more questionable ways by speculators and adventurers, some of whom had ample cause for wishing to get far from the meshes of criminal law. In addition to these classes there were some, a small percentage, of Mexicans of character who purchased grants of land with a view to future enhancement of value.

Indolent, Illiterate Ancestors.

After the American conquest, when settlers began to arrive from the four quarters of the earth, Southern California was found to be sparsely settled by farmers or rancheros, who possessed vast areas of land, running anywhere from 1,000 to 100,000 acres. These land owners were either the original recipients of the grants alluded to or their successors. They were generally an indolent, illiterate people, satisfied with the bare living they got from their cattle herds, in dickers with the trading vessels that occasionally touched at the coast towns. They were not rich, because their vast landed possessions had no market value, and the products of their land were almost valueless for the same reason.

From this stock, but little more than half a century old, came the present aboriginals of Southern California society. The stock has deteriorated intellectually because the two or three generations preceding the awakening, a dozen years ago, possessed indifferent educational advantages. The señoras and señoritas had made but little social advancement since the era when, as Mexican and Indian vassals of the priests, their predecessors married the adventurers who came up from Mexico, and who later arrived from all points of the compass.

Women of Nondescript Parentage.

Therefore, the foundation of the old stock of Southern California society was the women of nondescript parentage and the incoming adventurers who married them. The señoritas were on the average of perhaps three-fourths native Indian blood and one-fourth so-called Mexican, which in itself was little else than Indian, with a trace of Spanish.

Americans, of course, were chief factors in the social growth that followed. There were good many Canadians, who had left their own country for various causes, and who were glad to tarry in a land whose Maker felt no compunction when looking upon it. There were also some English, Scotch, and Irish adventurers, and the Continent of Europe was represented by a dozen nationalities.

It was directly after the conquest that this influx began, and it continued steadily for many years. The matrimonial market for señoritas was booming. They turned from the indolent and slovenly fellows of their own lineage and took kindly to the tactful foreigner. And hence when Southern California awoke to its new life many owners of the vast ranches bore familiar American names, with a sprinkling of representative names from nearly all European languages.

How Society Was Created.

In Los Angeles the big fortunes are held almost exclusively by three classes: First, the native ranch interest; second, the lumber dealers, and, third, the Jews. The first class predominates. In the hands of the shrewd and energetic foreigner the almost unproductive land grants have been made to yield bountifully. During the great "boom" period a few years ago large tracts of land were sold by the imported señors, and town sites were laid out until the county maps looked like checkerboards. These sales made the landholders rich. Many of them built fine houses and plunged into "society" like a diver from a springboard.

A brood of parvenus was hatched in this new hothouse of wealth. They were reminders of that social fungus that appeared in New York and other Eastern cities directly after the rebellion, and which was aptly dubbed "shoddy aristocracy," because many of the fortunes had been suddenly made through army contracts, in which shoddy clothing was conspicuous. "Cactus aristocracy" would have been a fitting designation for the social growth that sprang up from the intermixture of Indian señoritas and foreign adventurers, and the conversion of non-producing acres into golden coin.

Traits of Cactus Aristocracy.

The youngsters of this aboriginal society made early studies of New York swelldom, and many of them have made visits to England, with the object of getting the latest novelties at first hands. The young men, like their prototypes in New York, have no business other than self-adornment, and they lead lives of extravagance, dissipation, and utter worthlessness. The young women—well, the veneer of ladylike accomplishment has the apparent thickness of gold leaf.

It was in this class of society that Ward, the English adventurer, merged. It was no trouble for him to break the upper crust of the cactus aristocracy, for he was fundamentally of the type that took the fancy of the señoritas who were mothers and grandmothers of the present generation. Ward had no capital but his drawl and his gall, and no accomplishments but his expertness in golf. But he could talk glibly about "'is royal 'ighness the Prince of Wales," and nothing more was necessary.

The recent scandal is no novelty in this dominating element of Southern California society. The only wonder is that such juicy morsels are not ready to be served up every morning for breakfast in the columns of the local press.

Gold Among the Dross.

But while the cactus aristocracy predominates in this country, it must not be inferred that there is no gold among the social dross, no wheat in the chaff. The wealth of the lumber kings gives their families a social status that is conspicuous but not glaring. The Jews, third of the three rich classes before alluded to, are socially conspicuous, but less obtrusive than either of the other two.

Then, to drop society per se, and consider the social structure of Southern California from the broad and comprehensive view point of common sense, we find elements that compare favorably with the best presented in Eastern communities. These elements are of foreign, or, rather, transmountain birth, and of comparatively recent introduction in this country. They date, generally speaking, from the beginning of the commercial fruit era. They are the people who came hither because of the salubrity of the climate and its wonderful productiveness in fruits, flowers, and vegetation generally.

Leaving out the three types of nominal society before mentioned, it would be difficult to find in any Eastern section so high an average of intellectual attainment. This because so large a percentage of the better class were cultured people in the East who came here either in quest of health or to quietly enjoy the superb natural beauties of the country, its delightful climate, and the superabundant products of its soil.

But the cactus aristocracy outshines all else in the social structure. In fact, they occupy nearly all the structure, including the roof, the steeple, and the weather vane. Bradbury and wife are perfect types of this class, and the recent scandal is only what, in mining phraseology, would be called "an outcrop of a rotten ledge."

Theatrical Photos.

7th floor.

With the largest gallery, the finest equipment of instruments and accessories, and the best corps of skilled artists in the city, we are better prepared to execute orders for the theatrical profession than any other studio in New York. Our prices for first-class work, may the order be large or small, will be found the very lowest, and in every instance we guarantee entire satisfaction. Cabinets, per 100, $5 and up.

THE BIG SIEGEL-COOPER CO. STORE
MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN
SIXTH AVE. 18TH & 19TH STS.

Dental Parlors.

Balcony—Main floor.

All dental operations performed without pain. Everything pertaining to modern dentistry carefully and skillfully performed—in accordance with the highest development of the dental art—and at very moderate prices.

Dr. Hayes's Antiseptic Tooth Paste, regular price 25c.; this week in our Drug Department "special" at ..... 19c.

The Instantaneous Success of "The Big Store's"

August Furniture Movement

Crowns it at its very beginning one of the greatest mercantile events of the year—wider in scope, more far-reaching in effect and planned on broader lines than any similar sale now before the public.

Without indulging in any indiscriminate statements we claim for this sale *paramount* importance—*First*, Because the assortments are the most complete and comprehensive ever seen under one roof. *Second*, Because all of the Furniture in the sale has been expressly manufactured for the occasion in the workrooms of America's foremost furniture builders—a fact that enables us to warrant the style and quality of every single piece "absolutely correct"; and last, but not least, *The prices are most emphatically the lowest ever quoted for beautiful Furniture of such all-around excellence.*

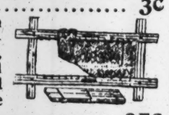
Housefurnishing Goods

(In that great cool Basement.)
Stupendous Values—For Monday's Sale.

Toilet Paper, good quality, per roll 1c

Clothes Pins, selected quality and finish, 10 dozen for 5c

Dust Pans, full size, strongly made and japanned 3c



Improved Curtain Stretchers, size 8x14 feet, folding style, with measure all around the frame and new pins, at a price without a parallel 95c

Washboards, strong and well made, full size, with large apron and best zinc faced, worth 20c.; in this sale for 9c

6-quart size gray enameled steel lipped preserving Kettles, regular price 60c., for Monday, 18c

The "Polar" Peerless Ice Cream Freezers; fastest in the world, made with invisible mechanism and cedar tubs,

3-quart size	4-quart size	6-quart size
1.40	1.70	2.20

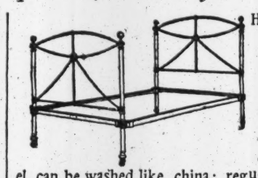
Stone's Patent Julep Straws, for lemonade, &c., bunch of 100 for 5c

Fine nickel-plated Call Bells, good tone, only 10c

Thermometers that are guaranteed to be absolutely correct, in tin cases, nicely japanned, only 8c

Very pretty Bowl and straight Candle Sticks, in all colors, with China Candle Holders, made to sell at 25c.; Monday's price 10c

The Boss Lemon Squeezer, strong—well made, and very heavily re-tinned, sold everywhere at 15c., our price 5c



Handsome heavy post Iron Beds, well-finished with 4 coats of enamel, can be washed like china; regularly $5.50 in this sale "special" at 3.25

This Bed, in any size, brass rail and rosettes; regularly $12, in this sale "special" at 7.75

This beautiful Iron and Brass Bed combined, centre work all brass; regularly $15.00, in this sale "special" at 9.75

3 piece Bedroom Suits, highly polished, large size, bevel plate, well made in Grand Rapids and finished as the best $35.00 suits elsewhere; in this sale "special" at 10.75

Solid Oak, 6 feet extension Dining-Room Tables, 3-in. round legs, 45-in. square tops, will extend to 6 feet; regular price $6, in this sale 3.75

Five-piece over-stuffed Parlor Suit, good fringe, covered with tapestry, damask or embroidered velour, worth $2.50 per yard; a regular $45.00 suit, in this sale at 25.00

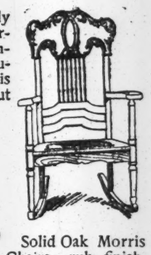
A 5-PIECE frame suit, covered with Damask—inlaid frames, well made and very stylish, regular price $35.00; this sale 22.50

Conversation gilt Chair, covered with A1 Damask; this beautiful piece of furniture will match or be appropriate in any parlor; regular price $15.00; in this sale for only ... 9.75

4-foot curtain top Office Desk. Our buyer bought these from a manufacturer going out of business. He needed the money; we wanted the Desks. They are Solid Oak and regularly retail at $18.00; special price .. 8.75

Odd Washstand, solid oak ... 3.00

Large size oak highly polished Arm Cobbler-Seat Rockers, with genuine leather seats; regular price $5.00; in this sale at a price without an equal, 2.50



Solid Oak Morris Chairs, rub finish, quarter sawed arms, with reversible cushions, regular price $7.00, now for only ... 3.25

Fancy Gilt Reception Chairs, in fancy Damask and Brocatel coverings, regular $5 chairs in every sense of the word, cut to only 2.90

Solid Oak Cane Seat Arm Chairs, well made and braced, it's a bargain if there ever was one, regularly sold for $2.75; in this sale for..... 1.35

A Large Baby Carriage Deal.

The entire New York stock of the Wakefield Rattan Co.'s Superior make of

Baby Carriages.

Just purchased at our own price. Will be offered you to-morrow at actually.

50 Cents on the Dollar

The assortment is large and varied, containing baby carriages to suit all sorts of tastes and purses.

NOTE.—Look for "The Wakefield" brand on every carriage, for it is a warranty for highest quality.

Solid oak Chiffonier, 5 drawers, French bevel plate 12x20, height 5 ft. 6 in.; regular price $11, "special" at 6.75

Solid oak Odd Dressers, just the piece of furniture for that odd bedroom of yours, 20x 24 mirror; remarkably cheap at our special price of .. 5.75

Solid Oak Dining-Room Chairs, brace arms, cane seats, regular price $1.00; special price . 68c

Solid Oak Sideboards, 14x24 glass, size of top 18x40; just the thing for a small flat; regular $14.00 style for only 8.50

Large size Couch built on sanitary lines, full woven wire and coil spring bottom, covered with A1 corduroy or figured velour, regular price $12.50, special price for this sale..... 8.75

The above couch, handsomely draped, with heavy curtain material, spring edge all around, regularly sold for $12.50, for only 6.50

China and Glassware.

(In that great cool basement.)

Bargains in highly desirable new and dainty Queensware, that will make your eyes sparkle with delight.

French Salad Bowls, dark blue with wild rose flowers traced with gold; they are also very appropriate for stewed fruit; only 10c

English Porcelain Plates, size 6-inch, for pies or breakfast use, for one day or while they last 3c

Genuine Carlsbad white china tea, Dessert and Soup Plates, can be used for decorating; your choice of any size ... 5c

Decorated Plates of the same make in all sizes for..... 10c

Watermelon Sets, consisting of 1 large tray and 12 plates, quite new this season, can be used also for ice-cream. We have but a limited quantity, so be quick if you want the whole set of 13 pieces for..... 1.00

Colonial shape Candlesticks, white, with gold line; just the thing to match with white bedroom suites; special price only 15c

Carlsbad China Ink Stand, neatly decorated, exceptional value at.... 15c

French Cobolt Blue and Pink Bowls, Fancy Borders, traced with gold.. 10c

Japanese Tokanaba Umbrella Stands, large size, richly decorated with gold dragon, never before offered at such a low price as 1.50

Large size, imitation cut glass, covered Butter Dish; we bought a large quantity at a bargain, and now you may have them at only 5c

Here is a Bargain Worth Talking About.

We have four large tables full of odds and ends—the accumulation of a season's unprecedented crockery selling—consisting of

Dinner, Tea, Soup and Breakfast Plates, Dishes, Cups and Saucers—hundreds of different pieces that we want to close out *quickly*,

including some that have sold as high as $1.00 each. Come early if you want to have a chance at them, for we'll make the price for Monday's sale only 2c

CUBAN AID FROM JAMAICA

Recent Successful Dispatch of Two Important Filibustering Expeditions.

SPANISH DETECTIVES FOOLED

Cartridges Shipped in Cocoanut Shells, but Only Genuine Cocoanuts Found When the Scheme Was Discovered by the Police.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 24.—According to admissions of the police authorities, at least two heavily equipped and important filibustering expeditions to Cuba have recently left these shores. It is, of course, a notorious, although not proved, fact that expeditions of one sort or another are continually going and coming between the Cuban insurgents and the Junta in Jamaica. For Gen. Garcia and the rebels in the Oriente, at least, it is the surest and the quickest means of communicating with the insurrectionary headquarters in New York. Hence it is used freely.

In so far as leaving and entering Cuba along the Santiago coast is concerned, there is no difficulty to speak of. As is well known, the insurrection holds the eastern end of the island under complete control outside of the big cities. The danger from encountering superior Spanish forces on land is very small, even in the vicinity of the City of Santiago itself. And on sea the filibusters can watch the cruisers much more effectively than the cruisers can cover the coast line and overhaul every fishing boat that may be sighted in the channel. Hence the filibusters have it pretty much their own way as far as the Spaniards are concerned.

Their real difficulties lie in Jamaica. It is no easy matter to import munitions of war here, on account of the vigilance of the customs authorities. Nevertheless it is done. The customs officers are not omnipotent, and it is just possible also that some of them may not be immaculate. At any rate, that the Cubans in Kingston do succeed in introducing large quantities of ammunition, and even arms, is obvious. And as to clothing, medicines, and other stores, these are easily obtained.

Trouble in Getting Away.

The real trouble lies, then, not in getting munitions into Jamaica and into Cuba, but in shipping them from this island. The police authorities say they are very vigilant; and no doubt they are, especially as they are aided by innumerable detectives, or spies, in the direct or indirect pay of the Spanish Consul. And the police confidently aver that no filibustering expeditions leave these shores.

But Jamaica is a tolerably large island. Moreover, it possesses these advantages for the Cubans. While two-thirds of it is covered more or less by wilderness, which wilderness for the most part reaches down to the sea, it is traversed in all directions by a network of roads. And these roads carry an enormous quantity of traffic, especially in the crop seasons. This condition, it will be seen, is very favorable to the Cubans, while it gives the police and detectives all they can do to watch them.

As already said, the police ridicule the idea of filibusters, and point with pride to the two captures that they have effected since the insurrection begun. They say that those captures broke the back of filibustering. It is admitted that expeditions from Cuba do arrive, but the police also maintain that they are captured and quarantined every time. Those in the secret are aware that it is quite otherwise. In the cases above alluded to, denial cannot avail, for the facts, which happen to place the police in a most ludicrous light are too well known.

Cartridges in Cocoanut Shells.

It appears that a few weeks ago the Cubans in Kingston got wind that their latest method or trick of procedure for shipping ammunition, of which they had secured an enormous amount, had been betrayed to the authorities. This method, it appears, was to ship the cartridges in goods and provision vans to seaport villages, in the vicinity of cocoanut groves. These were received by Cuban agents, who were ostensibly engaged in the cocoanut and other fruit-shipping business, but whose real work was to open the nuts and fill them with cartridges. In due course these nuts were shipped from the various points of operation to the American fruit steamers at Port Antonio, Port Maria, Annoito Bay, Buff Bay, and so forth. But the boats containing the manipulated fruit always disappeared en route. There being no one to miss them, however, the frequent losses were never reported. And the precious cargoes invariably found their way to the Cuban coast.

Of course the virtue of this neat trick on the police lay in its secrecy. Once it was known, it had to be abandoned, and some other device adopted. But the Cubans were bound to get even with their persecutors before quitting, so a cargo of genuine cocoanuts was prepared. Another traitor reported to the police when and where one of these shipments was to be made.

The practice had been for the loaded boats to drop in at some lonely spot on the coast where the Jamaica boatmen exchanged places with Cubans, who were to make the actual voyage. On this particular occasion the police were on time, having received exact information. The spot was the sea front of an old abandoned sugar estate, but a few miles from one of the ports mentioned. Sure enough, three or four Cubans were found on the rickety old wharf—fishing. The police promptly arrested these men, exchanged clothes with them, and then bound and gagged them. The police, now confident of success, sat down to wait.

Only Genuine Cocoanuts Found.

Not long after a boat came along skirting the shore. The Corporal in charge then played his one trump into the enemy's hand. "Hi, you! Wha' you goin' ?" he called. "Gwine Port Maria wid coconuts," was the reply. "No you aint," he called back. "You come right in here."

As the officer was not in uniform the men were not obliged to obey; but they had their orders, and in they went. Elated at their capture, the policemen got into the boat with their prisoners, and ordered the crew to make for the village. Arrived there, the cocoanuts were examined carefully, and one by one, for it would never do to chop them open at the risk of discharging a dozen or so of cartridges. But the first trials discovered nothing. When fully a fourth of the cocoanuts had been opened, the inspection became tedious, but on it went on, and it was only when but a few dozen nuts remained unopened that the truth dawned on the police—they had been fooled.

It is understood that to save appearances the Government has paid for the cargo of nuts out of the police contingencies fund, and also squared the Cuban prisoners to avert an action for false arrest. The story, however, could not be hushed up, as the examination took place on the open beach and was witnessed by scores of people.

Two Real Expeditions.

Meanwhile two other real expeditions were on foot at other points on the north coast. The police had also received notice of these, but the betrayal being genuine, the information was not so exact as it might have been. At any rate, the vigilance of the police was behind that of the filibusters, who succeeded in slipping off. In one case the officers were altogether too late, and merely saw the boat well out at sea. In the other instance they came very near effecting a capture, and of what was probably the biggest expedition that has ever left these shores.

In the nature of things it is not possible to ascertain particulars, but the police themselves believe that the Cubans, finding that the cocoanut trick had got "blown," in desperation put up the hoax expedition, and at the same time tried to get off the entire lot of remaining ammunition and stores at one bold shipment. However that may be, the fact remains that the police arrived, through inaccurate information as to the locality, just in time to find a very large coasting vessel, apparently heavily loaded with small-sized packages, putting out from the shore. When they arrived, she had just been poled clear of the sand and the sails were being hoisted. She was manned by Cubans, but there was a white man—apparently an Englishman or American—on board.

On the Inspector who was in charge of the police hailing the Cubans and ordering them to drop anchor, they replied with derisive cheers. At that he drew his revolver and fired a shot over their heads. In reply to that every Cuban drew a revolver, and one called out in English that they did not intend stopping, and if another shot was fired they would do some shooting too. Under the circumstances, the Inspector alone being armed, there was nothing for the police but to let the boat proceed on its way.

A telegram was at once dispatched to Santiago notifying the Spanish authorities of the incident, and that evening a British cruiser that was lying at Port Antonio put to sea. But that was nearly two weeks ago, and as no capture of any filibusters has been reported the inference is sure that both the boats arrived safely at their destination.

A BLOW AT OLEOMARGARINE.

Cannot Be Sold in Disguise in French West Indies.

A law has just been promulgated in Martinique, French West Indies, in regard to the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine, which is calculated to drive the American product entirely out of that market. The law was passed by the French Parliament on April 16 last.

According to the United States Consul in Martinique, Julius G. Tucker, unless this matter be given the widest publicity great loss will ensue to American shippers and manufacturers, as the oleomargarine will be seized there on its arrival. There are at present a great number of cases held at the Martinique Custom House, which arrived at the island before the promulgation of the law, and which cannot now be disposed of. A summary of the law is as follows:

It is forbidden to designate or expose for sale or to import under the name of butter, with or without any qualification, any product which is not exclusively made of milk or cream, or both, with or without salt or coloring matter. All other substances having the appearance of butter, yet manufactured from neither milk nor cream, must be called "margarin," and must never receive any coloring matter. "Margarin" can be introduced into markets only in places designated by the municipal authorities. The quantity of butter contained in margarin must not exceed 10 per cent.

Barrels, cases, and all receptacles of oleomargarine must bear notice to that effect, indicated by labels bearing indelible letters on every side of said receptacles.

In accounts, bills of lading, receipts, contracts of sale and delivery, and all other documents concerning transactions in margarin the goods must be expressly designated.

The right of search is given to Inspectors. Infringement of the law will be punished by imprisonment of from six days to three months, and by a fine of from 100f. to 5,000f. Carriers or forwarding companies that infringe the law will be liable to a fine of from 50f. to 500f.

TRANSACTION IN CAR FARES.

Conductor Loses Three Trying to Enforce Payment of One.

An observant man sees many curious things. This one occurred on Lexington Avenue cable car No. 227. It was 10 o'clock P. M. A man quietly but stubbornly influenced by liquor got on at Eighty-fourth Street. He refused to pay his fare, but was otherwise quiet and orderly. The conductor argued with him in vain, and at Seventieth Street called a policeman, who declined to remove the man, but volunteered to arrest him if the conductor would accompany him to the station and make a complaint.

Three men boarded the car during the argument. Conductor, policeman, and obstreperous passenger got off at Sixty-seventh Street, and the conductor of the car behind took charge of 227. At the police station the man was charged with refusing to pay his fare. The new conductor believing every one on car 227 had paid fares neglected to call on the three men who got on at Seventieth Street, and they did not remind him of the omission.

The observant man went home and tried to figure out where the company made any profit out of the transaction.

Peculiar Accident to a Boy.

John Hames, fourteen years old, of 129 Bright Street, Jersey City, was playing in the street with a number of boys. Seeing that the manhole cover of the sewer was partly removed, he straddled the opening. Then he lighted a match and threw it down the opening. An explosion followed. Hames was thrown half way across the street. His right arm was broken and an ugly gash was cut on his head.

Fire Panic in a Hotel.

Fire started early yesterday morning in the grocery store kept by J. T. Hills at Sixtieth Street and Lexington Avenue, adjoining the Hotel del Norte. The smoke poured into the hotel, and a panic ensued among the guests, all of whom, however, escaped unhurt. The fire was extinguished with a loss of $100.

FOUR BICYCLE ACCIDENTS.

Three Women and a Small Boy Were Injured.

While descending a hill on the West Drive in Central Park yesterday, Mrs. W. H. Brown of 25 West Eighty-fourth Street, who was bicycling with her husband, fell from her wheel and received bad bruises about the head and body.

Mrs. Maggie Doland, fifty-five years old, of 245 Cherry Street, was run over last night at the corner of Rutgers and Monroe Streets by Harris Loslosky, a bicyclist, of 140 Monroe Street. Her ankle was broken. She declined to make a complaint, and no arrest was made.

William Murtha, eight years old, of 271 Hudson Street, was knocked down yesterday by a bicycle ridden by Frederick H. Andrews of 14 West Tenth Street and received a fracture of the leg.

Clara Cunningham, twenty-five years old, of 513 West Thirty-fourth Street, while riding a bicycle along Eighth Avenue, near Thirty-eighth Street, yesterday, was knocked down by a team of horses attached to an ice wagon. Two fingers of her left hand were broken. Frederick Mohr, driver of the wagon, who lives at 446 West Thirty-ninth Street, was arrested.

Alleged Gamblers Arrested.

Acting Captain McDermott of the West Thirtieth Street Station planned and effected last night a raid on the house at 119 West Twenty-ninth Street, which he had suspected for some time past to be a gambling house. The raiding party got thirteen men all told, who were in the back yard of the place, playing poker, rouge-et-noir, and craps. The man who keeps the place is Aturi Turlusseau. Among the prisoners was Charles Thatalen, a baker, of San Francisco, who was to have started this morning with his wife for home. He had the railway tickets on him, but the police told him that he would have to defer the trip for some time yet.

SET THE DOG'S BROKEN LEG.

A Girl Who Knows How to Handle Bandages and Splints Rescues an Injured Canine.

Two young women—schoolgirls, in fact—stood in one of the wards of the Flower Hospital in this city not many days ago and watched with intent interest the deft fingers of a surgeon as he treated and bandaged the broken arm of an adult patient. The girls were not there because of mere curiosity, but by appointment to take a practical lesson in the application of splints and bandages. In several of the city hospitals visitors of this class are, at stated periods, accorded similar privileges.

Instruction in the matter of dressing and bandaging a cut, a bruise, or a broken bone constitutes a special branch of study in many private schools for girls, and occasionally arrangements are made by the teachers to take a limited number of pupils into the hospitals, to observe and study the work of the skilled surgeons and nurses. In most cases the hospital authorities and attendants have taken especial pains to aid the ambitious schoolgirls in acquiring the knowledge necessary to fit them for emergency service. With some young women the handling of splints and bandages has almost become a fad. The sale of bandage rolls in the pharmacies and in some of the department stores has increased perceptibly since so many of the city schools have added "emergency service" instruction to their other departments.

That the girl who "knows what to do in an emergency" is not a creature of the imagination was demonstrated in West Seventy-second Street one day last week in the presence of a policeman and a dozen women and children. A vagrant dog had been run over by a heavy wagon, and was found in Seventy-second Street, just west of Columbus Avenue, moaning pitifully with a broken leg. Some sympathetic ladies hunted up a policeman, and the latter was about to shoot the animal when a self-possessed, energetic girl interposed and begged to be allowed to attend to the dog herself. "He does not want to be killed," said the girl. "See the pleading expression of his eyes. Let me examine the injury." Removing her gloves, she felt of the dog's wounded leg with the air of a professional, and the tenderness of her sex. "Oh! I think it is only a simple fracture," she remarked. "I can mend it if you will let me, Mr. Police Officer?"

The officer nodded assent, and the emergency girl set about her task with delightful composure. She coolly pressed the small boys among the onlookers into service. Her home was near by, and she sent one boy there for some bandages; another boy she dispatched to a corner grocery for an empty peach basket, and one of the sympathetic ladies who had hunted up the policeman was commissioned to go to the nearest drug store for some arnica. When her simple appliances arrived she spread a newspaper on the edge of the sidewalk and sat down beside the dog. The policeman whittled some splints from the peach basket, and in a very few minutes the girl had them neatly and firmly bound around the dog's injured leg. So daintily did she work that the animal's moaning gave way to an occasional plaintive yelp, and when she picked him up to carry him to her home he nestled in her arms with almost human affection.

The police officer escorted the emergency girl to the door of her residence, and left her with cordial expressions of admiration and respect.

BLAINE CLUB HAS AN OUTING

Many Prominent Republicans Spend the Day at Boynton Beach.

The annual excursion of the Blaine Republican Club of the Twenty-fifth Ward was held yesterday. The club, with a number of invited guests, left from the foot of West Twentieth Street on the steamer Montauk and three barges. An orchestra of twenty pieces furnished music for the trip to Boynton Beach, where the day was spent in games and dancing.

Among the prominent Republicans on the excursion were Lemuel E. Quigg, Judge Patterson, Collector of Internal Revenue Eidman, former Police Commissioner Murray, John H. Gunner, Collector Bidwell, Frank Raymond, William Henkel, James L. Stewart, Judge Hedges, Judge Crane, Judge Wentworth, Fire Commissioners Sheffield and La Grange, Assemblyman Murphy, Secretary of the County Committee Manchester, Aldermen Goodman and Weir, and Charles A. Hess.

A JUBILEE IN "DUTCHTOWN."

Celebration by the "Bone Alley" Gang of a Coming Demolition and a Victory.

There was a hot time in the old town of Dutchtown last night, caused by the celebration by the "Bone Alley" or "Hogan's Alley" gang of the passing of Dutchtown and Nick Balzer, an old-time resident and ex-Mayor of that territory.

Dutchtown is the neighborhood between East Houston and Stanton Streets, including two blocks of Pitt, Willett, and Sheriff Streets. It was condemned, and the buildings on it were sold last week to make room for a park. Mr. Balzer was anxious to retain his house at 113 Willett Street, having lived in it twenty-five years. The "gang," however, was at fued with him and outbid him, running the price to $19.50. It took possession, and last night gave a house warming which was a combination wake over Dutchtown and glorification over Balzer.

As scheduled, the evening was to have been finished with the ideal climax of tearing the house down. The "gang" had never before been in a building it owned, and had looked forward to the delicious experience of disposing of its property after having disposed of the beer, but this happiness was denied by the untiring hatred of Balzer. He learned that the house could not be legally removed before Monday and stationed his friend "Red" Yeager in the upper story with instructions to scream for the police as soon as a plank was started.

Despite this adverse circumstance, the "gang" contrived to enjoy itself. In fact, during the evening, after several kegs of beer had been absorbed, it was found that as a source of innocent amusement the presence of Mr. Yeager compensated in a measure for the absence of the banjo of "Legs" Williams, who was on the programme for several solo numbers.

When Mr. Williams's time to oblige the company came, he arose and stated that while he was willing to back himself indefinitely to plunkety plunk against any gentleman or lady on the east side, his musical education had not taught him the art of extracting harmonious results from a pawn ticket. He produced that representative of his instrument, and offered to lend it to any gent who had learned to play on it, but there was no response. The depression caused by this unhappy circumstance vanished, however, when one of the company developed a system of climbing cautiously up the stairs and throwing beer glasses and sections of dissected furniture at Yeager. This being done frequently and at irregular, but frequent, intervals, kept Mr. Yeager moving and dodging in a manner diverting to the "gang," while the chance of killing him maintained a pleasant excitement.

The balance of the programme included sword swallowing and fire eating, recitations, and songs and contests with and without gloves. Not much of it was executed, except the contests, which were several in number, severe in character, and regardless of rules. Mr. Yeager was earnestly invited to come down and participate in this section of the festivities, but cautiously declined.

The party was in full progress at a late hour.

She Took Poison and Milk.

Mary Winns, twenty-three years old, of 516 Clinton Street, attempted suicide yesterday on the street near the drug store at 480 Pearl Street, with milk in which she had put poison. Policeman Gaynor dashed the bottle which held the mixture from her hand, and she was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital. There it was found that she had swallowed some of the poison. Her condition is serious. She said she was employed by a Mrs. Tucker of New Dorp, S. I., but refused to tell the reason for her act.

Rescued from Angry Men.

Ludwig Kramer, an immigrant runner, was rescued from a crowd of angry foreigners in front of 170 Washington Street last night by the police. Kramer, it seems, had obtained $15 each from ten of the men on his promise to obtain work for them, but he failed to keep his promise. Kramer was arrested.

Mistake About the Rockefeller Sale.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 7.—The property which William Rockefeller proposes to sell for $350,000 because of his high assessment, is on the east side of the Post Road, or Broadway, as it is called, but it does not touch his mansion on the west side, which cost him over $1,000,000, or his stables, which cost him $250,000.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

7:50 A. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station with through Wagner vestibule drawing room cars for SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID, via the Adirondack division of the New York Central Railroad.

2:25 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station, with through Wagner vestibule sleeping cars for SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID, via Adirondack division of the N. Y. Central R.R.

LAKE PLACID.

RUISSEAUMONT, T. ED. KRUMBHOLZ. LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Lv. N. Y., G. C. S., 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; ar. 7:45 P. M., 7:25 A. M., 11:10 P. M.

WHITE FACE INN, —Lv. NY. 7:50 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:45 P. M., 7:25 A. M., 11:10 P. M.

THE GRAND VIEW, —Lv. NY. 7:50 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 6:57 P. M., 6:37 A. M., 10:32 P. M.

AMES COTTAGE, —Lv. NY. 7:50 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:30 P. M., 7:10 A. M., 10:55 P. M.

CASCADE VILLE.

THE CASCADE, —Lv. N. Y., 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; ar. 8:15 P. M.; 7:55 A. M., 11:40 P. M.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave N. Y. City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 7:05 P. M. and 6:45 A. M.

EDGEWOOD INN, STAR LAKE. **ADIRONDACKS.** P. O. Oswegatchie, N. Y. In the heart of Adirondacks; 2,200 feet above sea level; good boating and boats; splendid trout fishing; grand scenery; pure, quick relief from hay fever; new hotel, lighted by electricity; open fireplaces; fine orchestra; telephone station; accommodates 250; easy of access; rates moderate; send for descriptive pamphlet. INGLEHART & BROWN, Props.

WAYSIDE INN

AND COTTAGES.
LAKE LUZERNE.
Gateway to the Adirondacks and the most beautiful lake in the mountains.
Warren Co., N. Y. June 20th to October 1st.
Souvenir book containing views of Lake Luzerne mailed upon application. Address, until June 15, E. C. KING, Hotel Kenmore, Albany, N. Y.

ESPERANCE HOUSE,

Saranac Lake, N. Y.; elevation, 2,000 feet; overlooking lake; first-class table; $10 to $12 per week. GEO. LABOUNTY, Prop.

Long Island.

Summer Homes on Long Island.

SWEPT BY OCEAN BREEZES.
"Long Island," an illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application at 113, 950, 1,313 Broadway; ticket offices foot of East 34th St. and James Slip, foot New Chambers St., New York; 233 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Bureau, and Flatbush Av. Station, L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, or send (5) cents in stamps for "Long Island," or (2) cents for "Summer Homes," to H. PEASLEE SMITH, Traffic Manager L. I. R. R., Long Island City, New York.

Manhattan Beach Hotel

Oriental Hotel

Now Open.
T. F. SILLECK, MANAGER.
See Tips Table Excursion Column.
Bicyclists can now ride direct to and have their wheels checked at Manhattan Beach Hotel.

LONG BEACH HOTEL

and Cottages. Now open.
40 minutes from New York via L. I. R. R.
NEW BOULEVARD FOR DRIVING AND BICYCLING COMPLETED TO THE HOTEL.
NEW SANITARY PLUMBING THROUGHOUT.
A. E. DICK, LESSEE AND PROPRIETOR.
LONG BEACH, L. I., N. Y.

BRIGHTON BEACH HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.
200 ROOMS.
Moderate prices for first-class accommodations. European plan, $1.50 day upwards; American plan, $3 day upwards; weekly, $17.50 and upwards. Best table and service throughout. Under management of F. THEO. WALTON.

THE MASSAPEQUA,

MASSAPEQUA, L. I.
Open through fall months. First-class accommodations for families having children with whooping cough at reasonable rates.
E. H. ROGERS.

FIRE ISLAND SURF HOTEL AND COTTAGES.

Tickets will be sold and baggage checked or expressed from New York via Bay Shore, instead of Babylon, as heretofore.
Steamboat connects at Bay Shore for Fire Island with 8:20 and 10:50 A. M. and 4:20 P. M. trains daily from East 34th St., N. Y., via Long Island R. R.

Saratoga Springs.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

CONGRESS HALL.
SEASON OF 1897 OPENS JUNE 29.
Popular Prices.
Three Dollars per day.
600 Rooms, accommodating 1,000 guests.
CLEMENT & COX, Proprietors.
H. S. CLEMENT, Manager.

Saratoga.

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Special Terms per Week or Season.
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Broadway, corner Division St., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—Open year round. Elevator and steam heat. Rates, $3 per day. W. W. WORDEN, Prop.

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SOUTH BROADWAY,
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Opposite Bath House,
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The Chautauguay, Chautauguay Lake, N. Y.
Hawkhurst, Litchfield, Conn.
Coleman House, Asbury Park, N. J.
Lake Placid House, Lake Placid, N. Y.
The Algonquin, Saranac Lake, N. Y.
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NEW YORK.

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ALTITUDE, 3,000 FEET.
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Four Hours from New York.
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Select family and transient hotel; reasonable rates. Illustrated Booklet. Address J. C. VAN CLEAF, Prop.

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OPENS THURSDAY, JUNE 24TH.
Many improvements added this season.
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Garfield Av., near Second Av., Long Branch, N. J. First-class house, shaded lawn, large piazza, excellent table, open June to October. K. E. STOKES.

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The Bay Point has the most magnificent location on the Maine coast, with elevators, electric lights, salt water baths, and the most perfect water, absolutely pure. The cuisine and attendance will be of the best, rivaling any hotel in the State. Fine boating, fishing, lawn tennis, splendid drives, and beautiful scenery; an ideal home, with exquisite surroundings and complete table. Moderate rates.
N. P. SEWELL.

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GAS ENGINE AND POWER COMPANY AND CHARLES L. SEABURY & COMPANY.
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34TH ST., 27 WEST.—Handsome, cool rooms; excellent board; Summer rates; transients accommodated.

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Also Tours to the Yellowstone Park and California.

Autumn Trips of Five to Nineteen Days to the Principal Resorts of New England, New York, and Canada, in August and September.

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Luxuriously Appointed Trains to California, once a month or oftener, beginning in November.

Railroad and Steamship Tickets to all points at lowest rates.

Send for descriptive book, mentioning trip desired.

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Trains leave FOOT EAST 34TH ST., Sundays, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, and half hourly from 1:10 to 10:10 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 40 CENTS.
Trains leave WHITEHALL ST., Sundays, hourly from 8:10 A. M. to 12:10, 12:40, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:36, 2:50, 3:10, 3:30, 3:50, 4:10, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:10, 6:40, 7:10, 8:10, 9:10 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 45 CENTS.

Rockaway Beach.

Trains leave E. 34TH ST. N. Y., Sundays, 7:00, 8:20, 9:20, 10:10, 10:40, 11:10, 11:40 A. M., 12:10, 12:50, 1:15, 1:40, 2:00, 2:20, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 5:00, 6:00, 6:20, 6:50, 7:15, 7:45, 8:00, 8:30, 8:50, 9:20, 10:15 P. M.
40 cts. from 34th St., 30 cts. from Brooklyn.

Coney Island.

CULVER ROUTE.
Trains leave foot WHITEHALL ST., via Bay Ridge, Sundays, 8:10, 9:10, 10:10, 10:40, 11:10, 11:40 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:30, 2:50, 3:10, 3:30, 3:50, 4:10, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:10, 6:40, 7:10, 7:30, 7:50, 8:10, 8:30, 8:50, 9:10, 9:40, 10:10 P. M. Last train leaves Coney Island 11:35 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

Long Beach,

Trains leave foot East 34th St., N. Y., Sundays, 8:50, 11:00 A. M., 1:20, 3:00, 3:40, 6:20, 7:20, 8:50, 10:20 P. M.

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A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE Cortlandt St. pier 8.45, 9.30, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.30, 5.15 P. M. So. 5th St., Brooklyn, 9.05, 9.50, 10.20, 11.20 A. M., 12.20, 1.0., 2.20, 2.50, 3.50, 5.40 P. M. Bay 23d St., 9.30, 10.15, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.05, 2.45, 3.15, 4.15, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A.M. for 23d St. and Cortlandt St., 11.30 A.M. 12.00 M., 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. and 23d St., 5, 5.30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
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Including Admission to all Attractions.

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GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALATIAL IRON STEAM LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY," From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex), 8 A. M. " New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 " " New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9 " Returning, due in New York at 5:30 P. M. MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS

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Hotel St. Lorenz,

72d St. and Lexington Av., N. Y.
New Family Apartment Hotel,
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with every modern convenience.
All apartments are arranged in suites, with private halls, and are specially adapted to the comfort and convenience of families, at much lower rates than usually prevail in first-class houses.
A visit of inspection will pay before locating for the Winter.
We have furnished apartments at all prices from parlor, bedroom, and bath at $50 per month up to $150 per month for parlor, five bedrooms, and bath.
Dining room on top floor, cuisine of high standard. Board $10 per week for adults; children, $8.
RICHARD MEARES.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Harry Anderson, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is ten years old. This is a picture of him and his dog. Harry has suffered much from what they call a stye on his eyelids. Every now and then—*just continually*—sometimes several at a time, there would be some incipient ones and some real bad ones. His father used to say that Harry's bad health was all in his eye. This was funny but not very comforting. It was a lady friend of his mother who induced Harry to use Ripans Tabules. That was before the Chocolate Coated Tabules were to be had at the drug stores, and Harry would not swallow the common sort because they were so bitter. So the lady crushed half a Tabule and put it on a half spoonful of sugar, then added more sugar to fill up the spoon. In this shape Harry would take the Tabule and seemed to rather like it. He took half a Tabule once a day—*after supper*—and in three weeks his eyes were well and he has not had a stye since. You'd be surprised to see what an improvement there has been in Harry's appearance.

A new style packet containing THE RIPANS TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—FOR FIVE CENTS. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (72 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (SIX TABULES) will be sent for five cents.

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ACADEMY MOUNT ST. URSULA, BEDFORD Park, N. Y., on the Harlem Railroad, near St. John's College, Fordham, opposite Bronx Park.—This new boarding and day school for young ladies and little girls, in charge of the Ursulines, is equipped with all modern improvements. The surroundings are healthy and attractive. The scholastic year begins on the second Wednesday in September. For terms address the Mother Superior. N. B.—A special class for young ladies who wish to prepare themselves for teaching in primary or grammar schools in the State of New York will be opened in September.

NEW YORK, 30, 32, 34 EAST 57TH STREET.
THE PEBBLES AND THOMPSON SCHOOL FOR BOARDING AND DAY PUPILS.
Kindergarten, Primary, Preparatory, and Academic Departments.
Separate College-Preparatory Course.
Art Department. Studio in Building.

DE LA SALLE INSTITUTE

CENTRAL PARK SOUTH, NEW YORK CITY.
Conducted by the Christian Brothers.
A select school for boys. Military drill.
Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 15.
A limited number of boarders received.
For prospectus address THE DIRECTOR.

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45 West 81st Street, Manhattan Square North. Best School site in city. College preparation. Commercial courses. Gymnasium, laboratory, tennis field. School year '97-98 begins September 30th. Illustrated catalogue. N. ARCHIBALD SHAW, Jr., Principal.

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Near Fifth Av.—Eighteenth year begins September 29. Small classes. Chemical and physical laboratories. Gymnasium. Annual Catalogue on application to Principal ARTHUR WILLIAMS, (Yale.)

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TWELFTH YEAR BEGINS OCTOBER SIXTH. Primary, Academic, and College Preparatory Courses. Limited number of resident pupils.
MISS ELEANOR BOESE, Principal,
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J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
423 Madison Avenue, N. Y.
Will reopen Sept. 29. Careful training for boys from eight to eighteen until Sept. 16. Address for circulars, &c., Cotuit, Mass.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY, FLUSHING, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Young Ladies. For particulars send for prospectus or address Mother Superior.

THE MISSES WREAKS,
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Thoroughly Graded School for Girls. Kindergarten under Mrs. F. Schwedler Barnes.

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RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
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The Berlitz School of Languages, Madison Square, (1,122 Broadway.) Special courses during Summer at reduced rates.

REV. DR. AND MRS. CHARLES H. GARDNER. School for Girls, 607 Fifth Avenue.

INSTRUCTION—COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

POUGHKEEPSIE MILITARY INSTITUTE. Col. Roberts' School for Boys.—A well-equipped, thoroughly organized school, offering courses of study preparatory to college, the scientific school, or business. Illustrated circular will be sent on request.
FRANK S. ROBERTS,
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MASSACHUSETTS, Worcester, 66 West Street.
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College preparatory. A few vacancies for boarding pupils in the Principal's family.

INSTRUCTION—LAW SCHOOLS.

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Sixty-third year opens Oct. 1st, 1897. DAY CLASSES, (LL. B. after two years.) EVENING CLASSES, (LL. B. after three years.) Daily sessions 3:30 to 6 and 8 to 10 P. M. Tuition $100. GRADUATE CLASSES—Twelve courses. Five obtain LL. M.
For circulars address L. J. Tompkins, Registrar, Washington Square, New York City.

NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL } Day School, 120 Broadway. Evening School, Cooper Union. "Dwight Method" of Instruction. LL. B. in two years; LL. M. in three years. Send for catalogue.
GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

INSTRUCTION—BUSINESS COLLEGES.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE

AND
SCHOOL OF STENOGRAPHY

will reopen after the Summer vacation on Wednesday, September 1st, 1897. Individual instruction. Students can enter at any time. Call or send for Prospectus.
S. S. PACKARD, President,
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NEW YORK BUSINESS INSTITUTE—SHORTHAND, Bookkeeping, etc., taught by mail or personally; positions for graduates; day or evening. Call or write, C. C. GAINES, 81 East 125th St., New York.

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Metropolitan School of Isaac Pitman SHORTHAND, 156 5th Av. Principles taught in six weeks.

ALL EARN MONEY learning Stenography & Typewriting at Ver-mil-ye's, 816 Broadway, N.Y.

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128-130 EAST 58TH ST.
ALEXANDER LAMBERT.....Director
Opening of 20th Season, September 1st
Systematic instruction in piano, singing, violin, organ, violoncello, harmony, composition, and all branches of music from the VERY BEGINNING to the highest artistic attainment.
Entire faculty has been retained with the following important additions: For piano: RUDOLF ZWINTSCHER of Leipzig and ALBERT MILDENBERG. For violin: ALBERTUS SHELLEY. (pupil of Joachim.) For singing: Miss CAROLINE MONTEFIORE. For harmony: JAMES K. PLEASANTS of Berlin.
ALL LESSONS PRIVATE.
Terms for vocal or instrumental lessons, including the study of Harmony, Sight Singing, (F. Damrosch, instructor.) Ensemble playing, Lectures, Concerts, &c., $15 per quarter upwards. Harmony or Sight Singing alone, $5 per quarter.
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CATALOGUES SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

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INSTRUCTION—MISCELLANEOUS.

ELOCUTION, PLATFORM, AND PULPIT ORATORY. Acting. Thorough, practical instruction. Moderate terms. Engagements procured. Twenty years' experience. Circulars.
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EUROPEAN STUDY AND TRAVEL.

THE MISSES GRINNELL, formerly 22 East 54th St., will leave New York October first, for eight months' residence in France and Germany. They will chaperon young ladies who desire to study. Three months' supplementary travel. Address BROOKLINE, MASS.

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HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

CHAMBERMAIDS, WAITRESSES, COOKS, houseworkers, laundresses, kitchenmaids; private families, hotels; city, country. Long Acre, 486 6th Av.

WANTED.—A competent Protestant cook; must be willing and obliging; small family; references required. C. T., Box 43, 1,242 Broadway.

WANTED—First-class waitresses, laundresses, German nurses, competent cooks, kitchenmaids, butlers. Mrs. L. Seely, 352 6th Av.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SEA-FOLKS' SUPERSTITIONS

The Same Childish Logic Governs Christians and Pagans Alike When Dealing with the Unknown.

FETICHES AND SAINTS SMASHED

Vengeance Taken by Roman Catholic Sailors on the Images of the Virgin Mary—Italian Fear of Touching the Dead.

"Superstitions? Why, the merchant marine is full of them. Not so much as before the days of steam, perhaps, but there's enough left to make the Captain's life a merry-go-round."

So said James J. Ferris, for many years the United States Shipping Commissioner in Old Slip. He was an American sailor in the good old days of sails and spars, and knows thoroughly the traditions and dialect of the sea.

"For instance," he continued, "when the Mallory liner Leona reached the Port of New York last May, after a fearful fire in the steerage, the sailors refused to touch the burned and charred bodies stowed in the fo'castle—thirteen of them—and the ambulance force had to get special men to remove them. The crew was composed of Italians, and their superstition explains their inhumanity. You can't induce a mariner of that race to touch a corpse. They have a notion that the ghost of any dead body they handle will haunt them to eternity. All the Latin races that follow the sea—Italians, Spaniards, and Portuguese—are steeped with superstition. They all have the same horror of any dead on board. I know, too, of many cases where the sailors of this race, after long and unavailing prayers to the Virgin Mary in times of heavy storms, have risen in mutiny against the heavenly powers and smashed all the images of the Blessed Mother they could find on the ship. And they do it to this day, just the same as the black-heathen in the wilds of Africa will take the fetich they worship and break it into smithereens if they don't get the right kind of answer to their prayers.

Same Logic for Christian and Heathen

"You see, the same logic governs Christian and idolater. The savage argues that if he carefully attends to all the duties imposed on him by the priest or fetich man of his tribe, and presents his fetich with gifts and sacrifices, and all that sort of thing, then the fetich is bound by a heavenly obligation to stand by him when he gets into trouble of any kind and pull him out of it. He claims that there is the same responsibility resting on the fetich, or god, he worships, to look out for him as there is on the worshipper to attend to his end of the business. When the fetich doesn't come to time the savage considers the contract broken, and his next step is to smash the image of his careless divinity.

"Now, the Virgin Mary has always been the special patron saint of seafaring men. Her shrines are in all the seaport towns of Catholic Christendom, and every Catholic sailor puts himself under her care. When she doesn't deliver him promptly enough in times of peril they take the same superstitious revenge as the savage.

"They don't make any better sailors," he continued, "the world over than the Scandinavians, but they are loaded to the guards with superstition. I remember one time we were beating up from the Gulf of Mexico with a good three-master, when a squall sprung up, and a clever lad in the crew fell from a yard and died. He came of good family in Maine, and the three Americans in the crew decided we'd take the body home, instead of feeding it to the sharks. We stowed the poor boy on the forward deck, but we couldn't keep a man jack of those ghost-fearing Scandinavians on the lookout. It took all the arsenal we had aboard, too, to keep them down till we reached New York.

Chinese Sailors and Death.

"Now, in this matter of a corpse on shipboard," the veteran skipper proceeded, "John Chinaman is just as fiercely superstitious the other way. It's a big plank in his religious platform to see that every Chinaman's body after he is dead is taken home and buried in its native soil, and a Chinese crew will mutiny quicker than a wink if any white Captain drops one of their dead overboard. An old mate of mine was telling me the other day of a hot scrap they had once with a Celestial crew on a voyage back from Hongkong. It was before the passage of that Chinese exclusion law, and his vessel did a rushing business in transporting Chinamen to San Francisco. When about two days out one of these passengers died, and it was not discovered by the officers of the vessel for fourteen days. They're powerful slick about keeping their secrets.

"When the body was at last discovered the Captain ordered it overboard. The pigtails, both passengers and crew, were sullen, and gathered in ominous-looking groups about the ship. On the second day after the crew rose, and there was the very devil of a war-dance for an hour. The officers were vastly outnumbered, but well armed. When they got the mutineers under, after a fierce fight, they found four of them dead, six scalded, while two had leaped overboard to escape an officer's knife.

"But, after all," Ferris rattled on, "when it comes to an all-around stock of moss-grown superstitions, the Spanish sailor gets the medal. He has about all of that sort of stuff that every other fellow has, and a good deal of private luggage, too. Next time you hear that any vessel of the Spanish Navy is in port, get near enough to cover her with a spyglass about sunset, and you'll see a performance that's been going on for about 400 years. Centuries ago, when the Spaniards ruled the wave, a Spanish man-of-war was lost under curious circumstances. The ship was jumping ahead before a lively Levant breeze, when suddenly the heavens grew dark with a coming squall. The seamen hurried quickly to their stations to shorten sail. The vessel heeled over under her bellying canvas, and the sailors tugged at the clew lines, but not a sheet would start.

The Devil in the Sheaves.

"As a last resort the halyards were cut. Under ordinary conditions the yards would have fallen under the caps and spilled the wind out of the sails; but they remained mast-headed, firm as a rock, and in a few minutes the vessel capsized. Some time afterward it was discovered that the sheaves through which the ropes for shortening sails were rove had been so tightly plugged up with sticks and other obstructions that the ropes could not slide through. At once the solemn seamen of Spain argued that no human agency could have done this job so well, and it was laid, of course, at the door of the devil.

"Well, now for the antidote. Shortly after this dire calamity a general order was issued directing that the crew of every Spanish war vessel be sent aloft every evening at sunown to chase his wicked majesty out of the sheave holes. From that day to the present it has been the custom for every war crew of the Spanish Navy to go aloft for this important purpose when the colors are lowered at sunset. They scramble up the rigging as the flag comes down, run out upon the yards, and make a careful examination of every hole and crevice. If Old Nick is stowed away there, bent on mischief, they're dead certain to beat him at his tricks. For all these centuries the Spanish Navy has run no more risks with the devil in the blocks."

"And the Friday sailing superstition—is that still in force?" was asked.

"Oh, that has largely died out among American sailors," he replied, "but it has just the same binding force on Captains and seamen of the Latin races and Scandinavia. They are dead set against launching a vessel or putting to sea on Friday, no matter if it brings the first good wind they've had in a week. 'Most any day along the river front you can hear of one of these foreign skippers standing out firm for that superstition, and the ship owners and factors have to knuckle down to it, for the simple reason that these chaps have them at their mercy."

A SUGAR FIGHT IN TOLEDO, O.

State Prosecutes—Real Case Alleged to be Between the American and the Austrian Trusts.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 7.—A legal battle has begun in a Justice Court here that promises to become notable in character. Some of the best attorneys in Ohio have been engaged, and it will not stop this side of the Supreme Court.

The case proper is the Dairy and Food Commission of Ohio against Peter Munch, a prominent grocer. As a matter of fact, the defense is a branch of the Austrian Sugar Trust, while the prosecution, the State of Ohio, seems the willing agent of the American Sugar Trust. None of the dealers but those handling the Austrian sugar have been molested. The specific charge is that the sugar has ultramarine added in the process of refining.

Expert chemists testified to-day that this is true of all granulated sugars, and that the amount used is not deleterious. The fact was brought out that the prosecution is by specific order of the Food Commission, but the State was unwilling to produce instructions to that effect. Prof. Weber of the State University, on behalf of the defense, testified that an analysis proved the Dutch sugar, on which this case is based, to be 99.7 per cent. pure. Clarence Brown, leading attorney of Toledo, and D. L. Sleeper, Speaker of the Ohio House of Representatives, are two of the five attorneys engaged.

TOBIN FELL TO HIS DEATH.

Man Killed and Girl Badly Injured in a Singular Accident.

A singular accident last night caused the death of John Tobin of 87 Sackett Street, Brooklyn, and the serious if not fatal injury of Estelle Reich of the same address. Tobin, who was thirty-seven years old, lived in a furnished room on the fourth floor of the house. He was sitting in his window, and, it is supposed, had fallen asleep. At 11:15 o'clock he fell to the sidewalk and was killed almost instantly. Miss Reich was immediately beneath the window, and Tobin struck her down in his fall. Her left leg was broken, and she received severe internal injuries.

An ambulance was called from Seney Hospital, but Tobin was beyond all aid. The ambulance surgeon attended Miss Reich, who is seventeen years of age, and she was cared for by her friends.

NO HOME, NO FRIENDS.

Young Philadelphia Girl Applies to the Park Police for Aid.

Policeman Cavanagh of the park police was asked by a young girl last night at the Seventh Avenue entrance to the Park for advice as to procuring lodging and food. She was taken to the Arsenal, where she said that she is Bessie Roble, twenty-two years old, of 776 North Thirty-eighth Street, Philadelphia. She said that was not her regular address, but was the last place she had been employed. She came to New York several weeks ago to find work. She had not been able to do so and, running out of money, she had gone to the House of the Good Shepherd.

She left there Thursday, thinking she could find work, but she was unable to do so. She was spoken to early last night by two strange men, and then she decided to ask for police aid.

Sergt. England telephoned to the House of the Good Shepherd and he was told to send the girl up there. She was taken back to the home.

SHE KNEW HE WAS GUILTY.

But the Magistrate Would Not Convict Without Evidence.

Mrs. Minnie Rosensky, who lives on the second floor of 113 Second Street, lost her canary bird on Friday night, and she caused the arrest of George Yost, twelve years old, the son of a barber who occupies the store of the premises.

The woman testified that she was on the street at the time her bird was stolen, and she had good reasons to believe that the boy had stolen it. One of her reasons was that the boy wanted revenge because she had thrown a glass of water over him when he called her names.

The lad was arraigned before Magistrate Meade, in the Essex Market Court, yesterday, and his parents said he was asleep at the time it was alleged that the canary was stolen.

"He took him, Judge," said the woman; "I know that for sure. You can cut my head off if you don't believe me."

Magistrate Meade replied that he did not want to cut off her head, neither did he believe the boy guilty of the charge, and the lad was released.

Push Cart Men Raided in Harlem.

Capt. Haughey of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station raided the pushcart men along Third Avenue at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, last night. He arrested seventeen of them. Their carts were placed in the stable where the patrol wagon is kept.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By an excellent cook and first-class laundress; city or country; reference. J., 262 West 35th St.

COOK.—By Frenchwoman; 30; single; good cook,

THE YUKON GOLD COUNTRY

Report of Josiah Edward Spurr, the Geological Survey Expert.

FORTY MILE AND KLONDIKE

The Former District Has Seen Its Best Days, but in the Latter There Is Still Plenty of Room for Miners.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The report on the Yukon gold region by Joseph Edward Spurr, the geological survey expert, who headed a party that made a thorough investigation in Alaska last Summer, giving new facts and figures about the interior of the territory, was made public to-day. It is a comprehensive document and reviews in detail the work in the various districts.

It says as to the Forty Mile gold district that in the latter part of 1887 Franklin Gulch was struck, and ever since it has been a constant payer. The character of the gold there is nuggety, masses of $5 weight being very common. The yield the first year after the discovery of Forty Mile has been variously estimated at from $75,000 to $150,000, but $60,000 probably covers the production.

The discovery of Davis Creek was made in 1888, and a stampede from Franklin Gulch followed. The event of 1892 was the discovery of Miller Creek. Since then Miller Creek has been the heaviest producer of the Forty Mile district, and until recently of the whole Yukon. Its entire length lies in British possessions.

The output for 1893, as given by the Mint Director, for the Alaskan creeks, all but Miller Creek being in American possessions, was $198,000, with a mining population of 196. The total amount produced by the Yukon placers in 1894 was double that of the previous year and was divided between the two districts. In 1895 the output had doubled again. The Forty Mile district in the Summer of 1896 is described in the report as looking as if it had seen its best days.

Of the discovery of gold in the Klondike district the report says: "With the announcement of gold in the Winter of 1896-7 there was a genuine stampede to the new region. Forty Mile was almost deserted. About 350 men spent the Winter on Klondike, in the gulches, and at the new town of Dawson. The more important parts of the district are on Bonanza and Hunker Creeks. According to latest information, 400 claims had been located up to Jan. 1, 1897. There is plenty of room for many more prospectors and miners, for the gulches and creeks which have shown good prospects are spread over an area of 700 square miles."

The report points out the difficulties in the way of speedy development of the country, including the climate, with short Summer season and long, cold Winter. Continuing, the report says:

"Whatever Alaska may be in the future, it is not now self-supporting agriculturally. Moose, caribou, and hare are variable in quantity, abundant at one time, and disappearing from the region for twelve months at a time. Ten dollars a day is the general wage paid, $12 for a day of ten hours being paid in some of the more remote gulches. In Winter the pay for labor is from $5 to $8 per day of six hours. Many times the miners have been at the point of starvation. Universal suffrage is given, and all have an equal vote. Penalties include: For stealing, banishment from the country; in some cases, also, whipping; threatening with weapons, the same; murder, hanging, but there have been no murders so far.

"The mining laws differ for different gulches. Generally the claim is for 500 feet for gulch diggings from rimrock to rimrock, but in some gulches not paying well an effort is being made to stake claims 1,320 feet long. Crowded creeks, too, are staked 300 feet to the claim. No man is allowed to stake more than one claim in his own name, save the discoverer, who is allowed 1,000 feet instead of 500. The only office in the community of miners is the Recorder, appointed by popular vote, one in each gulch or creek."

Klondike Mail Service.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Aug. 7.—I. W. Vaille, Assistant Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, has returned from a trip to Victoria, B. C., where he arranged with the Canadian postal authorities regarding the carrying of the mails into the Klondike region. He says that the Canadian authorities have created a Post Office at Dawson City. This makes three offices established by them in that portion of the Northwest Territory. The other two offices are at Forty Mile and Fort Cudahy. The mail will be carried by the mounted police from Dyea to Skaguay. The service will be established in about four weeks.

Wagon Road to the Yukon.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Aug. 7.—It is reported that the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Dominion Government are conferring with the view to opening up a wagon road to the Yukon from Edmonton. The object is to give a short and safe road for prospectors and to maintain Winter communication.

Canadian Customs Concession.

SEATTLE, Washington, Aug. 7.—In response to a query from this city, the following telegram was received from the Treasury Department: "Miners can land their effects and go to British Columbia territory from Dyea under customs supervision without payment of duty and without giving bonds."

TWO ALLEGED HIGHWAYMEN.

One Said to Have Obtained a Watch, the Other Money.

James Reilly of 439 West Thirty-ninth Street was held yesterday for examination in the Jefferson Market Court on the charge of highway robbery. He is only nineteen years old. Frederick Kirchgessner of 307 West Thirty-fifth Street claims that Reilly and another man robbed him of a gold watch and $1.15 while he slept on his front stoop Friday night. He awoke in time to catch Reilly.

In the Centre Street Court George Gartland, a longshoreman of 312 West Street, was held on a similar charge. Lascar Kertel, a newsdealer of 309 Spring Street, dropped his money to the sidewalk. Gartland helped him pick it up and Kertel alleges that he not only kept what he gathered, but also forced him to surrender what he himself had secured.

Civil Service Examinations.

Chief Examiner Charles S. Fowler of the Civil Service Commission announces that competitive examinations will be held throughout the State on Aug. 27 and 28 for these positions: Clerks, junior clerks, law clerks, bookkeepers, court attendants, guards, messengers and orderlies, special agents, deputy factory inspectors, matrons, teachers, assistant (civil) engineers, levelers, rodmen, chainmen, medical internes, junior physicians, women physicians, first assistant physicians, hospital superintendents, statisticians in labor bureau, apothecaries, architectural draughtsmen, engineering draughtsmen, electrical engineers, assistant electrical engineers, (dynamo tenders,) steam engineers, assistant steam engineers, (including firemen,) inspectors of public works, chemists, Agricultural Department, butter experts, milk experts, cheese experts, vinegar experts.

Cloister and Clubhouse Closed.

The Cloister is to be dissolved and the clubhouse at 124 West Forty-first Street is closed. At the semi-annual meeting of the association Wednesday it was decided to take this step, as the liabilities were considerably in excess of the assets of the club. It is announced that the ornaments and curiosities of the Cloister will be sold at auction Wednesday. The council will at once arrange for winding up the affairs of the club.

To Arraign Alleged Diamond Thieves.

Justice Pryor, in the Supreme Court, yesterday issued a writ of habeas corpus directing Chief of Police Conlin to produce in court next Tuesday Jean Antonio Magan and Rogelio Gutierez, who are held at Police Headquarters pending the arrival of requisition papers from New Orleans. The men are charged with having stolen diamonds valued at $2,500 and $250 in cash in the latter city. They were arrested about a week ago and committed by Magistrate Hedges.

CHESTERMAN MOORE ARRESTED

Cashier of German-American Provision Company Charged with Grand Larceny and Falsifying Books.

Chesterman Moore, who was bookkeeper and cashier for the German-American Provision Company of 342 Washington Street up to two weeks ago, was arrested yesterday on a charge of grand larceny and falsifying his books. The amount of his shortage is placed at $355. Manager Henry Hoeningberger of the Provision Company said that Moore had confessed his guilt.

Moore entered the employ of the company about Jan. 1, and gave bond for $1,000 in the American Surety Company. He left the office early on Saturday, July 24, saying his wife was ill, and did not return to work again. During the following week his books were examined, and the shortage was discovered.

His arrest was brought about by the Surety Company. Inspector Charles E. Holliday learned that Moore had been at his father's home, Annandale, S. I., and that he intended coming to New York yesterday. A warrant for Moore's arrest had been obtained, and he was arrested at his employer's office. It is charged that he abstracted money from deposits which he had been ordered to place in bank. He will be arraigned to-morrow before Magistrate Hedges.

Moore's father is a retired sea Captain. The accused man is said to have been a frequent visitor to poolrooms. He is twenty-seven years old, and lived with his wife and one child at 710 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street.

BREMNER'S BODY FOUND.

The Stationery Clerk of the Manhattan Railway Who Disappeared a Week Ago Drowned Himself.

The body of A. W. Bremner of 23 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street was found in the Harlem River yesterday by Policeman Gustave Hinkle of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station. Letters and a note, telling the finder of the body to notify Mrs. Bremner, were the means of identification.

Bremner was about fifty-five years old, and was employed as stationery clerk for the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company. A week ago he disappeared, and efforts were made by his employers to find him. Mrs. Bremner, her mother, and two sisters went to the country several days ago.

Bremner had suffered continually from the effects of sunstroke received two weeks ago, and it is thought that in a moment of temporary insanity he ended his life. He had no pecuniary or family troubles, as far as could be learned. His wife lived in a handsomely furnished flat in a good neighborhood, and they were apparently happy and comfortable.

Edward Smith, a dealer in lamps at 526 Broadway, a brother-in-law of Bremner, was notified of the finding of the body. He identified it and telegraphed to the widow.

SEEKING A LOST DAUGHTER.

A Wisconsin Lawyer Revives Interest in the "Titania" Suicide.

A letter was received yesterday at the Coroner's office from A. B. Whitman, a lawyer of Appleton, Wis., which asks for details concerning the suicide here of Mary Ethel Reis on May 9 last. The lawyer's letter states that a young woman whose name was "Tina" or "Tena" of Appleton married against her father's will a man by the name of Munro, and with him went East. The last heard of her was from Plymouth, Mass.

Lawyer Whitman believes that the Central Park suicide who signed her name "Titania" may have been the daughter whom he is now seeking. He writes that the only difference in the descriptions are that "Titania" was reported in the papers as being 5 feet 6 inches in height, while the girl he seeks was three inches shorter. The letter will be given to Coroner Fitzpatrick.

POLICEMAN'S SHIELD AND CLUB.

One Prisoner Suffered from His Friends' Zeal, Another from Interference.

Policeman Harris of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station used his prisoner as a shield when he was assailed with stones and brickbats by the friends of the man he had arrested trying to effect a rescue. He came out of the affair without a scratch, but the unfortunate prisoner suffered from their marksmanship.

Peter Stapleton, aged twenty-five, of 159 West Boulevard, is the way he was registered, and the police claim he belongs to the "Slaughterhouse Gang." He was arrested by Harris late Friday night, at Sixty-eighth Street and West End Avenue, and about a dozen of his comrades at once made an attack on the officer. While he held them at bay with a revolver, he called for help, keeping Stapleton between himself and a volley of missiles thrown at him. Stapleton was badly bruised. Magistrate Wentworth yesterday held him in $500 bonds for good behavior.

When Policeman Erberman of the Eldridge Street Station arrested a woman in Allen Street yesterday afternoon, a crowd of several hundred persons gathered and followed him, making threats. The prisoner broke away from him and ran into Max Dixler's restaurant, at 96 Allen Street, and when the policeman went to follow her Dixler interfered to aid her to escape. Erberman used his club on Dixler's head, laying open the scalp. Then he took both Dixler and the woman to the station house, where they were locked up.

Fatal Result of a Street Fight.

John Knuth, twenty-two years old, of 1,868 Third Avenue, was held for homicide in the Harlem Police Court yesterday, in causing the death of John O'Donohue, a laborer, whose address nobody seems to know. The men quarreled on a street car Thursday night, and getting off, fought on the street near the corner of Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Sixth Street. Knuth knocked O'Donohue down and he fell heavily on the sidewalk, fracturing his skull. He died yesterday morning in Harlem Hospital.

Eccentric Mr. Hartley Discharged.

Edward S. Hartley, who was released recently from an insane asylum, and who has since lately visited the motion store kept by his wife at 2,538 Eighth Avenue and annoyed her and her customers, was a prisoner in Harlem Court yesterday. He appeared rational and said he proposed to bring an action for divorce against his wife. He promised not to annoy his wife again and was discharged.

Fled from Her Stepmother.

Kate McManus, a pretty girl, who arrived on the Etruria yesterday, was excluded by the Board of Special Inquiry. A cablegram from her father accused her of stealing £10 from him. He said he did not care so much for the money, but wanted Katie back home. Katie, who is eighteen years old, said she had left home because she couldn't get along with her stepmother.

Must Pay Taxes in 1899.

"New Yorker."—Revenue bonds are now issued in New York before taxes become due. In Brooklyn they are not. In order to make the system uniform, Brooklyn will pay no taxes in 1898, but beginning in 1899 that borough will pay in conformity with the system at present prevailing in New York.

Guldensuppe Inquest in the Fall.

Assistant District Attorney Rosalsky and Coroner Tuthill had a conference yesterday afternoon regarding the inquest into the death of William Guldensuppe, the bath rubber, which was set for next Tuesday. It was announced that they officially had agreed that the inquest should not be held until Fall.

Pneumatic Mail Tubes.

Excavation for the pneumatic mail tubes to the Grand Central Station was begun in two places in Park Row yesterday, and the workmen, it is said, will be kept busy day and night till the work is completed where street traffic is heavy.

Suicide for Lack of Work.

Ludwig Warner, a laborer, thirty-five years old, was found by his son William hanging in his bedroom yesterday, at his home, 231 East Twenty-ninth Street. He had been out of work for six months.

The surest Cough cure is DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT; and even the money cost is less than for most other remedies; it takes so little of it.—Adv.

Stern Bros.

Will offer to-morrow

a large collection of very desirable and entirely new

Ladies' Shirt Waists

of Dimities, Lawns, and Madras, including

Fisk, Clark & Flaggs'

Celebrated Styles

at 95c, $1.25, $1.45

West 23d St.

NAVAL MILITIA REPORT

Assistant Secretary Roosevelt Tells What He Learned in His Tour of Observation.

ALL READY TO MAN WARSHIPS

Likely to be of Great Service to the Country in Case of War—How Its Efficiency May Be Increased.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Assistant Secretary of the Navy Theodore Roosevelt has submitted a report to Secretary Long on the condition of the naval militia, which he recently inspected. Mr. Roosevelt, after visiting the War College and Torpedo Station at Newport, went to Mackinac and cruised to Detroit with the First and Third Divisions of the Michigan State Naval Brigade. He then went to Chicago and inspected the First Battalion of the Illinois naval force, meeting also the officers of the Second Battalion, which is situated along the Mississippi River. Thence he proceeded to Sandusky to inspect and review the Ohio Naval Militia, and closed his trip by an inspection of both battalions of the New York Naval Militia at the end of their cruise at Gravesend Bay, L. I.

Mr. Roosevelt gives a large share of his report to the militia of the Great Lakes, to which he devoted most of his attention. He points out the superiority of the country's naval vessels, which are still far short of its needs in numbers, especially of torpedo boats and battleships, and the excellence of the navy's personnel. He speaks of the lack of men, and says the United States would not be able to man all of its ships in the event of war, not to speak of manning the auxiliary cruisers which it would desire to put into commission. In the absence of a naval reserve, the naval militia, in the event of a sudden outbreak of war, would act as a nucleus around which immediately to assemble the men needed.

While he thinks that the country should beware of expecting too much from the naval militia, he expresses the conviction that a good many persons fall into the opposite error, and expect too little.

What the Naval Militia Might Do.

Most of the naval militia are now in condition to render service of a very valuable kind, Mr. Roosevelt says, in what may be called the second line of defense. They could operate signal stations, help handle torpedoes and mines, officer and man auxiliary cruisers, and assist in the defense of points which were not covered by the army. There are numbers of advanced bases he points out, which do not come under the present scheme of army coast defense, and which would have to be defended, at any rate during the first weeks of war, by bodies of naval militia, while the knowledge they get by their incessant practice in boats on the local waters would be invaluable.

"Furthermore," he says, "the highest and best trained bodies could be used immediately on board the regular ships of war. This applies to the militia of the lakes as well as the militia of the seacoast, and certainly no greater tribute is necessary to pay the lake militia." He will recommend that next year the experiment be made of giving a couple of small cruisers of the Bennington and Machias, or possibly even of the Detroit class, to a specially selected battalion from the lakes, for their annual sea practice. He finds it is apparently only among the Second Illinois Battalion on the Upper Mississippi that any special effort has been made to develop machinists who could be immediately used on board war ships. But every other position could be filled well from certain of the naval battalions.

The Ohio Brigade.

The Ohio Naval Brigade has just begun its existence. He says the men showed a most praiseworthy spirit and purpose, and he calls attention to the wise generosity of the State of Ohio in uniforming them so well and so quickly.

The First Illinois Battalion is fortunate enough to have two Naval Academy graduates at its head, he continues. It is already doing excellent work and is steadily improving. The Second Battalion, he thinks, deserves particular credit, inasmuch as it has started on a river and is without the advantages afforded by the ocean or the Great Lakes. This is the battalion which has paid such particular heed to the development of machinists. When the torpedo flotilla is sent up the Mississippi, he recommends that the men of this battalion should be given drill and instruction aboard the torpedo boats.

In Michigan Mr. Roosevelt was able to see only the First and Third Divisions, and from their commander to the most recently enlisted landsman he has nothing but praise for the workmanlike way in which their duties were performed. No battalion on the coast, he says, can make a better showing, and he considers these divisions fit now to be put in charge of one of the smaller cruisers.

New York's Battalions.

"A word of hearty commendation must be given the Brooklyn or Second New York Battalion," Mr. Roosevelt adds. "This is a new organization, only mustered in early this Summer, and their week's cruise in open boats was made during a time of very bad weather, so as to turn it into very genuine hard work. So far from this dispiriting them, however, it evidently merely added zest to their enjoyment, and at the conclusion of their cruise the alert readiness with which they went about the work assigned them showed the strides they had taken in learning their profession.

Need of State Appropriations.

"The First Battalion, the old New York Battalion, is, next to the Massachusetts militia, the oldest in the service. Like the Brooklyn battalion," Mr. Roosevelt continues, "it is under a graduate of the Naval Academy, and the Captain in command of the brigade is also a graduate.

"The New York battalion has been in existence five years. It was the pioneer in the reconnoissance with boats along the Sound and coast, and has to its credit an amount of hard work of which very few outsiders are cognizant. The result is evident in the high standard of efficiency to which it has attained—a standard which warrants my saying that in event of trouble it could be put to immediate use, not only for purposes of coast defense, but in manning one of the above-named cruisers.

"In conclusion," he says, "I would like to call attention to the fact that in most of the organizations there is urgent need for more liberal appropriations by the State authorities. Unless the General Government is aided by the State it makes it very difficult to bring the organization up to the proper point of efficiency. The department has but $50,000 to spend, and there are already fifteen organizations among which this has to be divided."

Stern Bros.

To-morrow

Clearing Sale

in their

Boys' Dep'ts

The Celebrated Star Newport Blouses

of English Madras
Sizes, 4 to 14 yrs., 45c

Heretofore $1.88 and $2.25

Boys' Washable
Sailor Suits
Sizes, 3 to 11 yrs.,
and
Kilt Suits
Sizes, 2 to 5 yrs., 95c

Heretofore $1.75 to $4.50

Misses' Dep'ts

Eton and Blazer Suits

of White Pique, Linen Crash and English Galatea, 6 to 16 years, $1.95

Heretofore $3.75 to $8.50

West 23d St.

SHERMAN'S REPLY TO JAPAN.

Expected to Assert the Right to Annex Hawaii, but in a Conciliatory Tone.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—It is understood that the reply of Secretary Sherman to the last Japanese protest against annexation of Hawaii will be brief by comparison with the long letters that have gone before, but will be conciliatory in tone. This is accounted for by the fact that the State Department has taken note of the published utterances of eminent Japanese statesmen, which, while unofficial, are still of undoubted authenticity, all going to show that Japan has herself no designs upon the Islands, but seeks only to conserve her treaty rights.

The basic tone of the note on this point will be the declaration by Secretary Foster when he submitted to President Harrison the original treaty of annexation in 1893, which failed owing mainly to the immediate change of Administration. This statement was that, according to a recognized principle of international law, the obligations of treaties, even when some of their stipulations are in terms perpetual, expire in case either of the contracting parties loses its existence as an independent State. The foreign treaties of the Hawaiian Islands, it is therefore argued, terminate upon annexation, with the competence of the Government thereof to hold diplomatic relations.

This argument is to meet the objection that Japan will by the annexation of the Islands lose certain privileges for Japanese subjects which they now enjoy under treaty with Hawaii. The circumstances under which Madagascar passed under French control may be cited to support the position of the United States in this contention, showing that by the enforced termination of our treaty with the Malagassy Government the United States, which at the time had a paramount trade interest in Madagascar, suffered the loss of most favorable tariff rates upon exports to that island.

The second Japanese objection that annexation would disturb the balance of power in the Pacific will be met by an elaboration of the argument that the Hawaiian Islands have for so long a period been under the influence of the United States and have by tradition become so closely affiliated with this Republic that no sensible change in policies or actualities of Government may be expected to result from a legal merging of the islands into the United States.

NO GERMAN TARIFF WAR.

Newspapers Demand Reprisals, but the Government Says It Is Powerless.

BERLIN, Aug. 7.—The German newspapers continue to discuss the new United States tariff and call for reprisals, but it is learned from the Foreign Office that the Government of Germany has no intention of beginning a tariff war. A high official of the Foreign Office said:

"There will be no tariff war, since Germany is too weak to successfully carry it out and because a large part of the American imports of foodstuffs, as well as cotton and other raw materials, are indispensable to our industries. The formation of a large Continental tariff union, with its ram pointed at the United States, would miscarry, because of England's opposition. As a matter of fact, our hands are tied, and even Baron von Thielmann, though his advice and intimate knowledge of the American tariff and financial affairs would be of great help to us during the coming crisis, cannot change the facts in the case."

Palpable effects of the new tariff are already noticeable. The manufacturers of Solingen are complaining of lack of orders, and many of the factories have been compelled to reduce the number of hands employed. In the Guben and Chemnitz districts there is already much industrial distress. Similar complaints are made elsewhere. The Florists' Association has sent a memorial to the Imperial Chancellor protesting against the tariff as seriously injuring the export trade of seeds and plants during the last few weeks.

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Two Assistant Appraisers for This Port—Surveyor General of Alaska—Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The President has made the following appointments:

Surveyor General of Alaska, vice Gilbert B. Pray, declined—WILLIAM L. DISTIN of Quincy, Ill.

Assistant Appraisers of Merchandise in the District of New York—JOSEPH P. SKILLMAN and LYMAN B. CARHART.

Second Secretary of the Embassy of the United States at Rome, Italy—LEWIS MORRIS IDDINGS of New York.

Postmasters—MARY B. GRISWOLD, at Guilford, Conn.; CHESTER A. BURT, at Helmetta, N. J.; FRED BOSTWICK, at Pine Plains, N. Y.; RICHARD W. BOX, at Pulaski, N. Y.; GEORGE G. BOWN, at Fairport, N. Y.

Louis Morris Iddings, who has been appointed Second Secretary of the United States Embassy at Rome, was born in Warren, Ohio, about forty-four years ago. He was educated at the University of Michigan and the Columbia Law School.

He was connected with several New York newspapers in various capacities, but for the last two years, on account of the poor health of Mrs. Iddings, has undertaken no regular work. He now is in Switzerland. Mrs. Iddings is a daughter of Josiah Belden of California.

Joseph P. Skillman and Lyman B. Carhart, appointed Assistant Appraisers in this city, are not well known among the politicians. It is said they got their appointments on the recommendation of firms interested in textile manufactures. Mr. Carhart formerly was an examiner at the Public Stores.

$2,400 Office for Gen. Bukey.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Gen. Van H. Bukey of Parkersburg, West Va., has been appointed Disbursing Officer of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, in place of A. G. Morgan, resigned. The salary probably will be fixed at $2,400 a year.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day as follows:

New York.—Limestone, Bryon Bissell.
New Jersey.—Chatsworth, John Applegate; Delanco, J. B. Carter.

It pays to buy at Vantine's.

Another one of those interesting special sales in our silk department next week.

FIFTY PIECES, fast color Java cotton Prints, in the best colorings, 36 inches wide, at 20c. a yard.

JAPANESE CREPON, 600 yards of it at 25c. a yard. Very heavy Crimp, durable and cool for Summer wear—black only.

KANKA CREPE, silk warp in pretty stripes. Washable, 25 inches wide, at only 25c. a yard.

A SPECIAL SALE OF EMBROIDERED CUSHIONS, WORTH 3.00, 3.50, AND 4.00, at 1.50, 1.75, AND 2.00.

A. A. VANTINE & CO.

Largest Japanese, Chinese and India House in the world.

877-879 Broadway, N. Y.

IS THE BICYCLE INJURIOUS?

Article on the Benefits and Abuses of the Wheel by Dr. Mendelssohn.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—A characteristically thorough and scientific German summary of the benefits and evils of bicycle riding is submitted to the State Department by United States Consul Kennan at Bremen in an article prepared by Dr. Mendelssohn. He cites the temperaments and diseases that are affected favorably or injuriously, and his general conclusion is that in moderation bicycle riding is of inestimable value to the average person.

COUNTRY'S BIG PENSION ROLL.

Almost at the Million Mark—Summary of Last Year.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The pension roll of the United States has almost reached the million mark. Commissioner Evans has just issued a statement showing that at the beginning of the fiscal year the pensioners numbered just 983,528, an increase of 12,850 for last year. During that year 50,101 new pensions were granted and 3,971 persons were restored to the rolls. Old age and disease, however, are working great inroads into the lists, for there were 31,960 deaths during the year. Other sources of loss were 1,074 from remarriage of widows, 1,845 orphans attained majority, 2,683 failures to claim pensions, and 3,560 losses from unrecorded causes.

PANAMA TREASURY AGENT.

Transshipment of U. S. Goods May Be Supervised by the Consul.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The Treasury Department is considering the advisability of withdrawing the Treasury agent stationed at Panama to supervise the transshipment of goods over the Isthmus, in transit from New York to San Francisco and from San Francisco to New York. It is thought that this service, which has always been considered important as a protection to the revenue, may be satisfactorily performed by the United States Consul.

The value of domestic goods shipped from New York to San Francisco by way of the isthmus during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897, was $3,054,988, and of goods from San Francisco to New York $1,200,857. To prevent substitutions and additions of foreign dutiable merchandise in the lots of goods in transit, the Treasury has heretofore required the transshipment to be made under the supervision of a Treasury official.

ETRURIA STILL A FLIER.

Broke the World's Ocean Record for a Single Propeller Vessel from Daunt's Rock.

The Cunard Line steamship Etruria arrived in port from Liverpool and Queenstown early yesterday morning, having smashed the world's record from Queenstown for a single propeller vessel. The Etruria passed Daunt's Rock, at the entrance of Queenstown Harbor, at 8:57 A. M. Aug. 1, and arrived at the Sandy Hook Lightship at 1:32 o'clock yesterday morning, having made the run in five days twenty-one hours and ten minutes, actual time, having maintained an average of about twenty knots per hour.

This is a wonderful performance when it is considered that the Etruria has been in service for thirteen years. She was one of the original "ocean greyhounds," and has cut to pieces more records than any other of the crack Atlantic liners. In her memorable flight against time, made in 1895, she made the westward passage in five days twenty-two hours and twenty-eight minutes. On the present trip she has not only cut one hour and eighteen minutes from her record on that famous trip, but she actually logged five more knots than during that run. Capt. Ferguson predicts that his vessel may come still closer to the records of the twin screw fliers.

The Etruria brought 118 saloon, 153 second cabin, and 150 steerage passengers. These were confronted at Quarantine by a boatload of Customs Inspectors, with all the intricacies of the new Dingley tariff law, but the clause in the law imposing duties on all dutiable personal effects above $100 valuation has become an old story now, and in most cases the passengers were ready and willing to declare all of their belongings. Some passengers had even taken the pains to prepare lists of every article contained in their trunks.

The attempts of the customs officers to inflict an explanation of the law were greeted with derision, but, nevertheless, when the baggage was overhauled on the pier nearly everybody on board had to pay duty. There was some complaining, and a few protested strongly as their possessions were seized by the inexorable men in blue, but the majority of the passengers paid up promptly. The taxable baggage was unusually light, and the work of inspection was finished in less than two hours. The Government was enriched about $700 by the new arrivals.

Probably the passengers taxed heaviest of all were Gen. Lloyd Bryce and family. The Misses Bryce looked on ruefully while the Inspectors rummaged among their huge trunks, and crumpled all sorts of wonderful creations of the Parisian milliners and dressmakers. Gen. Bryce drew a rather large-sized check and passed it over to the Customs Collector without comment. Dr. Frederick Bell of Brooklyn, the "singing preacher," was another passenger on the steamer, but was required to pay very little duty on his belongings.

Other prominent passengers on the steamship were W. H. Garrett, Charles B. Curtiss, F. Linnington Ash, Lewis Travers, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Coon, Charles F. Bliss, and S. E. Peabody.

"ORIGINAL PACKAGE" DEFINED

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 7.—Judge Simonton of the United States Court filed his decision to-day defining an original package, and thereby settling a disputed feature of the dispensary law.

The court holds that the original package is the form in which the liquor is delivered to the initial carrier at the point of shipment. If a box of liquor is imported, the whole box must be sold, and not a single bottle from the box.

The decision will require all dealers to import liquor in single packages.

The decision was rendered on suits brought by Guckenheimer & Sons of Savannah, C. M. Peifer & Co. of Cincinnati, and the Portner Brewing Company. It is favorable to Guckenheimer, and adverse to the other parties.

Daniell & Sons, BROADWAY, EIGHTH NINTH STS.

Continuation of our Great Mark-down Sales of

FINE SUMMER GOODS.

During the month of August our customers will find everything they need in the finest Goods for Summer use

AT ONE-HALF THE USUAL PRICE.

Brentano's French Department.

We call attention to the following new publications:

Lettres Inedites de Napoleon I., (An VIII.-1815,) 2 vols.	$3.30
Paul Bourget, Voyageuses	.75
Gyp, Le Baron Sinai	.75
Marcel Prevost, Dernieres Lettres de femmes	.75
Alphonse Daudet, La Fedor, Pages de la Vie	.75
Andre Theuriet Boisfleury	.75
Leon de Tinseau, Dans la brume	.75
Leon Bloy, La femme pauvre. Episode contemporain	.75
Rene Bazin, De toute son ame	.75
Francois Ayme, Une education imperiale, Guillaume II.	.75
C. Vray, Mes Campagnes. Par une femme. Autour de Madagascar	.75
Marie Anne de Boret. Le jeune Grece	.75
I. de Launay. Chez les Grecs de Turquie. Les pays et les loeurs	.88
Paris 1897. Annuaire Hachette. Petit dictionnaire guide pp	.88
Do., do., boards	1.18
P. Loti, Ramuntcho	.75

Catalogues and monthly bulletins sent free on request.

BRENTANO'S, 31 Union Square, N. Y.

CHINAMEN IN HIGH FAVOR

Rivalry of the English and Russian Governments in Showering Honors on Them.

CHANG YEN HOON DELIGHTED

Dined with the Empress and the Czar While the Japanese Representatives Were Practically Neglected at St. Petersburg.

His Excellency Chang Yen Hoon, who represented the Chinese Empire as Special Ambassador during the jubilee ceremonies in England, talked freely yesterday of his observations and experiences in Europe. He did not say so, but it is evident that the English and Russian Governments vied with each other in doing honor to the representative of the Emperor of China.

Not only was the Ambassador decorated with the Cross of St. Michael and St. George by Queen Victoria herself, but seven members of his suite were knighted. The Ambassador dined with her Majesty, and says that while she impressed him as a woman of great intellectual force, she is evidently feeble physically and much crippled with rheumatism. He was much pleased with the Prince of Wales. He was confident that the jubilee procession was the grandest pageant the world has ever seen.

The two weeks the Ambassador and his suite spent in Russia gave them the most delightful experience of their trip. The Czar was personally attentive and gracious, and their verdict on him is "a most charming young man." The Ambassador, for obvious diplomatic reasons, could not draw comparisons, but members of his suite could not repress their glee at the difference in the treatment given them and the Japanese Ambassador, who, they say, was almost unnoticed in St. Petersburg. During a dinner given the Chinamen, the Czar said:

"I have most delightful recollections of my visit to China, but my memories of Japan are not so pleasant."

As he said this he pushed up the hair on one side of his head, showing the scar from the wound inflicted upon him by a Japanese fanatic.

The Ambassador's party also visited Berlin and Paris, and made a special trip to Krupp's cannon foundry. The Ambassador was personally decorated by the Czar.

The entire party lunched with the Chinese Minister at the Consular residence yesterday. At 3 o'clock they went to Manhattan Beach, where they will remain, guests of the Oriental Hotel, until to-morrow. The feature of the evening in the fireworks was a picture of the Ambassador in red, yellow, and light blue. He was much pleased with this, and said it was "very good."

Next Wednesday evening the Ambassador will be given a reception at the residence of ex-Inspector George W. Dilks, 34 West Ninth Street.

How Racing and Scorching Differ.

Frank Reid, an electrician; Arthur Miller, a bicycle repairer of 28 St. Mark's Place, and Joseph Tolliver, a colored porter of 137 Seventh Avenue, raced up Madison Avenue Friday night and were pursued by Bicycle Policeman Reardon, who got abreast of the leader and threw him and made the followers tumble over him, and then arrested the bunch. In court the men said that they were racing for a prize of $20. Magistrate Deuel wanted to know the difference between scorching and racing, and Tolliver said: "Racing, Judge, is when you are out for the stuff and scorching is when you do it for fun." They were fined $5 each.

Blockade on the Broadway Road.

Another block occurred on the Broadway cable road last night, which lasted from about 8 until nearly 9 o'clock. Cable cars were stalled all this time on the southbound track from the Battery to above Canal Street. The delay was caused by Open Car No. 770 of the Columbus Avenue line, which became wedged in the State Street switch, near Whitehall Street. This car's grip hit a "splinter bar." Neither horses nor men, nor both combined, could budge it for an hour, when the blockade was lifted.

A Family of Armenian Refugees.

G. M. Moura, a well-to-do Armenian merchant of Boston, called yesterday at the Barge Office and took back to Boston his parents, brothers, and sisters, who arrived early in the week.

They lived in Harpoot, the scene of some of the most terrible massacres of modern times, and escaped through the aid of Minister Terrell, being disguised as Mohammedans.

Ex-Postmaster Dayton's Flying Trip.

Ex-Postmaster Charles W. Dayton, accompanied by Mrs. Dayton, sailed for Europe yesterday morning on the French Line steamship La Champagne. Mr. Dayton will return on the same vessel Aug. 28, after spending five days in Paris. A committee of letter carriers presented a floral tribute to the ex-Postmaster at the pier.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Transfers in the Twenty-fifth Infantry—Capt. James C. Ord, from Company H to Company K; Capt. Charles L. Hodges, from Company K to Company H.

Leave of absence for one month is granted to Lieut. Col. Louis T. Morris, First Cavalry.

Navy.

Lieut. W. L. Rodgers is ordered to command the Foote Aug. 7.

Ensign G. G. Mitchell is ordered to the Foote Aug. 7.

Ensign G. L. P. Stone is ordered as watch and division officer on the Puritan.

Commodore J. A. Howell is ordered as President of the Armor Board Aug. 9, and Lieut. W. I. Chambers as recorder. The following officers are ordered as members of the board: Civil Engineer M. T. Endicott, Chief Engineer J. H. Perry, and Capt. A. H. McCormick.

AMUSEMENTS.

KEITH'S NEW UNION SQ. 25, 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.

Clifford and Huth, Williams and Walker, Arthur and Jennie Dunn.

GREAT BIOGRAPH.

35 OTHER STAR ACTS.

OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN

Glass inclosed. Fully protected against weather. GEHRUE SISTERS, 4 EMPERORS OF MUSIC, COUTURE BROS., JOSIE DE WITT, PROTO, JAMES THORNTON, ALBURTUS AND BARTRUM, 3 VINETTE SISTERS, SIGNOR ZOUQUINTO, HARRIGAN, HACKER AND LESTER.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Swept by Ocean Breezes.

Sousa's Concerts, To-day 4 & 8 P. M.
Pain's Fireworks, Evgs., except Sun. & Mon.
Parry Opera Company.
"VERY LITTLE FAUST" Sat. Mat. 4 P. M. Week days 9 P. M.

EDEN MUSEE

WORLD IN WAX AND GRAND CONCERTS. NEW TO-DAY GROUPS

CINEMATOGRAPH

EXHIBITS NEW VIEWS AT 3:30 AND 9 P. M.

Admission 25 Cts. To-day.

DALY'S Re-opens Monday, Aug. 16. "THE CIRCUS GIRL." (10th Week.) Fresher Than Ever! Every Evening at 8:15. Matinées Wed. & Sat. Nancy McIntosh, Virginia Earl, James Powers, Cyril Scott, &c.

***Sale of seats and boxes begins Thursday morning, Aug. 12.

KOSTER & BIAL'S ROOF GARDEN. Admission 50c.

The Coolest Amusement Resort in New York!
J

Sunday
Aug. 8-1897

The New York Times.

Part Two
Pages 11-20

WASHINGTON NEWS NOTES

Fortifying a Floor in the White House Against the Weight of Office Seekers.

TRIALS WITH SHADE TREES

An Official Without a Title—Facts in the Banking System—Yearning to Return to Ballot Bosses.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—An engineer of the army is fortifying the White House. When the President returns to it, after his Summer vacation, the fortification will be completed. Possibly there will be need of all the work that Capt. Bingham will put upon the building. For the part of the Executive Mansion that is in need of fortification is likely to be subjected to a renewal of the strain that has rendered necessary the special attention of the engineer officer. It will have become evident to the reader that there is no intention to suggest that earthworks or similar defensive works of a military character are being erected about the White House. Still, there was necessity for the services of an engineer to so strengthen the building that it shall not fall down, with the bodies of a hundred or more office seekers in the ruins. To be a little plainer, Capt. Bingham, in charge of buildings and grounds, discovered, after the departure of the President, that the corridor outside the office of the President, on the second floor, had dropped toward the centre since it was last examined. Under the pressure of constant crowds, this hallway that was never intended to be a reception room for hundreds of people, some of them a great burden for any floor to bear, sagged gradually, until it was found to be four inches lower in the centre than it was at the edges. The hall is directly over the East Room. If it were deemed necessary to give proper security by putting up a supporting column of wood or iron, that column would stand right in the centre of the President's best parlor. Even the greatest regard for those persons who are willing to serve their country and party at home or abroad did not strike the engineer officer as justifying him in introducing so objectionable a feature in the East Room. But the office seekers must be upheld until provided with Government support or sent away to support themselves, and so the officer was compelled to consider the method of fortification of the "Hall of Anxiety." He soon found it. The rafters above the second floor of the White House were put in when it was the fashion to use strong timbers for that purpose. They are capable of holding not only the ceiling that is hung upon them, but something besides. So Capt. Bingham will find steel supports to be introduced in the walls and concealed behind plaster, that will so sustain the floor of the reception room as to remove all probability that on an afternoon in September, when there is an unusual attendance of would-be burden bearers, the country will be startled by the information that a floor had given way and dropped a hundred or more willing souls and bodies in a writhing and exasperated mass twenty feet down into the middle of the East Room. In a double sense the office seekers will be "hung up." It does not appear that the Administration gave any particular directions to have this work done; it might even be conceived that the President might have moods in which he would gladly direct that there were some precautions which might justifiably be overlooked.

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New York City is so treeless that it is perhaps not quite pardonable to dwell upon the advantage in respect of trees enjoyed by Washington, an advantage which contributes to make the city more attractive and more comfortable than it would otherwise be in the hot season of the year. But to those persons who hope to see trees growing in New York one of these days it may be encouraging to know that Washington has more than 75,000 shade trees. Many of these are still too young and small to be of great service as shade trees, but time works wonders with trees as it does with other things that grow. Fifteen years ago the trees along Massachusetts Avenue were scarcely more than two double lines of stakes. Now they are lines of lindens that afford a complete shade for pedestrians, and at certain hours of the day a comfortable protection from the sun for those who drive. Many sorts of trees are planted, the Commissioners desiring to test the varieties by experiment. Oak trees have not been tried, because the idea had been entertained that they would not do well, but pin, red, and chestnut oaks are to be planted in place of some trees of softer woods that have been used, it having been found that they have done well when properly planted. The District appropriates $20,000 annually to take care of the trees, but it is not considered sufficient. The officer who looks after the trees says it is not half enough to keep the trees now growing in trim and to plant new ones. During the year 1,455 trees were planted in the District. But last September there came up from the South a hurricane that prostrated 1,141 trees, and injured others to the total number of 1,400, when the damage was fully ascertained. After the trees are planted they need attention, and besides the labor of trimming and cultivating them when they are in their infancy, it costs something to put wire guards about them, 3,860 trees having been thus treated during the year just ended. An idea of the extent of the destruction caused by the storm of last year may be gained from the statement that the money for the labor required to replace the trees destroyed was nearly one-fourth of the annual appropriation, and the use of it in replacing trees prevented attention to—trimming and shaping trees injured, but not entirely destroyed. Pennsylvania Avenue and F Street, the principal business thoroughfares, have few trees where business is most active, but they are by no means treeless streets.

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Those persons who have been so fortunate as to have their attention arrested by the admirable charts issued by Worthington C. Ford, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics in the Treasury Department, need not be reminded of the usefulness of the method of illustration. Controller of the Currency James H. Eckles has just employed the chart-making ability of Mr. Ford to illustrate the National banking system of the United States from 1864 to 1897. Figures, when they are used in large masses, as they must be to illustrate such a subject by figures alone, repel those who have not learned to be composed in the presence of figures. Mr. Ford has prepared a chart that will, in most cases, make an impression much more quickly than would be effected with most observers by a study of the figures that make the characteristics of the chart impressive. Four circles represent the National banking system in 1865. The largest circle, two inches in diameter, stands for the Middle States, with their $500,484,771 capital and deposits. A circle less than an inch and a half in diameter represents the condition of the system in the Eastern States. A circle a trifle more than an inch in diameter stands for the Western States banks and their business. The circle for the Southern States is just half an inch in diameter. Another series of five circles represents the conditions in 1897. The Middle States circle has grown to be three inches in diameter. The circle for the Western States has developed girth, and is nearly two and one-half inches in diameter. The circle for the Eastern States has grown slowly, and has the two inches of diameter that the Middle States required in 1865. The Southern States circle has swelled from one of a half-inch diameter to one of an inch and a quarter diameter. The Pacific States, which were not worth referring to in 1865, occupy a little circle of three-quarters of an inch in diameter. One sees at a glance the growth and relative importance of the banks in the sections.

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Within the circles representing the business of the National banks at the extreme periods are lesser circles. The outside circles represent the capital and deposits, the means with which the banks do business, and the inner circles show what business they did in the way of loans and discounts. It is evident that if the charts are correct the banks were much more conservative in 1865 than they are in 1897. The inner circle of the chart for the Middle States in 1865 shows that the loans and discounts were in that year a little more in amount than half the capital of the banks. The Eastern States, the West, and the South were more conservative still. In 1897, however, the loans and discounts in the Middle States were so large as to make a circle within the outer circle almost filling the space within. The Eastern States were not so bold. The Western States were fully the equals of the Middle States in boldness. In fact, all the States have been willing to take more chances than they were in 1865. A subdivision of the chart shows in different colors the paper in circulation during the period illustrated, and still another subdivision shows the development of the tendency to loan more freely together with the growth of loans, capital stock, circulation, and deposits. A third subdivision of this interesting chart shows the relative capital stock and deposits in 1865 and 1897 by sections and States. Arranged as the facts are, they become intelligible to many persons who might read the ordinary reports without emotion of any kind. Even the dullest observer of the chart must see at once that the banks have taken more chances since 1879 than they did before that time, and that they discovered about 1892 that they had been taking too many chances for security. Each National bank will receive a copy of this chart, and there will be a small number for general distribution. It is likely to be in demand in colleges and other educational institutions.

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The Treasury has an officer unlike any other officer in any branch of the Government service. The Revenue Cutter Service has been supplied with a designation applying only to one officer, and just how he shall be called is giving some of his associates in the service no end of controversy. One of the appropriation bills provided that "Any Chief Engineer of the Revenue Cutter Service who has held the office of Engineer in Chief shall hereafter receive the pay and emoluments of a Captain of said service, and shall be eligible for appointment to the office of Captain of Engineers in said service, with the pay and emoluments of such Captain." When this provision of law was presented to the Secretary of the Treasury he decided that it did not require him to appoint,as there was no such office or officer as Captain of Engineers. All the advice he could get in the department was against appointment. The Attorney General's office rendered a like decision, by the hand of an assistant, but Attorney General McKenna was able to discover that the law created the office. So a Captain of Engineers was appointed. Now the question is whether he shall be called "Captain" or "Chief." He never commands anybody; he is a subordinate in the Revenue Marine Bureau, and presumably he must stay Engineer in Chief to be called Captain. His pay as Chief Engineer was precisely what it is as Captain-Chief or Chief-Captain, although he is not competent to command any simple Captain in the service. Should the Secretary of the Treasury at any time decide that there should not be an Engineer in Chief, the Chief-Captain would lapse. Should this officer happen to send a message on shipboard to anybody, the announcement would be that the "Captain" desired to see Mr. Jinks. Mr. Jinks would be obliged to ask "Which Captain; he of the ship or of the machine?" So far as can be ascertained, the only "emoluments" that go with the title of Captain-Chief are those to be derived from the pleasure of wearing an unworkable designation.

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The McKinley and Hobart Club of the District of Columbia is "solid" for suffrage in the District. It is also "solid" for Myron M. Parker for Marshal of the District, and it is reasonably solid in its disapproval of the President's order that no one shall be dismissed from the civil service without just cause made matter of record. A petition to the Congress is unanimously urged by the club to secure the restoration of that privilege of local self-government that was so abused nearly thirty years ago that the Congress deprived everybody of the privilege to take it out of the reach of those who abused it and so save the community from further "feather-duster" Legislature disgraces. District politicians in and out of the McKinley and Hobart Club may desire a restoration of the conditions that prevailed with unrestricted suffrage, but if the newspapers have truly reported the sentiment of the community, Washington gets along very well without ballot boxes and elected officers. Until the white population is more than two-thirds of all there is here a restoration of suffrage need not be looked for. There is very little government here, and the Congress keeps its hands firmly gripped on what there is. With a local Government of the sort the McKinley and Hobart Club would provide the taxes would undoubtedly be higher, and the money raised by taxation would unquestionably go more quickly and less wisely than it does now. It may not be a very good illustration of the advantages of republican government, but the condition of Washington is comfortable to many persons who have lived in cities that were governed by men popularly chosen. If the question of suffrage were put to a vote here it possibly would carry. As long as the business men can prevail upon the Congress to maintain the present form of government by a commission appointed by the President the District of Columbia will remain a Territory.

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Evidently the information has gone abroad through the land that the capital is deserted, for even the usually small stream of midsummer visitors seems to have stopped running this way. The guides at the Capitol, who know all about it, say that there has not been an average of ten visitors to the hill for two weeks, and most of these declined guidance. Most of the visiting crowd to the Congressional Library Building is local, and strange visitors were under personal conduct of local friends who have not yet seen the newest sights. The National Museum is run almost solely for the benefit of the keepers. The Washington Monument, swinging in the blast of the sun, bending to the north to accommodate itself to the heat and scientific requirements, proves but a slight attraction, although the elevator keeps on making its half-hourly trips sunward. And yet there are a few benighted persons who ask the way to the Patent Office, which has ceased to be a place of interest "for, lo! these many years." The Dead Letter Office is as lively as any of the other shows, although that is not saying much.

E. G. D.

CHARLES I. MARTIN ALIVE.

So Says a Michigan Insurance Agent Interested in the Case.

MENOMINEE, Mich., Aug. 7.—It is reported in life insurance circles here that Charles I. Martin, who disappeared three years ago, and was supposed to be drowned, is alive.

An agent of a large insurance company interested in the case imparts the information that Martin is alive, and will be brought to this city within four or five weeks. He refuses, however, to give any idea of where the missing man is. Martin was heavily insured.

CLIMBED GREAT WHITE PEAK.

Feat Performed by Members of Two Eastern Clubs in West Canada.

LAGGAN, Northwest Territory, Aug. 7.—Three of the Alpine Club and Appalachian Mountain Club party, now staying at Lake Louise, with Peter Sarback, the Swiss guide, yesterday made the first ascent of the great white peak at the head of the lake, known variously as Mount Green, or Victoria Peak, in the Canadian Rockies. It is some two hundred feet higher than Mount Lefroy, first climbed on Tuesday last. The party left Chalet at 3 A. M., and reached the highest summit at 11:43, and were back at Chalet at 6 P. M. They report a superb trip of wonderful grandeur.

Levy's Troubles with His Wife.

Hyman Levy, thirty-three years old, of St. Louis, was a prisoner in the Yorkville Court yesterday accused of annoying his wife, who lives with her parents at 208 East Twenty-first Street. She was Marian Jacobs, a belle of the east side, when they were married, eleven years ago. He said that his wife had deserted him six or seven times, but that when she came or wrote to him asking forgiveness he had granted it. Once, he said, she had sold out his store in his absence, and in St. Louis had him arrested on a trumped-up charge that he had tried to murder her child. His wife and her mother, he says, once caused him to make an assignment, which he did to Garret A. Hobart, now Vice President of the United States. Mrs. Levy, on her part, told Magistrate Wentworth that her husband was cruel to her. She denied most of his charges. Levy was held in $100 bonds to keep the peace.

BLISS STILL PLATT'S MAN

The Senator and His Allies Will Make Their Last Stand for Him.

DUTCHER AN IMPROBABILITY

Postmaster Van Cott Praises Him Highly, but Says that the Nominee for Mayor Should Come from This City.

That Senator Thomas C. Platt's candidate for Mayor is Cornelius N. Bliss, Secretary of the Interior, has been plain for some weeks. While Mr. Bliss has stated positively that he would not be a candidate under any circumstances, Mr. Platt and his friends are still nursing the hope that Mr. Bliss may reconsider as he did in the matter of going into the Cabinet and consent to allow his name to be used.

Many politicians of the Platt organization believe that when President Seth Low returns to this city and finds that the Republican machine is opposed to him he will withdraw, and will be agreeable to the nomination of Mr. Bliss, and that if Mr. Low should express a desire to see Mr. Bliss nominated it would go a long way toward inducing Mr. Bliss to accept. This, however, is simply the view certain Platt Republicans take of it, and there is nothing to indicate that they are not building castles in the air.

The talk about Platt wanting to nominate Silas B. Dutcher of Brooklyn for Mayor to satisfy the Kings County people, and put Jacob Worth in a position where he will have to fall in line back of the New York machine, is regarded by the politicians as midsummer political drivel, like the overworked stories about Richard Croker running for Mayor or declaring himself out of the race, and like that other remarkable tale about the probability of Col. Waring being nominated for Mayor by Tammany.

The fact is that the Platt people propose to make their last stand on Mr. Bliss, and they are likely to call upon President McKinley to use his influence to induce Mr. Bliss to run.

Dutcher Praised.

Postmaster Van Cott, one of Mr. Platt's first lieutenants, said yesterday that he did not think that there was anything whatever in the story about Mr. Dutcher being the candidate. He praised Mr. Dutcher highly, but said that in his opinion the candidate would come from this city and that it was absolutely impossible at this time to forecast who he would be. Asked as to the nominee for Controller, Mr. Van Cott said that if the Mayor is named from the present City of New York the nomination for Controller would probably go to Brooklyn.

"Will Mayor Wurster be the man?" Mr. Van Cott was asked.

"The delegates from Brooklyn," he replied, "will, of course, have practically the choice of the candidate. I have heard ex-Mayor F. A. Schroeder talked of for Controller. He is a very strong man."

Mr. Schroeder's name is acceptable to both factions in Brooklyn, and seems to be acceptable to both factions in this city. Since Commissioner Fitchie declared that Mr. Schroeder was the proper man to name for Controller there has been a great deal of talk about him on both sides of the East River.

Worth's Men Busy.

While Platt's friends are working to prevent Mr. Low from getting the nomination, Jacob Worth's friends have been hard at work to aid in securing the nomination of Mr. Low. This they are doing because they believe Mr. Low to be the strongest man in Kings County, and therefore that it will be easier for Mr. Worth and his friends to carry Kings for the county ticket and thereby secure the Shrievalty and other rich county offices than it would with any other man.

Sheriffs are to be elected in Queens and Richmond, as well as Kings and New York, and Mr. Worth's friends are making use of this to secure delegates to the City Convention from Richmond and Queens who will co-operate with their delegates from Kings. The Worth people have been trying to capture delegates from these two counties, while other influences are at work in this county to secure as many Low delegates as possible.

If the plans that have been formulated could succeed, the control of the City Convention might be wrested from Mr. Platt. But the Republican machine politicians of New York and the Republican machine politicians of Kings are watching each other like the proverbial cat and mouse. The Low men are claiming that they will have a majority of the delegates in several Assembly districts in this city.

PUSHING AHEAD FOR LOW.

Understood that the Citizens' Union Will Nominate Him Soon.

The Citizens' Union, utterly ignoring the efforts which the Republican machine politicians are making to defeat the nomination of Seth Low as the anti-Tammany candidate for Mayor, is going right ahead with its plans and rolling up Low ballots by the thousands.

The number of ballots or petitions calling for the nomination of Mr. Low that had been received at the union's headquarters on East Twenty-third Street yesterday figured up more than 60,000, and the ballots are pouring in at the rate of 2,000 a day. The work of tabulating them is being pushed rapidly.

The report that the work of collecting the ballots would be stopped this week was denied yesterday at the headquarters, and it was stated that the ballots would be received for about three weeks longer, or until about Sept. 1.

While no official announcement has been made, it is generally understood, and has been so declared by some of the officials of the union, that Mr. Low will be placed in nomination about Sept. 1. The date for the nomination will not be fixed until Mr. Low has been consulted.

Stereopticon lectures on the various departments of the city government, contrasting improvements under non-partisan administrations with conditions where city elections are dependent on National issues, comprise the latest and most novel campaign weapon adopted by the Citizens' Union.

The Executive Committee has appointed James Loeb Chairman, Charles Stewart Smith, Charles C. Nadal, Edward A. Drake, George Tombleson, J. L. Thomas, S. C. Van Dusen, James W. Pryor, William H. Tolman, E. R. L. Gould, James B. Reynolds, and Richard Watson Gilder a sub-committee to manage the Citizens' Illustrated Lecture Bureau, which has opened headquarters at 74 Cortlandt Street, with Arthur W. Milbury as Secretary. A strong corps of volunteer lecturers has been engaged, and the lectures will be given in various languages, wherever a hall is provided for them.

ONLY BOWS TO ATTERBURY.

Michael J. Dady on the Report of His Reported Successor.

Michael J. Dady of Brooklyn, in speaking yesterday of the report that Walter B. Atterbury had been selected by Mr. Platt to represent him in Kings County and that he, Dady, was to be Mr. Atterbury's first lieutenant, said:

"I have only a bowing acquaintance with Mr. Atterbury, and I have not seen Mr. Platt for some time. I certainly do not need to take a hand in Mr. Worth's political destruction, for he is rapidly bringing that about himself."

WANT LOW FOR MAYOR.

Wage Earners' Committee of the Second Assembly District Citizens' Union Favors Him.

The Wage Earners' Committee of the Citizens' Union of the Second Assembly District met in its headquarters, at 264 William Street, yesterday, and warmly indorsed Seth Low for Mayor of Greater New York. In the resolutions which it passed to this effect it declared that "the platform and candidate of the Citizens' Union embody and enunciate the true ideals of a progressive municipality" and announced its intention to devote its energies toward securing his election.

The organization, whose President and Secretary are Maurice Simmons and A. S. Wasserman, respectively, will hold a mass meeting of wage earners in Paradise Park on Tuesday night. Messrs. Simmons and Wasserman and James R. Brown, D. P. Horan, John F. Pardee, J. Adelson, A. Montane, P. Rosenthal, F. Durlacher, and J. H. Klein will speak. The association now has an enrollment of 347 and reports that it is getting recruits from the ranks of Tammany Hall.

Magistrates Want Their Salaries.

Police Magistrates Hedges, Pool, and Meade each filed judgments for $583.33 against the city in the County Clerk's office yesterday. The judgments were taken by consent. The amount represents the salaries of each of the Magistrates for the month of July. The law providing for the appointment of the three Magistrates went into effect after the meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and no provision was made for their salaries.

FELL AT WASHINGTON BRIDGE.

Scaffold Gives Way and a Painter Strikes Coal Car—Skull Crushed and Body Mangled.

Martin Neilson, thirty-one years old, of 465 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, fell from Washington Bridge yesterday morning and was instantly killed by falling on top of a platform freight car.

Neilson was a painter, and was working alone on a scaffold. The knot of the rope on one end of the scaffold was not perfect, and it slipped. He was about ninety feet above the tracks of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad. Directly under him was a train of freight cars, made up chiefly of platform coal cars. The painter fell on top of one of these cars. He turned a somersault, and struck the car head first. His skull was crushed, and such was the force of the fall that several other bones of his body were broken, as well as one of his legs.

Peter Pelderson, thirty-seven years old, of 307 Columbia Street, Brooklyn, the foreman of the work, was arrested by Policeman Hunt of the High Bridge Station, on a charge of criminal negligence. He said that he was not to blame, as Neilson had arranged the scaffold himself, and had tied the knot which gave away and let him down.

Policeman Hunt examined the scaffolding and saw that there was no guard rail around the scaffold, which is a requirement of the law. But the man had placed a rope around the scaffolding instead.

Neilson was employed by Peter McCormack, a contractor, who is painting the girders and ironwork of the bridge. The painter had gone to the bridge early and alone, and had just commenced work. He had a number of paint pots and brushes and oils with him on the scaffold at the time, and all of these went down with him. The paint flew in every direction, and the scaffold was left hanging by one end.

Pelderson was taken to the Morrisania Court. He was held in $500 bail for not having had a railing guard around the scaffold.

HAS $88, BUT MAY STARVE.

Crooks Can Not Turn His Papers into Cash Because Nobody Can Identify Him.

A young Irishman is wandering about New York, depending on chance charity for food and lodging, with money order and check representing $88 in his pocket, which he cannot use because nobody can identify him.

He is John George Crooks, twenty-seven years old, son of Major John J. Crooks of Dublin, a retired officer of the English Army, so the young man tells his story. He was educated for the priesthood, and for ten years attended Maynooth College, but he changed his purpose, and was brought to Manitoba, Canada, in 1896, and put to work on a farm. He did not like the Northwest, and left after two months. Since then he has been wandering, occasionally receiving small remittances from home. In Philadelphia he served part of a sentence for vagrancy, but was released when he received a money order from his father for £5 and a check from the Rev. Father Cosgrove, to whom he had appealed, for $83.

On Friday night he came here, having walked from Philadelphia. He slept in a wagon, but with anticipations of comforts and plenty of food. When he presented his money order at the Post Office, however, he could get no money, because he could not be identified. When he presented his check at the bank on which it was drawn he received the same answer. Then he applied at the British Consul's office, but was told the papers he presented were not satisfactory. He could not get a cent.

Policeman O'Neill of the Church Street Station, to whom Crooks told his story yesterday, gave him money enough for supper and a night's lodging in a cheap place. Crooks did not know what he would do today. He is in danger of starving, simply because nobody knows him.

THREE OVERCOME BY GAS.

One Workman Killed in a Ditch and Two Others Narrowly Escape.

William Brown, forty-five years old, who lives on Feinbrook Street, Yonkers, and is the foreman for the Yonkers Gas Light Company; William Newcombe, thirty-three years old, and Thomas McIntyre, also of Yonkers, laborers in the employ of the company, were repairing the gas main on Broadway, near Van Courtland Lane, yesterday. After they had detached the pipe they had a bag about the end of the main leading to the gashouse.

The bag burst from the pressure of the gas and the three men were overcome. Their condition was observed by three other laborers, and they were taken out of the ditch. Newcombe was dead, Brown was unconscious, but McIntyre was soon revived. McIntyre recovered and went home. Brown was taken to the Fordham Hospital.

A GARDEN ON THE SIDEWALK.

Quaint Growth of Sunflowers in West Fifty-third Street.

The taste and handiwork of a woman are frequently denoted in even the poorest of tenement districts by window boxes of growing plants. Occasionally fire-escape balconies are converted into miniature gardens by the attractive arrangement of flowers and creeping vines. It is seldom, however, that a flower garden is maintained directly on the street, therefore the modest attempt in that direction in West Fifty-third Street attracts more than ordinary attention.

Most of the regular patrons of the Columbus Avenue cable cars have noticed the tall growth of sunflowers in front of a little frame house on the north side of Fifty-third Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues. This imposing display of the aesthetic flower springs from a garden plot not more than five feet square, situated almost on the sidewalk. An old-fashioned fence incloses it, and the sunflowers wave majestically in front of the window of a small, but thrifty, shop.

This quaint garden is a distinctive feature of the neighborhood. It has been there for several years. Everybody thereabouts seems to take pride in it, and even the mischievous small boys respect it as an institution entitled to protection.

Weather of the Past Week.

Meteorological observations taken at the station in Central Park show that the maximum temperature for the week ending at noon yesterday was at 4 P. M. Wednesday, when 86 degrees was recorded. The coolest hour of the week was at 6 o'clock Friday morning, when the thermometer registered 63 degrees.

The rainfall of the week was .54 of an inch, of which .51 fell in the storm of Wednesday night.

Seized a Contractor's Dynamite.

Contractor Matthew J. Connelly has been blasting for months with dynamite without a permit, at One Hundred and Eighty-second Street and Amsterdam Avenue. Inspector of Combustibles Murray learned of this yesterday, and seized 100 pounds of dynamite and 130 detonators. He placed them in his cab. Inspector Murray told the driver to go slowly over the crossings and rough roads, and drove off.

ALLEGED SWINDLER TAKEN

A. M. MacRae of Canada Arrested at Mount. Kisco After a Seven Years' Search.

CHARGED WITH FORGERY ALSO

He Left the Security Loan and Savings Company of St. Catherines, Canada, in 1890, with a Twelve Thousand Dollar Shortage in His Accounts.

With the arraignment of Alexander Matthews MacRae, alias Henry J. Gourlay, before Commissioner Shields, in the Federal Building yesterday morning, the first step was taken to bring to trial a man who has been a fugitive from the law for nearly seven years. He has to answer to four different charges, two of these being the forging of checks aggregating more than $5,000, another uttering, (putting forged money into circulation,) and the fourth and most serious, embezzling. The crimes are alleged to have been committed in Canada. Papers of extradition have been issued against MacRae, and as soon as the necessary formalities and identification are complete he will be taken back to the scene of his reported exploits for trial.

In the early Fall of 1890 Alexander M. Macrae was a prominent citizen of St. Catherine, Canada, of high standing and social position in the town, (the population of which is about 9,000,) and supposed to be in good circumstances. As Secretary and Treasurer of the Security Loan and Savings Company, which represented mainly the investments of people of scanty or moderate means, he held a position of trust, and his honesty was thought unimpeachable. The sensation was proportionately great, therefore, when he disappeared on Oct. 8, and it was found that $12,000 of the company's capital had done the same thing at an unknown date. The social circle in which Macrae had shone as a pattern for gentlemen and the irascible creditors of the crippled concern were both shocked. The shortage in the Treasurer's accounts nearly swamped the modest loan association. However, the Guarantee Company of North America (whose headquarters are at Montreal, and who have an office at 111 Broadway,) were bondsmen for the loan association, and as surety for Macrae made good $5,000 of the loss, the amount of his bond. The concern rallied and resumed business, while the late Treasurer fled to Brazil, returning to the United States in 1894, an involuntary emigrant to this country.

It also appeared that on Oct. 6, 1897, he had forged two checks, one for $3,310.16, and the other for $1,704.09, each drawn by the Security Loan and Savings Company on the Imperial Bank of Canada, and purporting to be in favor of John Reilly of Merriton. The Guarantee Company started a search for the absent Macrae, and prosecuted it at intervals without success for almost seven years. News reached the officials lately to the effect that a man, called Henry J. Gourlay, who was traveling about the country in the interest of "The Trotter and Pacer," a New York sporting sheet, answered to Macrae's description, though he wore a Van Dyke beard instead of the mustache and side whiskers with which the absconding Treasurer had contented himself.

A representative of the company was sent to Boston to look for Mr. Gourlay and identified him as MacRae. It was also learned that his home, his wife, and three children were at Mount Kisco, N. Y., where he had a handsome residence, but used to visit only about once a month. After a second identification it was decided to arrest him, and this was done upon his return to Mount Kisco by Deputy United States Marshal Walter Stafford last Friday night. He admits that he is the man named in the complaint.

The only cause now assigned for MacRae's defalcation is a supposed penchant for speculation, which is thought to have drained his ordinary resources. He was arraigned on the complaint of Inspector of Police John W. Murray of Toronto, who charged him with forgery. Inspector Murray will probably take him back to St. Catherine. The next hearing of the case is set for Monday.

A pathetic feature of the case is the fact that Mrs. MacRae, who says she does not believe her husband's guilt and is trying to find him a bondsman, unwittingly brought him home to be captured by telegraphing him the news that his eldest boy was dangerously ill with scarlet fever. Since then the child has had a relapse, and his mother left him in a dying condition to come to New York with her husband.

TRUNKMAKER MISSING.

Dickinson Was at Home Every Night for Thirty-two Years.

Benjamin Dickinson, sixty-five years old, who lived with his wife, sixty years old, at 340 West Twenty-first Street, has been missing since Friday afternoon, and his family are afraid that he has attempted suicide. The old man has been in the trunk-manufacturing business at 107 West Twenty-third Street for twenty-five years. His sons, Mark and Benjamin, now conduct the business. Besides these children he has two daughters.

Friday night was the first night in thirty-two years that he ever remained away from home. At 4:30 o'clock Friday afternoon he left the house, saying that he was going to see his son Mark. At 7:30 Mark came in, saying that his father had not been at the store. Later when he did not return they looked about and found that he had left his watch, keys, and money upon his bureau. The empty case of his razor was found beside the money and watch.

Mr. Dickinson has been complaining of vertigo for some time. He has also talked about his business troubles, although his business is in a good enough condition. Several times within the past week he has remarked that he would like to lie "under the maples at the end of the Sixth Avenue elevated." When last seen he wore a black coat and vest and striped trousers. He is 5 feet 8 inches in height and has a light gray mustache.

Deaths of a Week.

According to the report of the Bureau of Vital Statistics of the Health Department for the week ended yesterday, the estimated population is 1,906,456, and the number of deaths 795. Of the latter, there was 1 death from sunstroke, from measles 6, scarlet fever 5, diphtheria 22, whooping cough 8, typhoid fever 11, malarial fever 4, cerebro spinal meningitis 4, diarrheal diseases 134, heart disease 44, bronchitis 11, pneumonia 41, phthisis 98, Bright's disease and nephritis 42, violence 52, and from all other causes 294.

Grand Army Men Complain.

Mayor Strong has received a complaint from the Grand Council of the Union Veterans' Protective Association that the veterans are discriminated against by Public Works Commissioner Collis and the Civil Service Board. They say that the law specifically provides that veterans when properly qualified shall have the preference, yet it has been violated by Gen. Collis in making appointments. There are 300 names of Grand Army men on the civil service waiting list who have not been given preference.

Gordon Will Contest Settled.

The long contest over the will of Mary Agnes Gordon, who died in 1890, has at last been settled with the approval of the Surrogate. Miss Gordon was a daughter of George P. Gordon, the press manufacturer. She went to Europe in 1882, taking with her Pauline Reitz, as her ward, to whom she left the bulk of her fortune. It is stated that $20,000 will be placed with the State Trust Company to settle the claims of lawyers and all parties to the contest.

Half-Rater Jula Gets the Prize.

Only one boat, the Jula, Capt. John Brown, started yesterday in the final of the series for half-raters, fifteen feet, held by the New York Canoe Club at Gravesend Bay. The Jula won two out of the four heats, and sailed over the course yesterday to make sure of first place.

LEGAL NOTES.

EMPLOYING PUFFERS AT AUCTION SALES.—Julius Bowman, on the 6th of May last year, put up three adjoining houses, owned by him in West Forty-first Street, to be sold at auction. The first two were bid in for him, but the fact was not made public. After that the third piece was put up and struck off to John McClenachan at $27,000. One of Bowman's sons had bid for him upon the property, and this, coming to the knowledge of McClenachan, he refused to complete the purchase. In Bowman's suit to compel specific performance the auctioneer testified on the trial that the last bid but one at which the property was struck off was by Bowman's son, though the latter testified he did not bid over $20,000. A judgment given for the defendant has been affirmed by the First Appellate Division. "This presents the question," Justice Rumsey, who gave the opinion, said, "whether it is allowable for the owner of property who puts it up at auction to employ privately and without giving notice of the fact persons to bid the property up in his behalf, and whether a bidder at such a sale to whom the property is struck off will be permitted to refuse to perform his contract upon the sole ground that puffers have been employed. There is no doubt that it is competent for the owner of property who puts it up at auction to use some means to protect his interests and to see that his property is not sacrificed. It is conceded that he may do this either by fixing the price below which the property shall not be sold, and announcing that at the sale, or by publicly reserving to himself the right to make one or more bids if his interests shall require it. * * * It is well known that bidders at auction sales are influenced to a considerable extent by the number of bidders, the amounts offered by them, and the apparent anxiety they show to become the owners of the property; and if these conditions are effected by a private arrangement between the auctioneer and the owner, as the result of which persons who were not in reality intending to buy, are allowed to appear as genuine competitors, it holds out to those who are really bidders false inducements and makes false representations to them as to the desirability of the property and the demand for it, which, in fact, operates as a fraud upon them." The Court holds that for this reason the employment of a private puffer by the owner at the auction sale rendered the sale void and relieved the defendant from the necessity of performing his contract.

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VOID CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—Elisha Pratt, as administrator, brought a suit against the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum of the City of Albany and others for the construction of the will of William C. Herring in reference to the validity of a large number of charitable bequests made by the testator. Several of these bequests were held good at Special Term, but three of them were declared invalid, and the decision as to those three, on appeal by defendant, is now affirmed by the First Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Rumsey. A bequest "to the poor schools attached to St. Patrick's Church, Soho, England; said schools are now situated in Tudor Place, \$5,000;" a bequest to the Roman Catholic Aged Poor Society of the City of London, $1,000," were held to be void because it did not appear that the legatee in either case was an incorporated association. The defendants claimed that by the law of England unincorporated associations could take for charitable purposes, but the proof on that point was held to be insufficient. By another clause of the will a bequest was made "to the poor of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, in Barclay Street, $1,000." The Court holds that though it appeared that St. Peter's Church was an incorporated religious society, this bequest not being made to the church, it had no right to receive it, the beneficiaries and legatees being the poor of the church; and even if there had been a trustee competent to take a bequest to the poor of a particular society or place, the Court holds, must be held void for indefiniteness.

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WHEN A DIVORCE DECREE MAY BE MODIFIED.—Mrs. Frances J. Noble, after securing a decree of absolute divorce from Frederick H. Noble, asked to have it modified in her favor by making provision for payment to her by the defendant of some money for maintenance and support of their two children. There was a reservation in the decree of the power to make a further order for such allowance. The Appellate Division has affirmed an order made at Special Term refusing to modify the decree, holding, by Justice Patterson, that there being nothing in the papers to show that defendant's circumstances had changed since the decree was entered, the modification should not be made, that being something that must be done to entitle plaintiff to such modification. She is given leave, however, to apply again upon different papers.

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NEGLIGENCE.—James Hunter recovered judgment, in the City Court, in an action against the Third Avenue Railroad Company for damages for personal injuries, caused by one of the defendant's cable cars, while he was crossing Third Avenue at Twenty-fourth Street in a one-horse wagon. Hunter before starting to cross noticed an up-town car just leaving Twenty-third Street and a car coming down about one-half or three-quarters of a block away from Twenty-fourth Street. Before he could clear the western, or down-town, track, the hind wheel of the wagon was struck by the down-town car, the vehicle was jammed against a pillar of the elevated railroad, and he was thrown out, receiving serious injuries. The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court has affirmed the judgment in favor of plaintiff, holding, by Justice McAdam, that the point where the plaintiff's exercise of care arose was when he first attempted to cross the avenue, when the car was over 100 feet away, and not at the time when it came crushing in upon him on a down grade; that at street crossings the railroad has no preference over vehicles, and each must observe care not to injure the other. As the plaintiff had nearly crossed the track, the gripman ought to have slowed up and let him pass, and upon the proofs the defendant was guilty of negligence and the plaintiff free from fault.

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FALSE REPRESENTATIONS.—A judgment recovered by Samuel Y. Walker, in the City Court, for $491, against Reginald P. B. Johnson, in an action for commissions in procuring an exchange of property, has been reversed by the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court. The defendant exchanged the property 102 West One Hundred and Second Street for a house and lot owned by Carsten H. Bohlen, in Monterey, Mass., and eight lots in North Haven, Conn. The defendant set up the plaintiff's false representations as to the value of the property received, and the plaintiff gave evidence that the property parted with was of little or no value, and secured a specific instruction that unless defendant relied upon the representations his defense was not availing. Presiding Justice Daly, giving the oponion, held that it was error to refuse to allow defendant to show in rebuttal the value of the property he gave up.

Appeal in Mrs. Ross's Suit.

Exceptions and notice of appeal from the judgment of Justice Smyth, in the Supreme Court, in the suit brought by Mrs. Daisy Isabella Ross against her former husband, Millard F. Polhemus, were filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday. After separating from her husband and marrying again, the woman sued to recover $20,000 which she claimed she only loaned to him. Polhemus's claim that the money was a gift was upheld by Justice Smyth.

SUIT FOR OVER $1,000,000.

Case Against the Directors of the Defunct Plankinton Bank.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 7.—The papers are ready and suit for over $1,000,000 will be filed within a day or two against the Directors of the defunct Plankinton Bank, charging them with misconduct in their official capacity as Directors and seeking to hold them liable to the creditors for the full amount of deposits made in the bank, less dividends already paid thereon. The suit will be brought by a number of the depositors.

A test suit involving the same propositions was brought by William Gorder, a creditor, and has just been decided in his favor.

Murder in Mount Sterling, Ky.

MOUNT STERLING, Ky., Aug. 7.—Isaac Senff shot and instantly killed Thomas Kendall here this morning. They were partners in business, and each weighed over 300 pounds. Kendall was an oil well driller, and came here from Cloverport, Ky. Jealousy was supposed to have been the cause.

CANADA LAWYER SEARCHED

Stewart Tupper, Queen's Counsel, Had Been Wrongly Advised on the New Tariff Laws.

HAD T

WOMAN

KINDERGARTEN HIAWATHA

Quaint Illustrations of the Poem by a Class of Vacation-School Children.

STORY IS BY LITTLE GIRLS

A Unique Volume in the Possession of the Society for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor—Pictures Made of Colored Bits of Paper.

It is customary in the vacation schools, which are conducted in this city during the Summer months by the Society for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor, to read a story or a poem to the classes occasionally, and require the pupils to submit written descriptions of what they have heard. In the kindergarten classes the children are supplied with bits of colored paper and colored crayons, and are allowed to put marginal illustrations on their compositions by means of paper figures and pencil marks. A class of girls ranging in age from seven to fourteen years heard "Hiawatha" for the first time, and their illustrated compositions on the poem constitute a unique volume, which is now in the possession of the society.

Each composition is copiously illustrated with bits of colored paper, cut and folded in rude imitation of the objects designed to be represented, and pasted on the margin of the sheets of paper upon which the story is written. Colored crayons are also used freely. Each child evinces the keenest interest in picturing the wigwam in which Hiawatha lived, the rising moon, the magic mittens, and the suit of clothes made from the skin of the deer which Hiawatha shot. Wigwams are shown in assorted colors, brown being the favorite, and the moons are pink, blue, and red.

Celia Meyers, aged nine years, repeats the first part of the story as follows: "Once upon a time there was a little Indian boy. He lived in a house which is called wigwam. It is made of animal skins, [a yellow wigwam, with red, yellow, and black feathers is shown.] He is a poor little boy; his mother is dead, and so he lives with his grandmother, Nokomis. There is a little door where they go in and out. One night Hiawatha sat by the door of the wigwam, looked up in the sky, and saw a moon, [a blue one.] He said to his grandma, 'What is it in the sky?' She said it is a warrior which is very angry at his grandmother. He took his grandmother and threw her up in the sky against the moon. You can see her now."

Ray Makowsky, twelve years of age, writes: "Hiawatha was a little Indian whose mother was dead. He lived with his grandmother, Nokomis, who was very good to him. He lived in a little wigwam, which was very cozy in Winter and cool in Summer. [Picture of a yellow wigwam, with a very green tree beside it.] Sometimes he used to sit outside the tent and listen to the sighing of the wind through the pine trees and watch the fireflies pass by, and also saw how the moon was rising above the lake. He saw little black specks on the moon. His grandma said there once was a warrior and he got angry, so he took his grandmother and threw her against the moon and she is still there. Nokomis told Hiawatha that when the wild flowers die they go to heaven and bloom there! that forms a rainbow." Picture of a rainbow formed by pasting tiny strips of red, yellow, green, pink, and blue paper together.

Fanny Melsel, aged ten years, says: "Hiawatha was a little Indian boy who lived with his grandmother in the wigwam house, where all the Indians live. The house is made of deerskin and feathers. [A dark brown wigwam topped with bright-colored pencil lines for feathers.] He would sit outside the tent and listen to the wind and see the moon rise up. One evening he saw black spots on the moon as it came out of the water. His grandma told him that one day a warrior was angry and threw his grandma up in the sky and she bunked against the moon and still there. You can see her now." Fanny illustrates the moon with pink paper and she gives pale Luna a very smiling face.

Sadie Cohen is only seven years old. She puts at the head of her composition a picture of a brown wigwam with red, purple, green, yellow, black, and blue marks at the top to signify feathers. Beneath the wigwam is a pink moon. Sadie writes: "A long time ago a little Indian and his grandmother lived in a wigwam. Poor boy, his mother was dead and his grandmother was very dear to him. He used to sit outside the door when the Summer was warm, and he saw the little black dots on the moon. It was a warrior, and he was very angry, and one night he threw his grandma up in the sky."

ONE EVENING.

From The Washington Star.

I hold her hands. The lamp's soft ray
Lingers in iridescent play
Among her tresses' golden strands.
Unheeded run the hour-glass sands
With which old Time seeks to dismay.
I hold her hands.

Her gaze is pensive; far away.
In silence there content to stay,
Like one who waits but for commands.
I hold her hands.

This is the picture that expands
As memory-sprites lift up their wands.
If I let go—the truth to say—
On the piano she will play
Those tunes she learned from the brass bands.
I hold her hands.

SARATOGA WOMAN'S ASSOCIATION.

Improvement and Advancement of the Famous Spa Its Purpose.

"Seventy dollars for bicycle paths." That was one of the items in a report of the work of the "Woman's Association for Greater Saratoga" made at a meeting last week in Saratoga.

A woman's association seems to be taking broad grounds when it contributes a share of its funds for such a purpose. The association is a broad one. It is one of the largest clubs of women in the country, with the smallest annual dues. It has 1,000 members, and the dues are 10 cents a year.

Any woman in Saratoga who will and can is asked to join and help the work along. This is all for the benefit of the "Greater Saratoga." The "Greater Saratoga" is to include all the region of the fifty springs in the valley, and the ultimate object of the women is to have the State buy all these springs and to have them all free. But they are not saying much about this plan now. They are working quietly and waiting and doing everything they can for the improvement of Saratoga generally. Home patriotism is really the motive of all the club work.

The annual dues are all put aside for the big work, which is to be their chef d'oeuvre, but every year they have one or two large entertainments, at which they raise generous sums of money, and these they give for any needed improvement around Saratoga. It was in this way they came to give the money for the bicycle path. Money was needed to carry on the work, and they made a generous contribution to the Good Roads Association to use for that purpose.

The Woman's Association does not wish to be considered to have a new-woman element in any of its public spirited efforts or a tendency to meddle with politics. It affiliates with the men's organizations of Saratoga, and when it wishes to accomplish any large work it co-operates with them.

Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, President of the Post Parliament Club of New York, is President of the association; Mrs. Henry Clement, Miss Anna Jones, Mrs. Mary Harrison McKee, and Mrs. Edgar Brackett are among the Vice Presidents; Miss Wood and Miss Belle James, Secretaries, and Mrs. Hayden, Treasurer.

A free lecture course has been a feature of Saratoga for some years, but there is a chance of its being abandoned this year unless the Woman's Association goes to the fore, which it expects to do. The club is doing altogether a valuable line of work, which might be emulated by other women's organizations.

THE NICEST ONE.

Gladys Hyatt in American Agriculturist.

I've got the dearest dolly,
And her name is Sally Poll.
She used to be a clothespin
'Fore she got to be a doll.

Aunt Maggie made her for me
When I had the whooping cough;
And she marked her face with charcoal,
But it's almost all come off.

Her dress is only gingham,
And she hasn't any hair;
She ain't a truly beauty,
But I tell her not to care;

For I've got a great big family
Of dollies, large and small;
And Sally Polly Clothespin is
The nicest doll of all.

WOMEN HERE AND THERE.

"My one great wish is to be loved by a bicycle instructor," says the behind-the-times girl, who can't yet ride. "My friends who can't ride object to following me around in the distance when I try to go wheeling, and my friends who can ride find me a bore, and don't know how to help me, anyway, and it costs too much to hire a man to ride with me just because I haven't courage, so my only longing is for the affections of the bicycle man. The only other alternative I can think of is to fasten a big placard to my wheel with the word 'Dangerous' in big letters. Then I shall let myself go, and if any one is hurt I have done my duty, and it will not be my fault."

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Bicycle people are beginning to say, speaking in technical terms, that the bottom is about knocked out of the bicycle instruction business. The greater part of the world seems to have learned to ride at last.

***

A pretty little gown of pink checked silk muslin has a peculiarity in the silk foundation. The muslin appears at first sight to be only pink, but upon more careful observation shows almost imperceptible lines of pale blue and green. The second observation would never be taken, however, but for the silk foundation which is of pale blue and green. The body is of the green, and is plainly exposed at the neck, where the muslin falls away in a V shaped opening. The foundation of the sleeves and skirt is of pale blue. The wearer is a pretty young matron, and the gown is as pretty as it is unique.

***

Instances are given from time to time of the way in which mothers unintentionally teach their children dishonesty. This is one of them: It was in an elevated train, and a woman with a number of small bundles entered and took one of the cross seats. She was hardly seated before a little family, a father, mother, and two or three children entered and took the cross seats opposite. The mother seated herself in her seat, then her quick eye spying something on the floor, she stepped into the aisle, picked up a bundle, and, quickly seating herself, tucked it behind her. She had not dropped anything, the woman with the bundles knew, but had not she herself dealt opposite. The mother counted. Yes, she had, but what should she do? She was certain the woman had taken her package. She counted her packages again, ostentatiously, with a look at the woman across, who was apparently interested in anything but her neighbors. The woman of the bundles took courage. "I beg your pardon," she said sweetly, leaning over to the woman on the opposite side of the car, "but was not that my bundle you picked up?" The woman pulled the package from behind her, and without a look handed it to the questioner. I thought it was one I had dropped," she said, also in sweet tones. "I knew my package came from Blank's," said the first woman. "Thank you." It was her package, but it was she who felt like a thief all the way home, but it is the children in such families who are educated for any kind of dishonesty by the time they are grown.

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With his cream-white flannel suit he wears a soft scarf of a large black and white check, and to match the scarf stockings, which show plainly above his low-cut shoes, also of black and white, but in a larger check, perhaps, half the size of a checkerboard square. This is a quietly dressed man. Young women who admire masculine styles may follow suit.

***

"The trouble with people who wish to reduce their weight is that they will not stop eating," says the specialist. "People who have a superabundance of flesh are usually fond of the pleasures of the table. They will work faithfully to get rid of their flesh in various ways. We can get rid of two pounds for them in a single Turkish bath, but the very next meal they will get it all back again."

***

A picturesque costume worn by a picturesque young girl is a black India silk with a large picture hat of dark green velvet with black plumes. The skirt of the pretty little frock is made in sunburst plaits, the waist is plaited to match, with a plain, straight, high collar of black, the puff sleeves reach nearly to the elbow, where they are met by black undressed kid gloves. The only touch of color in the whole costume is a tiny gold chain, which passes around the neck outside the collar, and a red rose tucked into the belt. The wearer is a pronounced blonde, with fluffy hair, which falls in a mass around her face and down over her shoulders.

***

The manners of the children of the present day are greatly lacking in dignity. The fault undoubtedly lies with the careless manners of the children's elders. "Hello" is the common form of salutation used by children not only among themselves, but to older people. Two little girls, who with their mamma had recently arrived in Atlantic City, met on the board walk a little cousin, and the following conversation ensued:

Three little girls, almost simultaneously: "Hullo!" "Hullo!" "Hullo!"

The Two Little Girls' Mamma—How do you do?

Little Girl—Oh, I'm all right.

The T. L. G.'s Mamma—How is your mother?

Little Girl—She's all right.

The T. L. G.'s Mamma—Arn't you going to kiss me? The little girl kisses the T. L. G.'s mamma.

All together—Good-bye. And they separate. And these were well-dressed and comparatively well-bred children.

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The manners of older children are not much better. When a young woman enters a room with her mother, it is only a momentary act for her to wait to allow the older woman to be seated first, but it means the difference between good and bad breeding. When a man seats himself before a woman it is a worse breach of good manners.

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This is another beginner story. The heroine—she considers herself the victim—was a young woman of character. She had learned to ride, could mount and dismount, had ridden around the circuitous paths surrounding her own domicile, and felt prepared to go outside and conquer more worlds. She had heard of the fascination there seemed to be for weak-minded bicyclists to pursue carriages, cars, and people, and endeavor to run over them. She inserted the word weak-minded, herself, when thinking of the subject. But she was not weak-minded. She is a near relative of Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, and a young woman with such a connection should not be weak-minded. It was in the peaceful quietness of one Sabbath morning, when, not to be annoyed by traffic on the strets, she set out upon her adventures. It was glorious. She reveled in it with a certain feeling of pride that she was not a bicyclist as some bicyclists are. Presently she came upon a little party of churchgoers. She was coming toward them. She felt a feeling of pride creep over her. She was really riding very well. She appoached the sidewalk as the party drew nearer. That was all very well, the road was better further in. She neared the gutter. Yes, it was rather too near, then—she never quite knew how it happened, but she was up on the sidewalk still riding her wheel. And, horror of horrors! he was moving directly toward one of those well-dressed churchgoing women. Why didn't she jump off? Well, it did not occur to her that she might have done so until the next day. She was growing hot, unhappy, and mortified. The churchgoing lady was dodging—so was the wheel. "Oh, dear! Oh! Oh!" The churchgoing lady was pinned to the fence by a bicycle, and the rider of the bicycle was pouring out incoherent apologies in a fashion suggesting a mental weakness of some kind.

A VITAL QUESTION.

From The Denver Evening Post.

All dressed she stood for the party, a picture
of loveliness rare,
With jewels agleam on her bosom, and flowers entwined in her hair,
And her husband in proud contemplation
surveyed her from frizzes to feet,
And gloated with pride o'er the picture so daintily lovely and sweet.
Her bright azure eyes she turned on him
with sort of a questioning glance,
Her rosy lips parted, revealing rare pearls
that a god would entrance,
And, moving yet closer toward him, with
modest and ladylike grace,
She asked him in musical accents: "Does
the powder show on my face?"

WILLIAM H. KING'S MILLIONS.

Depositions of Benjamin D. Silliman and James Bancker Regarding Mrs. E. Ross's Claim.

A bulky document, consisting of the depositions of Benjamin D. Silliman and James Bancker, to determine the respective rights of Mrs. Eugenia A. Ross and William Dehon King under the will of William Henry King, was filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

Mr. King left an estate worth $30,000,000, which he accumulated in China. He died at a hospital, in Providence, R. I., while insane, about a year ago.

Mrs. Ross set up a claim to the estate, alleging that King was her uncle, and that the name King was an assumed name, but she was defeated in the Surrogate's Court a few days ago, and the present suit, brought by William Dehon King, a nephew, against Mrs. Ross, is in the Supreme Court.

Mr. Bancker, in his deposition, said he was seventy-seven years old and lived at 242 West Fifty-eighth Street. He went to China in the Spring of 1842 and remained there until 1849, when he met William Henry King, with whom he became quite intimate, and traveled with him considerably.

He said he owned a yacht while living in Canton, China, which King sailed in a race and won a silver cup for witness.

Mr. Bancker said he returned to this country in 1849, and that King returned the following year. He described King as a full-boiled man, dark complexioned, whose hair fell out from a fever, and when it grew again it was very curly.

The witness said that King's brother Edward was a member of the firm of Russell & Co., and when he dropped out William Henry King was taken in.

Mr. Bancker said that King's return to this country the latter went to Newport to live, and later he went to Troy, N. Y., for the purpose of getting married, but he returned without carrying out his mission, because of his mental condition, and soon after this he was sent to an asylum.

The witness said that the frequent interviews with Mrs. Ross, in which she interrogated him about his relation with King, and that she asked him to furnish her with photographs and any letters he might have of King's, and even wanted him to say that King lived in New York, and was not the King of Newport.

He said Mrs. Ross at first upbraided him when he refused to comply with her request, and then she tried to play on his feelings, and intimated that if he would assist her in her design she had a friend who would make it an object for him to do so.

Benjamin D. Silliman, in his deposition, says he has been practicing law in this city since 1820, and that he knew the King family very well, and that Dr. David King was the witness's father's family physician.

The witness said he knew William Henry King intimately, and had acted as council for him in a number of transactions. He said he recalled the fact that some time after William Henry King's return to this country from China he was sent to an asylum.

Mrs. Ross, the witness said, called on him a couple of times regarding the deceased, but her questions were of such a mysterious character that he refused to answer them.

A number of letters written by William H. King to his brothers, George and Edward, in the fifties, were introduced to establish his handwriting.

TAMMANY'S GOLD BONDS.

New Four and a Half Per Cents of the Columbian Order Are Payable in Gold Coin.

Since last Monday the new 4½ per cent. bonds issued by the Tammany Society under the refunding plan have been in process of distribution by the Central Trust Company. There are about $143,000 of these new bonds, and each one contains a carefully worded provision that it shall be paid in gold coin.

There are not many of the rank and file of Tammany Hall who hold the bonds of the institution, but there are a large number of non-bond-holding members who believe that if silver is good enough money with which to pay the obligations of the Government, it ought to be good enough to satisfy the obligations of Tammany.

The name of Thomas L. Feitner as Grand Sachem is signed to each of these Tammany gold bonds, and to him doubtless many of the zealous Bryan men in Tammany Hall will turn for an explanation as to the Tammany Society's lack of faith in silver. John C. Sheehan, it is but fair to say, has nothing to do with the financiering of the Columbian Order, and is therefore in no way responsible for the issuing of gold bonds.

These new 4½ per cent. Tammany bonds are issued for the purpose of taking up such of the old 7 per cent. bonds as have not been canceled. The original issue was $225,000.

Not in the Gas Trust.

In regard to the "hit-or-miss" guesses about the plans of the local gas companies, it was officially stated yesterday for the Standard Gas Light Company that it has not been represented at any conference of gas officials, whether representing the interests of one or several companies, and that the Standard would not consolidate with any company or combination of companies.

ROYAL

The absolutely pure

BAKING POWDER.

ROYAL—the most celebrated of all the baking powders in the world—celebrated for its great leavening strength and purity. It makes your cakes, biscuit, bread, etc., healthful, it assures you against alum and all forms of adulteration that go with the cheap brands.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

OUR ACTRESSES ABROAD

Julia Arthur on the Benefit of English Stage Experience to Americans.

STANDARDS OF ART COMPARED

Little Difference in Essential Methods, but a Broader Experience and Self-Confidence Are Gained—Not a Means of Advertising.

Among the prominent American actors who have visited England and worked hard to make success is Julia Arthur, an actress whose right to a place among self-made women is now acknowledged on both continents. "I worked for everything I have obtained, and I am proud of it," is her greatest boast, and the truth of it is borne out by her naturalness and earnestness, and is shown in her quick, impetuous movements, her intense manner, and the honest expressiveness with which she says it. Julia Arthur is endowed with a peculiar beauty, of a rich, dark type and indicative of a highly strung temperament; in fact, a woman who feels deeply, who has the mentality to think intensely, and who lives actively.

These characteristics presented themselves forcibly to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES who called upon Miss Arthur at the Holland House yesterday, and it was interesting to notice that the same characteristics possessed by Miss Arthur belong to the character of Clorinda, idealized by Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett in her novel "A Lady of Quality," upon which she based the play in which Miss Arthur will open her season as a star at Wallack's Theatre Nov. 4.

When asked the value of an English engagement to an American actress, Miss Arthur said: "That does not seem to be fairly understood. I think that it appears to be the impression that fame has been reached by an actress who meets with success in England, and that American actresses are more appreciated there than here. But this is not so.

Benefits of Going Abroad.

"The benefits that result to an American actress there are no greater than the results to an English actress who comes to this country and makes a success. Should such an English actress come here—one who had not been previously remarkably successful in her home—and meet with a following here, she would, of course, have a greater prestige on her return.

"When I left here I told some of my friends the reason that I went to England was that some of the critics expressed themselves as thinking that I lacked finish and that my work in some cases was crude. That gave me a desire to study abroad, where I thought the standard of art was higher, and I was proud to enter a school of acting which is looked upon as standing at the very fountain head of the British drama."

"I am safe in saying that I did find an intrinsic value in my visit there. I found the benefits to be these: It throws one on one's own resources more, it broadens the mind, it fixes the determination, it sharpens the ambition, it gives a greater variety of experience and more self-confidence. This does not apply exclusively to an American actress going to London. I believe that in exactly the same manner it is beneficial to a foreign actress to come to America to study.

Actresses and Critics.

"Yes, the American actress is greatly in evidence on the English stage at present, just as the English actor was in evidence on our stage a few years ago. American actresses are all, I think, remarkably spirited and talented, and have been admired by the English critics for their fine appearance. All the American actresses in England at present, with possibly one or two inexperienced exceptions, are fully deserving of the compliments they receive.

"With all deference to the English 'school of acting,' as it is called, I do not think it in any way better than the American. In fact—I may be prejudiced in favor of my country—I fail to find any great difference, though perhaps the English school sketches its colors in a more subdued tone. The actor and actress of both countries strive for the same result—that of duplicating nature—and so there can be no essential difference between their methods.

"I find, however, that some people think the value of going to England is to obtain advertisement. I think this is wrong, just as wrong as it can be to subject any art to advertising purposes. If an actress is not desired all the advertising she can get on the other side will bring her no advantage. I may say that this fact impressed me so much that I did not even get to know a single critic in England as long as I was connected with Sir Henry Irving's company. I am aware that this statement may be considered extraordinary, in view of the manner in which it is sometimes supposed an actress should become known.

Rules for Success.

"What methods do I use in study?

"A few years ago I wrote out a few rules for myself, which I thought would prove valuable for an actress in pursuit of success. As closely as possible I have tried to reduce the secret of success on the stage to scientific principles, attempting to reason out what are the stepping stones to theatrical greatness. Every now and then I have taken out these rules, and, though I wrote them when quite young, I have never had cause to alter them. I have read them frequently in England, and I find that the same causes for success or failure are to be noted there as here. So that is an additional reason for saying that the stages of England and America are closely allied.

"In England as in America, it is necessary, aye, imperative, for an actress to have a motive, an object, an end, an aim before her; it is necessary for her to be unsparing in her efforts and to be natural in her methods. She must, whenever she would play a part or read a book, say to herself, 'Now let me enter into the very heart of this character; let me be it in temperament, spirit, feeling. Do not let me to make the character mold itself to me.'"

Capt. Collins on His Vacation.

Capt. Collins of the Park police started on a twenty days' vacation yesterday, and during his absence Sergt. Fitzpatrick will look after police matters in the parks.

LONDON'S SUMMER STAGE

An English Company Makes an Unacceptable Presentation of "Secret Service."

IRVING'S "PETER THE GREAT"

Plays Which He Announced for Last Season and Did Not Present—Autumn Drama at Drury Lane and Light Opera.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—Loie Fuller and her company made their appearance at the Shaftesbury last Thursday for a four weeks' engagement. She is to be followed by the production of "The Wizard of the Nile."

Henry Arthur Jones's new play for Mr. Wyndham is to be called "The Trifler," and is peculiarly a character play.

Beerbohm Tree has engaged Miss Pierce of Richard Mansfield's company for the part of Bianca in "Katherine and Petruchio."

The Australian dancer Saharet, now appearing at the Palace, has been engaged by E. E. Rice for his American production of "The French Maid."

Sir Henry Irving has commissioned a play from Sardou, and has accepted one from W. L. Courtney.

Oscar Barrett will produce a pantomime at Her Majesty's Theatre during the afternoons of the next holiday season.

Ellen Terry has gone to Winchelsea, Emma Eames is at her home, at Vallombrosa, near Florence, and Mr. and Mrs. Cyril Maude are in Switzerland. All the other theatrical folks have scattered for the Summer.

August is a veritable blank in theatrical matters, and three or four houses now open will close in a week or two. The past season on the whole cannot be said to have been very successful financially.

English Company in "Secret Service."

A unique theatrical event was the production on Thursday night by an English company at the Adelphi Theatre of Gillette's "Secret Service." The cast included William Terriss and Miss Millward in the chief parts, and the rendering of the play closely followed the work of Gillette's company, preserving the American atmosphere. The presentation was better than expected, and won the approval of the audience. The members of Gillette's company and the members of the French company, which will give the play at the Renaissance Théâtre, Paris, in September, and M. de Courcelles, the French translator of the work, were in the boxes. The English newspapers, however, criticise the performance unfavorably. The Morning Post says:

"The charm of reticence and delicacy of treatment, due to the subordination of one part to another, so noticeable in the American company, has almost entirely vanished, and in its place we are given the glare of crudity and the noise that unhappily mar our native productions."

The Daily Mail remarks:

"The English players, with their volcanic method, raise on the polished surface of this play such blisters of emotion as utterly transform and distort the work, though we must not withhold our compassion for the ladies and gentlemen doomed to tread in the footsteps of the genuine artists."

The Daily Telegraph has this to say on the same subject:

"Gillette and his company have read us a very salutary lesson. If the visit of 'Secret Service' to England wakes up our excellent players from their lethargy, the visit will not have been in vain."

Sir Henry Irving's Repertory.

The opening of the Autumn season is now within measurable distance, as the plans of both actors and managers are taking definite shape. Much is settled, though of necessity much remains unsettled. Sir Henry Irving's announcements have created a good deal of interest, though it is not forgotten that the promises he made a year ago for the season just finished were by no means carried out. In the season of 1896-7 he announced a play by Frank Marshall, founded on the patriot story of Robert Emmet, a play, "Richard," by Mr. Wills, and a revival of "Coriolanus." In this last Alma Tadema had to prepare designs for the dresses and scenery. This he long ago did; but "Coriolanus" has never seen the light. "Robert Emmet" was shelved for political reasons, so it is said. Of the plays promised by Sir Henry for the season of 1897-8, interest is divided between "Peter the Great," by Lawrence Irving, and the new work from the pen of Robert Hichens and H. Drummond Trail.

"Peter the Great" deals wholly with historical facts, and has fourteen speaking parts, the principal being Peter, his mistress, afterward his wife, Catherine, and his son, Alexi, who was tortured to death for opposing social reforms. Act I. is laid in Moscow, Acts II., IV., and V. in St. Petersburg, Act III. in Naples, and the interest centres almost entirely around the father and son, though Catherine is not slighted. The action is subsequent to Peter's defeat of Charles XII. at Pultowa. Sir Henry Irving as Peter will have to increase his height considerably to look the man.

During Sir Henry's absence from the Lyceum it will be tenanted by Forbes Robertson, who will again have Mrs. Patrick Campbell as his leading lady. "Hamlet," "Othello," and "Le Chemineau" are already announced.

Wilson Barrett Going to Australia.

Wilson Barrett will proceed in the Autumn to Australia to produce "The Sign of the Cross." He has been guaranteed his expenses and $50,000.

Olga Nethersole will start Sept. 6 on a two months' provincial tour in Britain. Early in December she expects to begin a London season, for which Marcus Meyer has put together a supporting syndicate.

The Autumn drama at Drury Lane will be quite in the late Augustus Harris's best line, a form of play that was always attractive and successful. Mr. Collins's next play is to contain a "panic on the Stock Exchange," and, as a topical show set, the "Duchess of Devonshire's fancy dress ball." Kate Yorke and Mrs. John Wood will be found in the cast.

When Beerbohm Tree resumes the run of "The Silver Key," in November, he will also produce "The Taming of the Shrew," as shortened by Garrick and renamed "Katherine and Petruchio." Later Mr. Tree says he will produce his long-talked-of revival of "Julius Caesar," and then "Hamlet," with Mrs. Tree as Ophelia.

The Autumn also promises to bring in a shower of light opera, not the musical play invented at the Gaiety, but the old-fashioned comic opera. The Savoy will stage "The Grand Duchess," the Garrick "La Perichole," and others are contemplated. Then the new work, "The Wizard of the Nile," will occupy the Shaftesbury, and "La Petite Marie" is also to have a home, though where is not yet determined.

WHEAT SPECULATION WEAKER.

Market Manipulated by Bears, but Confidence Still Undiminished.

The wheat market yesterday was dull and irregular, while quotations did not indicate that faith in the maintepance of a high price for the cereal had diminished. After being manipulated through bear influences and with a reacting market, and no cash demand, September contract wheat closed on the Produce Exchange with a net loss of but 1¼c. The last quotation, 83¾c., was not considered an indication of a decline in this future, when it was remembered that the top notch price of the option was only 86c.

September wheat closed on Friday at 84⅝c. It opened yesterday at this price and went no higher than 88⅞c. Liquidation and a decline in Liverpool quotations, with tame trading, resulted in spiritless transactions, and the lowest quotation, 83⅛c., was the closing one.

December wheat, which closed on Friday at 84½c, opened at 83⅝c, went to 83¾c, and closed at the lowest quotation, 83c.

Corn was in sympathy with the leading cereal. September closed on Friday at 32c and sustained a net loss of ⅝c. December corn closed on Friday at 34c, and the last quotation yesterday at the Produce Exchange was 33⅜c, a net loss of ¼c.

Oats were little affected and closed ⅛c off.

Illness of Mrs. Frank Bush.

Mrs. Frank Bush, the wife of the comedian, who lives at 438 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, was seized with an epileptic fit yesterday afternoon while attending a private rehearsal of the "Joe Flynn Company" in the Central Opera House, in East Sixty-seventh Street, near Third Avenue. The rehearsal was in progress. Mrs. Bush, who was present at the invitation of Mrs. "Joe" Flynn, was removed to the home of the latter

THE WEEK'S AMUSEMENTS.

Attractions at Roof Gardens and Music Halls Promise Entertainment for All Tastes.

The return of roof garden weather had its due effect upon the audiences at Koster & Bial's last week. Judging from the crowds which nightly assembled on the roof, an additional zest had been given to the elevated attractions by the preceding period of mist, rain, and general discomfort. From one standpoint—perhaps not the managerial—it is a good thing to be occasionally deprived of evening amusements, in order that on their return they may be properly appreciated. Something of this kind may account for the large audiences in the past week. The bill this week includes the Pantzer brothers, who perform remarkable feats of head balancing and show disregard for the laws of gravity in general. These performers give an object lesson on the possibilities of the development of the sense of equilibrium. Bertina, a contortionist; Maud Hervey, De Bessel, Sato, the Lane sisters, dancers; the Three Richards, acrobats; Johnson and Dean, Taciano, the impersonator, and many others.

The glass covering that protects the spacious roof garden of Hammerstein's Olympia has certainly proved useful in the past two weeks. With the protection which this covering offers from any sudden shower of rain, and the excellent bill which is provided, the Olympia Roof Garden is a good place to spend an evening. An excellent bill is announced this week, including the Vinette sisters, whose failure to appear last week was due to the illness of one of the performers; Signor Zoui Quinto, an Italian baritone; Proto, a dancer; Josie de Witt, Alburtus, and Bartrum, the Gehrue sisters, four emperors of music, Couture brothers, acrobats; Hacker and Lester, head-to-head balancers, and many others.

"Little Casino," the skit which follows the variety bill at the Casino Roof Garden, is proving successful. The variety bill this week includes Lester and Irene, The Herald Quartet, the Darling sisters, the Metropolitan Trio, and York and Adams.

A large number of bicyclists will attend the performance of "The Whirl of the Town" at the Casino Friday. The one hundredth performance will be given Aug. 20, when special souvenirs will be given away.

Among the volunteers announced to appear at the benefit to Lionel E. Lawrence at the St. Nicholas Music Hall Thursday are Mrs. Alice Shaw and twin daughters, Lizzie B. Raymond, Bonnie Thornton, May Howard, Annie Hart, three Lane sisters, Williams and Walker, Press Eldridge, La Verde sisters, Charles B. Ward, Kathryn Clare, S. P. Vernon, Darling sisters, Eulalie, Herald Square Quartet, three Watson sisters and Zamora, Pearl Andrews, Grace Sherwood, Les Voujeres, and Coakley and Histed.

A new wax-work group has been added to the gruesome collection in the Chamber of Horrors at the Eden Musée. It depicts the execution of offenders in Morocco. The cinematograph exhibits new moving pictures, and the daily concerts continue to be of a high standard.

This week's new bill at Keith's is an especially attractive one, and seems to have been arranged with a keen eye to the best kind of Summer indoor amusement. Four sets of performers that are sure to create jollity are Clifford and Arthur and Jennie Dunn, Gardner and Ely, and Williams and Walker. They will not conflict in their respective sketches. The biograph is another conspicuously good feature at Keith's, and though it is no longer a novelty, it is always interesting. Others include the three Marvelles, who will appear in their "dancing demons" specialty; the Everett trio, gymnastics, athletics, and juggling of a versatile character; John W. World, eccentric monologist; Emma Francis, singer and dancer; Lewis and Elliott, the four Westons, Genaro and Bailey, Josephine Sassman, Slade Fox, H. W. Byrne, Nellie Parker, and Joe Linder.

At Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre this week the bill includes Reuben Fox in a musical sketch, entitled, "Old Timepieces." Mason and Carpenter, Howorth and Emerson, Eulalie, McCullough and Montgomery, Brooks and Brooks, blackface comedians; Webb and Hassan, Tony Williams, Moquilline sisters, the Norrises, and many others.

The Sousa concerts at Manhattan Beach seem to gain in attractiveness every week, and the Sunday programmes contain variety enough to satisfy every musical taste, no matter how exacting. The novelty this week is the first performance of "La Poupee." The soloists will be Bertha Waltzinger and Thomas McQueen. The programme is:

Overture, "Le Flutiste"..... Kling
Excerpts from "Siegfried"..... Wagner
Suite, "In a Haunted Forest"..... MacDowell
(a) The Shepherd's Song. (b) The Ghost.
Cornet solo, Cavatina, from "Robert le Diable"..... Meyerbeer
Mr. Albert Bode.
Gems from "La Poupee"..... Audran
(First time in America.)
Tenor solo, "Il Forza del Destino"..... Verdi
(a) A Musical Oddity, "Chant of the Persians," adapted by..... Selleneck
(b) March, "The Stars and Stripes Forever"... Sousa
Soprano solo, (a) "Still wie die Nacht"... Bohm
(b) "At Parting"..... Rogers
Miss Bertha Waltzinger.
Fest March from "Tannhaeuser"..... Wagner

"Very Little Faust" draws crowds at Manhattan Beach.

The concerts at the Madison Square Roof Garden by the Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra are crowded nightly. The programme to be played to-night is:

March, "Cuckoo"..... McCabe
Overture, "Ruy Blas"..... Mendelssohn
Hymn, "St. Cecile"..... Gounod
Second Hungarian Rhapsody..... Liszt
Overture, "Jubilee"..... Weber
Alla Moresca }
Alla Bolero } ..... Hackh
"Angelus" }
"Ave Maria" } ..... Massenet
Suite, "Sylvia"..... Delibes
Overture, "If I Were a King"..... Adam
Waltz, "Vienna Bonbons"..... Strauss
Serenade Impromptu }
"In the Mill" } ..... Gillet
"Ride of the Valkyries"..... Wagner

JEAN DE RESZKE AND WAGNER.

The Singer Says He Will Appear at Baireuth Next Year.

It was announced some time ago that Jean de Reszke would not sing at Baireuth. This was said at the time to be due to a disagreement between the famous tenor and Mme. Wagner. That this is untrue and that M. de Reszke will sing at Baireuth next year is shown by the following interview, which a representative of The Pall Mall Gazette had with the tenor:

"How things get about, to be sure," laughed M. Jean, "and how on earth do you of The Pall Mall Gazette get possessed of news strictly confined to the knowledge of hardly half a dozen people? Your information is only partly correct, for this is how things stand exactly: Mme. Cosima Wagner had asked us year after year to sing at Baireuth, but, however desirous ourselves, we were always debarred from accepting the invitation owing to the exigencies of our regular engagements here and in the States; there was not the time to sandwich in Baireuth. Were it not for my anxiety to help my friends, Mr. Maurice Grau and the new Covent Garden management, I should have devoted this very Summer to Baireuth, as I am not going to the States in the Winter. But there is a project of organizing next year some special performances of 'Tristan' and 'Parsifal' at Baireuth, and should the scheme be worked out, why then, of course, my singing at Covent Garden becomes problematic. I may come for one month if I am really wanted, but if you can do without me, then I shall stop the whole time at Baireuth. I expect to be there on Aug. 14, and then only shall I know for certain. The affair rests on the presumption that it is against true Wagnerian tradition to have three successive seasons of festival plays; an interval of two years is supposed to be the statutory period between such seasons, but as the rule has not been observed this year, there is no reason why it should not be broken again.

"We sing here for the last time this season on the 28th inst. In 'Lohengrin'; the next day we go to Paris to bury our dear friend Castelmary, whose body I had embalmed in New York and brought over. I thought first of burying him at his native place, Toulouse, but, acting on hints from his compatriots, I bought a perpetual concession at the Père Lachaise, and there the ashes of poor Castelmary will be taken on the 30th inst. This melancholy duty performed, I start with my wife and brother for Mont Dore, on the 14th. On the 9th of September we sing at Warsaw before the Czar at a gala performance—the rest is, for the moment, silence. No, I have refused every engagement so far for the Winter."

Looking for Wilhelm Eisenberg.

Wilhelm Eisenberg, twenty-seven years old, of 52°B East Eighty-fifth Street, has been missing from his home since last Wednesday morning, and his wife is under the belief that he met with foul play. The Eisenbergs arrived here from Germany last December. In January, according to the story told by the wife, her husband embarked in the candy business with two other men, out of which Eisenberg made nothing but losses. Eisenberg was a man of cheerful disposition, and was not easily made despondent.

THE THEATRICAL SEASON

Activity of the Booking Agencies Points to a Time of Prosperity for Actors.

GOOD PLAYS ARE IN DEMAND

And Young Authors May See Their Works Produced—City Theatres Altered and Improved—Some of the Early Attractions on the Local Stage.

After months of comparative idleness the many theatrical booking agencies in this city became suddenly active last week, and hundreds of actors were engaged for productions this season. As stated in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Tuesday, more bookings have been made and more traveling companies organized than in any like period within the past five years. Actors are all very hopeful of the season's prosperity, in spite of the fact that the salaries offered them, while not inadequate, are smaller than those paid in former years.

The return of many houses throughout the country that are not controlled by the syndicate to the stock-company system will keep numbers of good actors in constant employment and will prove a boon to young authors, who will be thus given the long-desired opportunity of having their plays produced. To this end the managers of fourteen stock companies met lately in this city and formed an association for the interchange of plays. This means that a number of good plays that could not otherwise be got will be released, and authors will have a chance to have their plays produced and good royalties paid them for seasons of fourteen weeks at theatres in this city, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Columbus, Ohio; St. Paul

SOCIETY

EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

Another week has brought the height of the season at the Summer resorts appreciably nearer, and a week more will find this indefinite period reached at Bar Harbor, Narragansett, and the inland resorts. The season at Newport and Southampton is later in opening, and therefore hardly reaches its height before the third week in August, while, of course, the Lenox season does not really open until mid-September, or when the gay world has departed from Newport. The annual hegira of the hunting set from Hempstead, Cearthurst, and Westchester to Newport took place early last week, and the activities and gayeties which have kept and made those places gay while others were dull have now been transferred. The polo tournament, which began on the grounds of the Point Judith Country Club, at Narragansett Pier, on Monday, and which has continued through the week, was the magnet which drew the majority of the members of this hunting set from their favored home grounds. The tournament was sufficiently important to attract the small army of players, employes, and attendants which follows the polo circuit with as much eagerness, due to social and financial interests, as does that which follows the racing circuits each year.

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Good weather, bright skies, and cool breezes from off the neighboring ocean made this Narragansett Polo Tournament for the first three days of the week a most attractive spectacle. The pretty wind-swept field near the Hazard Castle, where the games were played, was lined with well-appointed traps of all descriptions, filled with men and women in the most becoming of outing costumes, who found pleasure and interest in visiting from one carriage to another, and in watching the exciting and well-played games. On Monday the crack Myopia team, which is known as Boston's pride, defeated a team from Buffalo; on Tuesday the Rockaway second team defeated the home, or Point Judith, team, and yesterday the winners of Monday played against the winners of Tuesday. The Rhode Island Cups, which are among the best prizes offered at any of the polo tournaments, were won on Wednesday, the Myopia Myopias defeated the Essex Country team. On Monday the Buffalo team will play against the Point Judith team for the second of these cups; on Tuesday the Myopia and Meadowbrook teams will compete for the Point Judith Country Club challenge cup, and the tournament will close with a game on Wednesday afternoon, between the victors of Thursday and the successful team of to-morrow. Despite the counter attraction of yachting week at Newport, numbers of the Newport colony have attended these games of last week at Narragansett, coming over on steam and sailing yachts, and on the regular afternoon boat, and returning home in time for dinner. Polo of all games still continues to be, with the possible exception of golf, the most popular among the exclusive or extremely fashionable set in the Eastern cities, and prominent society women follow the fortunes of the leading players with unabated and devoted interest, and can name all the best polo ponies in the country. Next week, with the close of the Narragansett tournament, the polo interest will be transferred to Newport, where the annual tournament promises to be unusually good this year. There is little chance of the games in this tournament being played on the new grounds of the Country Club, which is still, and notwithstanding the large amount of money spent upon them, continue to be too soft to be serviceable. It is an ill wind that blows no one good, in this case as in many others, and the old Newporters who have been accustomed for many Summers past to witness from the polo games from the summit of what is locally and appropriately called Deadhead Hill, are chuckling over the fact that the games will once more be within their reach.

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Outside of polo, the week at Narragansett was again a quiet one, but the place has filled up since last Sunday, and to-day should with good weather be an old-time Sunday at the Pier, with crowded and gay scenes on the bathing beach and on the Casino esplanade and porches during the noon hour. The Casino dances on Wednesday, and again last night, were for the first time this season well attended, and the three leading belles of the Pier this Summer—Miss Julia Rickman of Louisville, Miss Vira Boarman of New Orleans, and Miss Randolph of Philadelphia—were all present and were the centres of attraction. One of the features of the Pier this Summer is the "merry war" between the proprietors of the Casino and the Mathewson Hotel to make their respective places each the centre of social interest and gayety. The contest reached so sharp a point last week that when the Mathewson arranged for a special Monday evening dance, an extra dance was appointed for the Casino on the same evening. This last suffered from the competition and was very slimly attended. The women at the Pier have begun to dress more this Summer, and much complaint is made that if this custom grows, the Pier will lose its old character of a resort for people of position, but yet of moderate means. Evening dresses have been much in evidence at the Mathewson, Rockingham, and one or two of the other larger hotels of late, and the bicycle and golf costumes which were formerly worn even at evening by the women, except perhaps on Casino nights, are now rarely seen.

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The week at Bar Harbor was one more of preparation for, and anticipation of, the crowding gayeties and excitement of this week, than of realization. There were no particular incidents of note, but the weekly subscription dance and dinner at the Kebo Valley Club was largely attended, and there were several informal teas at the new Ladies' Club, and some very pleasant receptions. Everything now, however, centres in the visit of the New York Yacht Club fleet this week. It is thought that with good weather conditions, the fleet should reach Bar Harbor by Tuesday morning at the latest. Several entertainments are being arranged in honor of the visiting yachtsmen, and these will be returned by the yachtsmen on board their vessels. A large musicale is being arranged to take place at "The Turrets," the residence of Mr. J. J. Emery, on or about Aug. 14. The artists who are to appear, and who have already been engaged, are Mrs. Grenville Snelling, the well-known New York soprano; Mr. Theodore Bjorksten, the Swedish tenor, and Mr. William Edgar Mulligan, the organist. The musicale, which is to be a subscription affair, is being arranged by several of the most prominent women at Bar Harbor. Mrs. Snelling's popularity and the interest that her friends in the fashionable world have taken in her musical career will make this musicale almost surely a success.

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The tableaus at the Meadow Club at Southampton on a recent evening, arranged by Messrs. James L. Breese and William M. Chase, were reproductions of some of Gibson's best-known illustrations of New York society women, their fads, and foibles, and have been the talk of the place ever since. The participants in these tableaus were for the most part the young society men and women who are at Southampton this Summer, and they were well posed. The lights, unfortunately, were not satisfactory, and spoiled the effect of some of the best of the pictures. Southampton has been rather quiet during the past week, following its week of excitement over the golf tournament. The next gayety will be the costume ball at the Meadow Club on Friday evening, in which a minuet and several other old-fashioned dances are to be performed. A Mother Goose quadrille is being arranged by Mrs. Henry Barclay and other ladies, and will probably be found to be very amusing. There have been several handsome luncheons at the Meadow and Golf Clubs, and Cardinal Gibbons, who has been staying at Southampton, has been the recipient of much attention, and was the guest of honor at a large and handsome "stag" dinner given by Mr. S. L. Parrish at the Meadow Club.

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It has been truly a gala week at Newport, with a stir and life such as the fashionable resort has not known since last Summer. It almost seemed as if the Summer colony there had determined to take things in their own hands and force the lagging season to open with the advent of August, for on Sunday morning last there began a series of entertainments, both of a formal and informal nature, which lasted well into last night. The presence of Vice President and Mrs. Hobart during the early days of the week was made the valid excuse for a number of important dinners and receptions, the most notable of which were the dinners given by Mr. Lispenard Stewart and Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, and the garden party reception at Beaulieu on Monday afternoon, also given in honor of the distinguished guests by Mrs. Brice. The first of a series of musicales which are to fill the Sunday afternoons of this month also took place last Sunday at Belcourt, where, with a few notable exceptions, all the prominent members of Newport society assembled in the large baronial hall of Mr. Oliver Belmont's stable residence, to listen to a remarkably good organ recital and the singing of Miss Jeanne Faure of New Orleans. This entertainment, although extremely simple in character, was so well carried out and so appropriate in its atmosphere to the character of the day that it created much favorable comment. The occasion was also looked upon as Mrs. Belmont's first formal announcement of her assumption of society leadership since her marriage, and was thus significant in another way. Monday brought many luncheons, several dinners, and a lively Casino dance. Tuesday was marked by the arrival of the North Atlantic squadron, and on Wednesday the superb fleet of the New York Yacht Club, led by Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan, sailed and steamed into the harbor before a strong sou'wester. There was a land parade of sailors and marines from the warships in the afternoon, boat races in the harbor in the morning, and in the evening the third annual "feet," as the Newport fishermen insist upon calling it, and the illumination of the harbor and of Thames Street. This last spectacle was extremely effective and beautiful this year, due in some ways to a heavy mist which enhanced the glow of the colored fires and made a background for the fireworks display. There was, however, a noticeable and regrettable absence of music, which would have made the affair much more attractive. Thursday, appointed for the Goelet Cup race, most unfortunately brought a heavy northeast gale, so that there were only three contestants in the race itself and a comparatively small fleet of attendant steam yachts, instead of the usual large flotilla with its merry parties of the day. The extra dance at the Casino on Thursday night, as well as that of Friday night, was for the first time really crowded, and some beautiful gowns were worn. Miss Alice Blight, Miss Emily Hoffman, Miss Winthrop, Miss Elsie Clews, Miss Virginia Fair, and Miss Edith Clapp were the belles among the younger women at these dances, while Mrs. William F. Burden, Mrs. Belle Neilson, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, and Mrs. Whitney Warren carried off the honors among the matrons.

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After the departure of the yachts on Friday for Martha's Vineyard and Bar Harbor, there was a lull at Newport, but this week promises to be decidedly gay, and next week will bring the annual tennis tournament, which always fills the fashionable resort with visitors. There are no further announcements of balls as yet, and the only fixtures thus far appear to be Mrs. Potter Palmer's Golf Club ball on Aug. 14, Mrs. David King's dance at Kingscote, and Mrs. George Hoffman's at Stoneacre about Aug. 20.

FINE WEATHER AT LENOX.

Finest Week of the Season for Out-Door Pleasures—Floral Tub Parade.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 7.—This has been the finest week of the season for outdoor pleasures. The golf links have been in constant use; there has been a great deal of driving through the woodland roads, and the young people have had much sport boating and swimming at Mahkeenac Lake. Dinners and informal dances have been given at several of the country houses.

The profusion of wild flowers this season has reminded the cottagers, as they have been driving about the country, that the floral tub parade ought to be revived. This unique function was one of the prettiest customs that Lenox ever had. It is believed it will be tried again this season.

Mr. and Mrs. William C. Whitney are spending a few weeks here. They have a dozen or more horses with them, and a number of mountain vehicles, including a three-seated buckboard, to which fours can be driven. They have received a number of calls from their friends among the cottagers. The buffalo and elk which Mr. Whitney has just placed in the wire inclosures are a great attraction, and many sight-seers drive by the place in the hope of catching glimpses of the animals.

Mrs. John S. Barnes gave a luncheon on Tuesday for her guest, Mrs. Hayes of Milbrook.

The Misses Furniss arrived this week at their place, Edgecomb.

Mrs. Robert Chapin and family are at their country place for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Dixy have a number of guests at Tanglewood, including Mr. Booth of Boston. They gave a dinner for their house party Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, who occupied the Bennett cottage last season, have been spending a few days at the hotel and visiting among their friends.

Charles Astor Bristed has had the golf player, H. K. Toler, as his guest this week. Mr. Toler looked over the Lenox course, but did not play.

Charles Lanier is making a pleasant tour of the coast with J. Pierpont Morgan on Mr. Morgan's yacht, the Corsair.

Mrs. B. Mackay and Miss Mackay have returned to their cottage here after spending several weeks at Bar Harbor and other seaside resorts.

The Hooper cottage, which has just been vacated by Baron Thielmann, has been taken by Señor Dupuy de Lome for the remainder of the season, and he and his family will arrive soon.

The memorial chimes presented to Trinity Church by George H. Morgan in memory of his wife, have arrived, and are being placed in the tower.

W. H. Bradford of New York is the guest of his mother, Mrs. W. H. Bradford, at Wayside cottage.

Organist Witherspoon of Trinity Church is drilling his boy choir, and they will be heard for the first time Aug. 22.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, who have recently returned from abroad, have arrived at Belvoir Terrace for the remainder of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. George G. Haven have gone to Newport for a few weeks.

New Yorkers at Pittsfield.

PITTSFIELD, Aug. 7.—Dr. Frank West of Brooklyn has been visiting his friends here, and has purchased a lot of land adjoining the West homestead on South Street, where he will put up a fine Summer residence.

Mr. and Mrs. Titus Eddy and Miss Marie Eddy of New York have left their Summer home here for a fortnight's visit to Narragansett Pier.

Mrs. Trowbridge of Brooklyn is at the Morey homestead on North Street for the Summer. Her daughter, Miss Miriam Trowbridge, will take a prominent part in the amateur threatricals to be given here Monday and Tuesday evenings.

Among recent arrivals are Mrs. J. B. Stevens, Miss Stevens, Miss Beatrice Stevens, R. Leonard, James Brown, Adele Le Clair, M. D. Barr, New York; Dr. and Mrs. W. W. Brown, Miss Brown, Benjamin Benson, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Lewis, Miss Pearson, Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. Evans, Miss Edith Evans, and Mrs. C. Latimer, Philadelphia.

AT THE SARATOGA RACES

Mehitabel's Opinions and Philosophy Concerning Frequenters of the Track.

TYPES OF SPORTING WOMEN

Children Who Are Absorbing the Educational Advantages of the Grand Stand — Reminiscences of Brooklyn.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 7.—All roads in Saratoga lead to the race track, and apparently every vehicle in town is bound for the same place every racing day from 12 to 2 o'clock.

"Twenty-five cents to the track. Take you right out. Carriage? Carriage?"

Apparently every man on Broadway who has any kind of vehicle is, with various intonations and inviting index finger, reiterating the same cry.

There are single carriages and double carriages—mostly double; double horses and single—mostly single, well-kept carriages and shabby carriages; well-kept horses and thin horses, carriages with dusters and carriages without, carriages with one passenger and carriages with two or three.

"Only one more seat; take you right out to the track; only 10 cents. Only 10 cents; starting right off; one more—all right," calls the man at the 'bus stand, and the "Free 'Bus for Mount McGregor Station" joins the line en route for the race track, full of passengers at 10 cents a head.

Then there are the foot passengers. But they are not so numerous.

If it was not certain that there was a very large number of people left in town and equally certain that there was not a large proportion of the people at the track—Saratoga holds an enormous number of people—it would seem, from the carriages hurrying back and forth on either side of the broad avenue that the whole world was there.

It isn't, though there is a little bit of most parts of it, as there is all through Saratoga. And it has such a familiar appearance.

Some Familiar Sights.

It reminds the Saratogian of Saratoga, but it reminds the woman who has been to the Brooklyn races of home.

"The same old waiters," said the latter meditatively under her breath as she looked around and saw familiar black faces and heard the familiar call, "Anybody want the waiter?" "The same old people," she went on, as she continued her observations, "and, yes, I truly believe it is the same old band playing the same old music."

There is something reminiscent about it all, but there is more of the general class of people at the Saratoga races and less of the particular, or they are outnumbered.

"Everybody goes to the races here," as the old Saratogian said.

But there has not, as yet, at any rate, arrived that giddy, gorgeous mêlée of gowns which outclassed the jockeys ten to one in their color combinations at some of the big Brooklyn races this year.

The woman who finds the Saratoga grandstand reminiscent of Brooklyn is a reminiscence herself. She belongs to a special class of people who patronize the races—the eminently respectable class which does not "play" the races, you know, only—well, it does, that is all.

This is the quiet, nice-looking woman, who goes to the track pretty regularly with her husband, and he occasionally makes there a very pretty little sum. Perhaps loses, occasionally, an equally pretty little sum. He does not go in deep enough for death-dealing blows, and losses are pleasanter to forget than to remember. Every man remembers when he wins.

"My husband made $85 at the races one day," the Brooklyn woman says. "But then we don't know much about the races. I know the family of a bookmaker, and he makes the money on the races. He never puts up less than $100. They live very nicely. Sometimes they have all the money they want, and then again they don't. If he makes several hundred dollars they are rich. He gives his wife $100 and his daughter another $100, and they go off and buy forty-dollar parasols and have a good time as long as the money lasts. Then if he has bad luck they don't have money enough to pay the ice man, to say nothing of the gas bills. I couldn't live like that. It takes an easy disposition, I think."

Incidental Talk About Churches.

The other familiar faces to be seen are those that are to be found at the different hotels, at the hops, and at the Springs. They are to be found everywhere in Saratoga, except, perhaps, at church. And this is interesting, when the subject is considered, though not unusual.

It is not that the churches are not full. They are. But when it is considered that Saratoga can, as is said, accommodate more people than any other city except New York in the United States, Chicago not excepted, and that this is a so-called Christian land in the broad sense of the term, it might be thought that the big Convention Hall, and perhaps the grand stand at the race track itself, would be called into play to hold all the people who would like to render up their weekly measure of thanksgiving.

It may be politeness, but there is no inconvenient demand for extra space for religious services, and there are a few seats to spare in the churches.

Occasionally a face that is seen at one of the hotels is to be found in one of the churches. There were a man and a woman from one of the big hotels at the Episcopal church last Sunday, and each of them dropped a folded bill into the contribution plate. This statement is somewhat irrelevant, and may seem to have little connection with racing. It has no connection except as money put into church and money put into the races are at the antipodes from each other in every way. But the incident is important enough to deserve special mention at any time and place.

The Religious "Tip."

A contribution plate is always of interest. It frequently seems hardly worth the while of the most venerable and prominent men in the church to go around and collect people's quarters and dimes. That is what the average church contribution runs to largely. Perhaps the dimes outnumber the quarters. The average individual thinks he can get along with smaller tips for the Lord than he can for his colored waiter, for the one is less in evidence than the other, and he is less apt to feel the immediate effect of a small tip, so he puts his tip into the contribution plate with a self-satisfied air, and goes off to give his waiter a dollar.

The word tip in this connection does not seem exactly reverent. It suggests the iconoclast or traveling evangelist. But it is a good word. It defines exactly the church contributions of a large class of people. It is sometimes well to call things by their right names. And the ten-cent tip is large, taken as an average.

The New York rector of a church which was so unfortunate as to have no really poor families connected with it, made an estimate of the money donated during the year by his parishioners. The result was eight and a fraction cents which he found was given as an average by each member of his congregation each Sunday during the year. As some few people always give a large proportion of the annual income of a church, it could be further calculated that the majority of the church people gave much less than 8 cents a Sunday.

But they spent more money on other things, and among them the races. It is not perhaps that so much goes to the races, but so little to the church.

Family Atmosphere at the Track.

But setting money questions aside, there has been an interesting feature at the Saratoga race track this year. There has been a family atmosphere about the place. A person set suddenly in front of the grand stand and taking a general view of the occupants might imagine himself at a Sunday school convention.

The children at the track have been the most notable feature this year. They range in all ages from the year-or-two-old baby in a cap to the sixteen-year-old girl. It cannot be said that the children exhibit a wild enthusiasm for the races, but that undoubtedly will come in time. Possibly they are brought to take lessons in coolheadedness. Or it may be a new kindergarten method of training the eye. Anyway, the children are there, and they seem to enjoy themselves.

There is one tiny, blue-eyed baby in a little white gown, with two little strands of her straight flaxen hair tied at either side of her head with little blue ribbons—a well-known patron of hops—who is to be found on the grand stand. She is an attractive baby. But why she has not been killed when she has been allowed to dance around by herself or with a tiny companion in a big ballroom filled with grown people enjoying the pleasure of a vigorous two-step it is hard to tell, unless it was that she was to be saved for the education of the race track.

She hops up and down the steps of the grand stand, wanders long distances from her mamma, and enjoys herself generally with even a little more freedom than the other child racegoers appear to have. They are a feature here.

The Alleged Actress.

The actress, the woman who has been to the Grand Prix, and the woman who plays the races like a veteran, are all here.

The actress is a blonde, and she wears a "swagger," if somewhat conspicuous, light suit with a straight, sporty little jacket, pink shirt waist, and sailor hat, or a dashing bolero and a black hat with big plumes.

"I don't believe she is an actress," says the common-looking woman, who will play only a dollar on a race, and can't find a boy who will take that small sum.

"I don't believe she's an actress at all. They like to dress as though they were, and they are nothing but chorus girls after all."

"This is not at all like the Grand Prix," said the woman who had traveled, with a wise air.

"What? Have they started? Why, I thought they always started in front of the grand stand, but I suppose this is a mile race. I didn't see them at all.

"Just see that horse," she ran on as a bonneted horse came along. "They have spectacles on him. I suppose that is to keep the mud out of his eyes. Oh, this is very different from the Grand Prix. But there is one thing I will tell you, if they have any races here on Sunday we are not coming."

The girl who plays the races like a little lady, or it would be better to say like a little gentleman, is a bright, attractive looking girl. She wears a stylish little blue tailor suit, a pink shirt waist, and a dark blue sailor hat. There seem to be three men of her party, men whose business keeps them the greater part of the time down below the grand stand, and occasionally a stout matron brings the number up to five.

But the girl does not need assistance or advice. She sends for a special boy to take her money, and she counts it out without hesitation—ten, twenty, twenty-five dollars, and when the race begins takes out her watch and watches it—not the race—until the horses are just in front of her. She loses, counts out more tens, loses again and again with equanimity, and wins on the last race with the same good grace.

Philadelphia Woman in Light Blue.

The Philadelphia woman is at the races. She is with her husband and his friend. Philadelphia and Saratoga races seem to be a little at variance, but the Philadelphia woman does not feel out of place. She does not look out of place in her light blue silk gown and hat with a big plumes of black and white, to say nothing of the gum she is chewing. Do Philadelphia people chew gum? But with this gum you get your money's worth—only 5 cents and a tip for all the races. The Philadelphia woman is from Philadelphia, because she says so, and that there is no place like the quiet city.

Of course the jockeys are here, Thorpe, Sloane, baggage, valets, and all the rest. They are not only at the track, but at the hotels. And it is said on good authority that it is more trouble to engage a small jockey than to two or three Vanderbilts, an Astor or two, and a Goelet thrown in.

If corned beef and cabbage—this is fact, not figure—is not forthcoming for one of the little gentlemen at the proper time, then there is apt to be trouble.

But there are other people who do not go to the races or give them a thought. One of these is Chief Joseph. Chief Joseph is one of the celebrities here. He is not the Chief Joseph who wears a blue blanket, not the friend of famous war Generals, though he may have a General or two on his list, for he has known most of the famous people who have been in Saratoga for the last thirty years. His card reads, "Joseph Smith, Chief Usher, United States Hotel, Saratoga Springs, N. Y."

Chief Joseph and Berry Wall.

Mr. Smith's greatest claim to consideration now is on account of a book he has written and just brought out, "Reminiscences of Saratoga; or, Twelve Years at The States." The book covers a good many years and takes in a great many prominent people whom Mr. Smith has immortalized or who have immortalized Mr. Smith, as the case may be.

One of the conspicuous New York men mentioned is E. Berry Wall, whom the author of the book has known since his first visit to Saratoga, a small boy—the age of the tiny Miss Wall, his daughter, who with her little brother is with her grandmother, Mrs. Charles Wall, at the hotel. This is part of what is said of Mr. Wall in the "Reminiscences of Saratoga":

"The qualities Berry displayed developed and refined as he grew to manhood and explain his great popularity among his associates. He is conspicuous for winning manners and naïve innocence. There is in him a complete absence of pride of rank. He seems to live only for the fun of living. * * * He may die poor, but I do not believe he would mind that at all if he could live rich."

The Walls have long been associated with Saratoga history. It was Berry Wall's aunt, his father's sister, who with a friend introduced the Cresical bend in Saratoga and incidentally gave rise to a number of popular songs celebrating the new fashion, "On the Beach at Long Branch," and others. The famous silhouettes of the Grecian bend cut out by a Saratoga man, which caused so much trouble at the time, are still said to be in existence here.

That was the time the old Saratogians speak of as the "good old times."

"But," as one of them says, "in good times then we did not begin to have as many people here as we do in a bad season now. The accommodations for the people were not as extensive, and as there was more crowding there seemed to be more people."

A Great Influx of Men.

There is one thing that the races do for Saratoga. They bring men here. The different atmosphere of a hotel hat rack after an influx of racegoers is noticeable. Before it had a decidedly feminine tone. There were fluffy feminine wraps, fluffy parasols, work bags, and other feminine things.

Now while dinner is in progress there appears outside the dining room door what looks like a hat shop—long rows of white straw hats.

If there are any girls at any of the many manless Summer resorts who need encouragement they are advised to come to Saratoga and look at those hats. But they can look and turn away, for all those hats are good for so far as they are concerned is to look at.

MEHITABEL.

THE WEEK AT NEWPORT.

Summer Residents Gratified by the Success of Fete Day.

NEWPORT, Aug. 7.—Newport's Fête Day this year was as grand an affair as was ever known of its kind, and to the promoters, O. H. P. Belmont, Congressman Bull, and State Auditor Landers, much praise is given. For three years Fête Day has been the event of the Newport season, and each year it has increased in magnitude, until now it seems as if it would be impossible to extend it any further. Among those who entertained on Fête Night were Mrs. William F. Burden, at her villa on the harbor front; Mrs. H. T. Dickey, Joel B. Wolfe, and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer. At Mrs. Spencer's thousands of colored electric lights were used to illuminate the house and grounds.

It is reported that Herman Oelrichs will not be in Newport this year. Mr. Oelrichs has been obliged to remain in San Francisco to look out for the interests of the Fair estate.

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The fence around the polo grounds in the lower part of the city is being rebuilt, and it is now believed that all games will be played here this Summer.

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It is reported that William Rockefeller is to become a Newport Summer resident, and that he is negotiating with real estate agents for the purchase of a villa. It is intimated that Mr. Rockefeller may buy the Marble House, although Mrs. Belmont wants $1,000,000 for it. It is said also that he has had his eye on the W. W. Astor place, now occupied by Calvin Brice.

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The Whitney baby is getting along finely. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt is constantly with her daughter, and will remain until the little one is several weeks older before she returns to her husband abroad.

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There have been filed at the City Clerk's office for record the deeds from Robert Goelet, H. A. C. Taylor, and I. Townsend Burden to the Spouting Rock Beach Association, subject to certain bathing rights and ownership in certain bathhouses on the beach.

BAR HARBOR GAYETIES.

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 7.—The domino ball will be given by the Kebo Valley Club Aug. 10. Great preparations are being made for it, and it in all probability will be the largest affair given at Kebo this season. The patronesses are Mrs. Robert Abbe, Mrs. Robert Amory, Mrs. A. C. Barney, Mrs. Henry Cadwalader Chapman, Mrs. John De Koven, Mrs. Haskett Derby, Mrs. Charles H. Dorr, Mrs. Henry Drayton, Mrs. John J. Emery, Mrs. Charles Fry, Mrs. Frederick Gebhard, Mrs. James W. Gerard, Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Baroness Hengelmuller, Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, Mrs. Abraham R. Lawrence, Countess Laugier Villars, Mrs. Frederic Mason, Mrs. W. E. Montgomery, Mrs. A. H. Paget, Mrs. Herbert Parsons, Mrs. E. Patterson, Mrs. Clarence Pell, Mrs. Edmund Pendleton, Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears, Mrs. Gardiner Sherman, Mrs. Edward A. Smith, Mrs. C. Morton Smith, Mrs. E. T. Snelling, Mrs. R. S. Stirgis, Mrs. J. Quincey Thorndike, Mrs. R. H. Townsend, Jr., Mrs. John B. Trevor, Mrs. Van Doren, Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, and Mrs. C. B. Wright.

The Horse Show has been revived. A week ago it looked as though the idea of having one had fallen through. But the last few days has brought renewed interest. A number of influential men, who can make anything a success if they take a mind to, have come out in favor of a horse show. The date set for it is Aug. 19.

It has been decided that should the North Atlantic Squadron visit Bar Harbor this month—there seems at present to be some doubt about its coming—the Kebo Valley Club will give a large entertainment in its honor—not a dinner and ball, as in previous years, but an afternoon reception and tea at Kebo. Two large balls are already booked to take place at the club, and it is thought that a change of entertainment would be pleasant.

There is to be a canoe flower parade soon. The date has not been fixed, but it probably will be toward the last of the month. A number of the society people formerly interested in the Canoe Club will have the parade in charge.

The fifth annual open tournament of the Sorrento Lawn Tennis Club will be held on the courts of the club at Sorrento Aug. 10 under the management of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association. The winner of the gentlemen's singles will be called upon to play J. P. Paret, the present holder, for the championship cup, which will become the personal property of the man who first wins the cup three times, not necessarily in succession. The National Association will award the championship of Maine to the winner of this event. There also will be competition for the Sorrento Tennis Cup offered by Mrs. William F. Dechan of Yonkers, N. Y. The cup is valued at $1,000.

The Hinkle Cup golf tournament is to begin Aug. 19. The tournament will be held on the Kebo Valley Club links. The Handicap Committee is composed of A. M. Robbins, N. C. Reynal, and G. T. Newhall. All the golfing interest here centres about this event. A number of prominent players will compete, and the tournament promises to be close and exciting throughout. Among the golfers now here are Arden Robbins and Nathaniel Reynal of New York, George T. Newhall of Philadelphia, Herbert Leeds of Brookline, Mass., and J. G. Thorp of Cambridge, Mass.

Friday afternoon of next week there will be canoe races along the shore. This event promises to be the source of much entertainment.

Mrs. Burton Harrison of New York will give a small water fête next week in the bay outside her Summer residence, Sea Urchins.

POLITICS AT RICHFIELD SPRINGS

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y., Aug. 7.—The venerable Dr. Sayre, whose name has been famous in the annals of American surgery for nearly half a century, and Gen. Patrick A. Collins of Boston, the particular Irish-American whom President Cleveland delighted to honor, are probably the most distinguished visitors in Richfield this Summer.

It is true that Dr. Bryant, better known as Mr. Cleveland's physician, has been enjoying himself here, and so, indeed, have such eminent men as Judge Henry L. Clinton of the Court of Appeals, who is spending his thirty-first season in Richfield; Col. Lawrence Kip, John G. Heckshser, and the venerable Watson E. Case, who are conspicuous figures on the plazzas of the Ellington.

The fact is that the burning of the Spring House has actually been a benefit to Richfield Springs, for the reason that only since that event have many of its visitors appreciated the natural advances of this famous old spa. In the last three-quarters of a century the politics of the State of New York have been caucused as frequently in Richfield Springs and with much more secrecy than elsewhere. Since Mayor Strong's administration in the metropolis the majority of the appointments have been decided upon in Richfield, in what the Mayor was pleased to quote his "Summer vacation," and the fact that Bradlee Strong, the Mayor's only son and constant companion, has a sweetheart with "Irish blue eyes," was largely responsible for the selection of the Colonel of the Sixty-ninth to be Police Commissioner.

The month of August has rarely seen as many people of prominence in Richfield as now, and none with better cause; there is no other American summer resort at which health and pleasure can be so successfully pursued. A man with the gout or the rheumatism can bring his family to Richfield with the sincere assurance that while here his gout will be cured, and he will have to go back every Summer. The family will see to that.

Dr. Sayre says the baths here are more admirable for some maladies than any he knows of in this country or abroad, and Dr. Bryant, who has probably contracted the gout from association with his eminent patient, ex-President Cleveland, is also much pleased with his experience. Dr. Bryant leaves here in a few days for Buzzard's Bay, where he will be the guest of the Clevelands.

"I have never been as comfortable in my life," said Dr. Sayre on the Burlington plazza this morning, "as I am here and now. At my time of life even a physician must begin to take care of himself. Looking back over my long and arduous work in my profession, it gives me pleasure, in my old age, to realize that I have been able to place the Sayre jacket treatment for spinal diseases in the reach of everybody since its invention thirty years ago. My family tell me that before long they will have to put a ball and chain on my ankle to keep me quiet, but the fountain of youth exerts its most potent influences to make time pass briskly among these glorious hills."

The Waiontha Hunt Club will have its first run next week, and on the 12th there will be fantastic bicycle race and Summer night's entertainment on the Earlington Oval, when there will be a large attendance of bicycle devotees and a brass band. There was a "Cinderella Cotillion" last night in the Earlington ballroom, and all the young people were in attendance enjoying themselves as much as their more sedate elders.

Summer Visitors at Williamstown.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 7.—This pleasant town among the Berkshire Hills is enjoying a prosperous Summer season. The country places are all occupied, and the hotel is filled with guests from New York, Boston, and other cities.

Among the New York and Brooklyn people here are Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Utley B. Brown, Miss Brown, the Rev. and Mrs. J. H. Edwards, Mrs. W. M. Converse, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Mitchell, Miss Mitchell, Mrs. J. Finley, Miss Finley, H. Myers, Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Smith, Mrs. S. J. Noyes, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Dick, Mr. and Mrs. A. Borgen, Mrs. Borgen, Mr. W. A. Brooks, Miss Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Bond, Miss Bond, Mrs. Catharine T. Williams, Miss Williams, K. C. Williams, Arthur G. Morse, Mrs. J. C. Converse, Miss Converse, Mrs. C. W. Benedict.

From Jersey City are Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Gopsil, Miss Mary Gopsil, and Miss J. A. Gopsil.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Schaap and daughters of 24 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street will spend the month of August at Forest Park, Penn.

Invitations, limited in number, have been issued for the wedding of Miss Julie Levy, daughter of Mrs. Louise Levy of 147 Lenox Avenue, to Michael Bauner. The ceremony will take place Wednesday evening, Aug. 18, at 641 Lexington Avenue. Relatives of the two families who are out of town are expected to be back to attend the event. The young couple expect to go to Berlin on their wedding trip.

The engagement is announced of Assistant Corporation Counsel George H. Cowie to Caroline, only daughter of Orville D. Campbell of Rahway, N. J. Mr. Cowie is the only son of Chief Engineer George Cowie, Jr., United States Navy, the well-known naval engineering expert, who is attached to the monitor Puritan. Miss Campbell is one of the prettiest of Northern New Jersey girls, and is known for her generosity to deserving poor, as well as a society leader.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

There is no doubt that the camp ground at Peekskill, used by the New York National Guard, is far too small for drill purposes, and that it is impossible to drill commands there as they ought to be drilled. It is also well known that improvements in the drainage are absolutely necessary, as, under the present conditions, the camp is not a healthy one. Drilling in extended order, and even close order drills, by regiments, is practically out of the question, and steps should be taken next year to improve the camp thoroughly. It seems to be a question whether it would not be advisable to abandon the camp for next season and use part of the money at least toward improving the grounds. If this were done, the troops of the State due at the camp next season need not go wholly without instruction, for some of them could go for practice marches.

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It has been proposed that a portion of the annual appropriation should be set aside to defray the expenses of a camp for the First Brigade at Van Cortlandt Park, the entire brigade going out on duty holding brigade and regimental drills and moving its camp each day.

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Under the present camp system commanding officers and staff officers are not thrown upon their own resources. Every other year at least commands, it is held, should learn how to move and feed themselves, instead of having everything done for them, as at present. Brigade commanders and their staffs should also be allowed to gain a practical knowledge of moving and feeding the organizations under their command. The brigade commander and staff, as well as commanding officers of regiments and staffs, under the camp system of to-day gain no practical knowledge as to the movement of their commands or how to provide for them in the field, and an opportunity should certainly be given the staff department to exercise the functions of their office on a practical footing.

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As it is the wish of a large number of officers to gain a more advanced course of instruction in field movements, Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, it is understood, will order a field day at Van Cortlandt Park in October next, where officers and men will receive, on ample drill grounds and under conditions they might experience in actual warfare, some valuable instruction.

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Col. Seward of the Ninth Regiment directs the several companies of his command to parade for rifle practice at Creedmoor as follows: For qualification of marksmen and experts, Companies A, B, C, and D, Saturday, Aug. 21, and companies E, F, G, and H, Saturday, Sept. 11; for marksmen and sharpshooters, Companies C and D, Aug. 14; E and F, Aug. 28; G and H, Sept. 6, and I and K, Sept. 18. Men who have already qualified are not required to go. Col. Seward says, "To supplement the good results already obtained, the presence of every member of the regiment is demanded during the season yet before us, and an especial incentive is provided in the prizes yet to be won for the company securing the largest percentage of experts, sharpshooters, and marksmen during the season. Particular attention is called to the carelessness heretofore exhibited at Creedmoor and elsewhere regarding care of rifles and State property. commandants of companies are reminded that they will be held strictly accountable for all property issued to them, and will take measures to insure safety accordingly."

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In appreciation of the hospitality extended to them by the First Corps of Cadets of Boston, in May last, the members of the Seventh Regiment intend to present the cadets with a solid silver loving cup.

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During its recent tour of camp duty, the First Battery, Capt. Wendel, at its first morning report, had eighty-seven members present out of ninety-three on the roll, and the Second Battery, Capt. Wilson, had seventy members present out of a membership of eighty-three.

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The United States steamship Lancaster, which is to leave the South Atlantic station Sept. 1, for this city, will, it is said, undoubtedly be assigned later to the Second Battalion of Naval Militia, for a drill ship. Although a type of the old navy, she is a fine vessel, and in excellent condition. She will prove a splendid vessel for the purpose intended, and she has the advantage of steam and sail power, so that the members of the battalion can gain a most thorough instruction.

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The protest of Capt. L. L. Olmsted of the Sixth Battery of Binghamton against the shooting match for the "Flanagan Trophy," recently held at the State Camp, is considered by officers conversant with the matter to be a very shallow one. In the shoot last year, all three batteries competed, and it was won by the Sixth. This year the latter command was not ordered to camp, but before the competition was held Lieut. Flanagan, Second Battery, offered to pay all expenses of any representatives of the Sixth Battery who would appear at

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THE COURTS AND THE STRIKE.

There is a presumption among sensible and orderly people in favor of whatever Mr. EUGENE V. DEBS disapproves. When he describes an injunction issued by a Federal court as "infamous" they will be inclined without further inquiry to assume that it is proper and necessary.

Investigation will confirm this belief. It is true that this strike, considering the number of men involved in it and the time which has elapsed since it began, has been conducted with an orderliness that is equally creditable and surprising. The miners have remained within their strict rights. That is to say, they have refused to work for wages that were not satisfactory to them. But they have not in the least interfered with the right of the mine owners to get other men to do the work at the wages they themselves have declined. A strike is always regrettable for the waste of time and the strain upon temper which it entails. But this strike has been a legitimate attempt to ascertain what are fair wages, a question that in this case could scarcely be determined in any other way.

Evidently, however, the strain upon the temper which the strike involves becomes more and more severe the longer the strike continues. The existence in a neighborhood of a large number of idle men who think they have been ill treated is of itself a threat against the public peace. It is the duty of all those who are charged with the preservation of the public peace to take order, in their several spheres, to avert this threat and to reduce the danger of riot. And that was without doubt one of the motives which actuated Judge JACKSON in issuing the injunction which fails to command the approval of DEBS.

It is specifically at DEBS that the injunction is aimed. It forbids him to make speeches about the strike in the neighborhood where strikes are actually in progress in West Virginia. It forbids him to intercept miners on their way to or from, or to make speeches on the highway leading to, the mines, or to hold any public meetings in the neighborhood. DEBS, from the safe distance of Pennsylvania, declares that he holds the injunction and the Judge in supreme contempt, and that he will go into West Virginia and violate it. But the public in general will hold the Judge in respect for averting a grave menace to law and order.

For it must be borne in mind that DEBS is a professional instigator of riot. He has been convicted of that crime and punished for it. One experience of the kind of the Chicago strikes is quite enough. Any Judge who, when it was brought to his judicial notice that there was danger of another Chicago riot, with all its frightful losses of life and property, who did not take measures to avert this danger, would have a heavy share of responsibility for the result. DEBS and his kind have managed to insert into the platform of a great political party a declaration in favor of free riot, and against government by injunction. But a majority of the people of the United States did not sustain those propositions, nor will they do so until they are prepared to vote that Anarchy is preferable to civilization. In the meantime "government by injunction" prevails in West Virginia. It would be well if it were invoked in Pennsylvania also to prevent the proposed march of a body of 8,000 unemployed miners through the mining districts. Such a march would be in imminent danger of becoming a continuous riot. It is a proceeding which neither the courts nor the executive authorities of the Commonwealth can view with indifference, and which both are bound to use all lawful means to prevent.

The Chicago riots will have been worth all their frightful cost if they shall have taught us that, in the matter of riot, prevention is better than cure. We have learned that when professional instigators of riot like MOST and DEBS go about inciting to riot, it will not do to wait to repress them until their teachings have borne actual fruit in rapine and massacre, but they must be prevented from reaching that point. It is scarcely to be hoped that DEBS will go into West Virginia to stir up strife, as he threatens. If he does, the hand of the law will assuredly fall upon him and he will be restrained from doing any more mischief for some time to come, to the great satisfaction of all decent people.

THE TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

All lovers of vigorous, active outdoor sports will be gratified at the survival of a strong interest in lawn tennis, in spite of the newly developed love of golf. Tennis is a sport which calls for steady nerves, a quick eye, a flexible wrist, active limbs, and swift judgment. It is not a good game for the middle-aged, and it can never hold its own with golf in the estimation of those to whom violent effort is either distasteful or exhausting. But it is a good game for the young, the alert, and the vigorous. It has one immense advantage over golf, and that is its interest to the spectator. The merest tyro can learn to enjoy the game of tennis, which he can watch from a comfortable seat near the side lines, while only an enthusiast would care to walk two or three miles across country to follow a golf expert around the links.

The international tournament just completed at the St. George's cricket grounds in Hoboken brought out some of the finest tennis play ever seen in this country and aroused as much enthusiasm as used to be displayed in the brave days of DWIGHT and SEARS. That the American players were victorious is, of course, a matter for congratulations, but it must be borne in mind that they won by only a small margin from opponents who proved themselves to be brilliant and plucky players. The defeated Englishmen accepted the fortune of war with a grace that will always be a pleasant memory to the Americans who witnessed the contests, and conducted themselves throughout the series in a manner thoroughly sportsmanlike. Their visit will go far toward increasing the kindly feeling which generally does and always ought to prevail in trials of skill or strength between America and England.

It will not be regarded as an evidence of inability to appreciate the excellence of EAVIS's play to say that LARNED is probably the steadiest of living tennis players. He won in the recent contest simply because he kept his nerve at critical moments and continued to play with his average skill and aggressiveness. His work in the championship tournament at Newport will be watched with the greatest interest. Perhaps in future meetings the Englishmen will turn the tables on him, and if they do they will find that Americans know how to take a defeat gracefully.

"REVENUE" AND "ENCOURAGEMENT."

We have published during the week some very interesting letters relating to the peculiar title of the lately enacted tariff law: "An act to provide revenue for the Government and to encourage the industries of the United States." It was first stated, and the statement was very near the truth, that this is the first bill which has avowed in its title a purpose other than the raising of revenue. Investigation will show, however, that the very first revenue bill, which became a law July 4, 1789, embodied in its preamble the following statement: "It is necessary for the support of the Government, for the discharge of the debts of the United States, and for the encouragement and protection of manufacturers, that duties be laid on imported goods, wares, and merchandise." We have no doubt that a strict construction of the Constitution would condemn any taxes levied for the purpose thus avowed. But strict construction has never been made authoritatively, and in this as in many other things the Constitution has been made pretty much what the party in power at the time wanted to make it. Nevertheless, from the time of the first revenue bill to the latest, though there was many an act passed to "encourage and protect" special manufactures, the purpose was not again avowed.

In view of this fact it is curious to see what "the fathers" had in their minds when they talked about encouragement. It would be regarded by Mr. DINGLEY and Mr. ALDRICH as the most radical and revolutionary free trade. A general revenue duty of 5 per cent. ad valorem was placed on all unenumerated articles imported, while the articles enumerated were very few in number. Among the taxes on these were 8 cents and 10 cents per gallon on spirits, 2½ cents on molasses, 18 cents on Madeira wine, 10 cents on other wines, 1 cent to 3 cents per pound on sugars, 2½ cents on coffee. These were distinctly revenue duties. The "protective" duties were 56 cents per hundredweight on unwrought steel, 1 cent per pound on nails and spikes, 6 cents and 10 cents on tobacco and snuff, 10 per cent. on window glass, &c.

It may be said that in this first bill protection was avowed, but practically only revenue was sought; in the Dingley bill the reverse is true; revenue is coupled with protection, but only the latter is really sought. And the rates that are now deemed, after more than a century of development, necessary for "encouragement of the industries of the United States" are such as would have stamped any man proposing them when our industries were really infants as crazy. The highest rates of 1789 are multiplied over and again; industries that were then satisfied with a tax of 15 per cent. to 20 per cent. on competing imports now get five and sometimes ten times that tax. Meanwhile it is a matter of general knowledge that the possible output of the manufacturing industries of the country is far beyond any possible home demand and is steadily seeking foreign markets. Even the figures of the last two years show to what extent the exports of manufactures have advanced. Here are a few items:

COPPER AND MANUFACTURES.

1896	$19,720,104
1897	31,621,125
Increase	$11,901,021, equals 60 per cent

CYCLES AND THEIR PARTS.

1896	$1,898,012
1897	7,005,323
Increase	$5,107,311, equals 270 per cent

MACHINERY.

1896	$14,853,221
1897	19,771,856
Increase	$4,918,635, equals 33 per cent

STREET RAILROAD BARS.

1896	$540,797
1897	2,482,208
Increase	$1,941,411, equals 360 per cent

These are to some extent exceptional figures, but the total increase of all manufactures exported in 1897 over 1896 was 21 per cent., and during this last year the ratio of manufactures to the total exports reached the unprecedented level of 26.78 per cent. Practically it may fairly be said of the Dingley tariff that it defeats revenue by imposing high duties in order to give protection where it is not needed and where it will hamper rather than help.

VERMONT'S "PURITAN HERITAGE."

In the goodness and gladness of his heart President MCKINLEY has conferred a new distinction upon the State of Vermont to which we fear she is not clearly entitled. That the country is much indebted for its "splendid civilization" to that State no Green Mountaineer will deny. But when the President adjures the people of Vermont, in picnic assembled, as he did on Friday, that they must "cling to their Puritan heritage," since it is one of their "greatest gifts," he betrays a lack of acquaintance with the history of Vermont which should have made his audience smile. However, we are told that they cheered him because his remarks "pleased them mightily."

Vermont is not exactly a Puritan State, either by origin, settlement, or present condition. In the long and fierce struggle for the possession of it between New Hampshire and New York, a large number of wholly unregenerate New Yorkers slipped across the border and occupied lands under warrants of the Colonial Governors. Gov. WENTWORTH of New Hampshire was also an active colonizer, and it was chiefly by way of that State that the Puritan stream, never of considerable volume, sought the farms and forests of Vermont. Of direct immigration from Massachusetts and Connecticut, where the Puritan idea reached its greatest development, Vermont had but a slender share. Her traditions are distinctly unpuritanic. She tortured no witches, she enacted no blue laws. Her early sons were better woodsmen than churchgoers. She made but trifling contributions to sanctimonious Colonial literature. Her stalwart hero, ETHAN ALLEN, used language that would have given the Rev. JOHN COTTON very great pain. She was not one of the thirteen original States, but had been so much fought over and pulled and hauled in the strife between New Hampshire and New York, and was of such independent temper, that the Continental Congress declined her request for admission to the confederation, and she was not admitted into the Union until 1791, being the fourteenth State, and the first to join the original thirteen.

Nor do the Vermonters seem disposed to cherish their "Puritan heritage," what little there is of it. In 1890 Vermont had a population of 332,422 persons, of whom only 106,315 were church communicants. The average percentage of church members to population in all the States is 32.83. Vermont falls 0.87 below this average. Of her 106,315 communicants, 11,258 are Baptists, 20,465 are Congregationalists, 17,527 are Methodists, 4,335 are Protestant Episcopalians, while 42,810 are Roman Catholics. Less than half her church members belong to denominations that have any historical or doctrinal relations to Puritanism.

The sources from which she has drawn her native-born population do not support the hope that her "Puritan heritage" will be kept unimpaired. Of her 288,334 native-born population, 249,590 are of Vermont birth, 9,503 come from New Hampshire, 7,244 from Massachusetts, only 999 from Connecticut, and 14,964 from New York. The Empire State never has had the reputation of being a good recruiting ground for Puritan communities.

American civilization is, indeed, indebted to Vermont for a noble example and substantial contributions. She is a State of sturdy men. Her people are distinguished for common sense, industry, and good habits. She is more precious than a hundred Nevadas. Her horses are unsurpassed, her maple sugar is the best in the world, her marble is abundant, and her fine wooled Atwood merino sheep are marvels of skillful breeding. But she is not a Puritan State and never was one.

WANTED—A STATE POLICE.

The Summer is bringing one crop which never fails and has been rather larger this year than usual—the crimes in country villages, the authors of which escape detection. These vary from burglary and highway robbery down to petty thieving, with occasional but not very frequent assaults, sometimes criminal. It is plain enough that these are due to insufficient police, and it is equally plain that small towns can not and will not pay the cost or take the trouble required for an adequate police force. Very many even considerable cities do not do that.

It seems to us that this is a duty that might with entire propriety be assumed by the State. A force of active and highly trained men, most of whom should be mounted, thoroughly organized, and subject to transfer from place to place, could easily be provided, which would give a very good quality of protection to small places. The expense could in part be borne by the several towns or counties, and arrangements could be made by which the co-operation, when required, of the police, and especially the detectives, of the cities could be secured at very moderate cost. The value of such a force in cases of disorder where the militia are now called in would amply offset the expenditure.

Such a force should, of course, be kept absolutely out of politics, but in the present state of public opinion on that point this would not be difficult. Any public man who shall take up this matter and press it to a successful issue will render a great service.

ANTI-TOXIN FOR SNAKE BITES.

In the current number of The Nineteenth Century Prince KRAPOTKIN gives an account of the progress which has been made in the anti-toxic treatment in a department to which it seems especially applicable. Most people are probably unaware that it has been successfully applied to the cure of the bites of venomous serpents at all. In almost any part of this country a person wounded by a rattlesnake would probably be treated by the familiar recipe of as much whisky as he could be made to drink. If a physician were at hand, the injection of potassium permanganate might be employed. But the treatment by anti-toxin would in very few places be resorted to at all, for one reason, because the serum is not to be had.

The process by which this serum is procured is much the same as in the other maladies in which it has been applied with so signal a success. Rabbits were in the first place treated with repeated injections of actual snake poison in very minute doses until they were rendered immune. The immunity was in one case proved by the injection, without injury, of enough cobra venom to kill eighty rabbits. Then the experiments were made with equal success upon donkeys, and the serum was bottled for use.

Death from snake bite is so rare in this country that it is no wonder our attention has not been drawn to this application of the new treatment before. But in India, where 20,000 people die yearly from snake bites, the matter is much more pressing. Fortunately in India and in other countries where the question of an antidote is an extremely practical one, surgeons supply themselves with the serum. The results have been very gratifying. Prince KRAPOTKIN records twelve cases unquestionably cured, and he does not record a case in which the treatment failed when it was employed within a reasonable time after the bite.

Perhaps the most remarkable of the cures was that of a girl in Egypt who was not treated until four hours after she had been bitten, and who was then "in full collapse." Nevertheless she recovered completely in two days. A student in the laboratory at Saigon was bitten by one of the cobras procured for the purpose of extracting and using its venom and was treated with entire success. Among the other cures are those of a native soldier in India, of a soldier in Guinea, and of a woman at Martinique.

One of the most remarkable revelations made in the course of this work is that immunity obtained from the venom of one poisonous snake seems to be secure against others. Apparently the Indian cobra is the only snake used in the experiments. And yet the treatment has been effective in the cases of bites of snakes of other varieties. In the cases we have mentioned the Indian soldier was bitten by a krait, the soldier in Guinea by a black naja, and the woman in Martinique by the Bothrops lanceolatus of that island, more commonly known as the fer-de-lance. The results thus far obtained give ground for hope that in the future snake bites will in no part of the world be more terrible than smallpox is in the most civilized countries.

PORK, PRODUCE, AND MUSIC.

The relation of pork and pig iron, corn and wheat to amusement enterprises is perhaps one that does not instantly suggest itself to the wayfaring man; but it is, nevertheless, one that is very real and highly important. Amusement managers cherish the plausible theory that the first luxury which the average man gives up in hard times is the theatre. He will cling to his favorite beverage and his tobacco, but he will not buy theatre tickets nor orchestra stalls at the opera. Conversely, when money is plentiful, the average man goes to the theatre pretty often, and takes his wife with him. And the average man goes to the theatre where seats cost $1.50 each, not to the cheap variety show, in spite of all that has been said on that topic. It is the theatre in which good plays are produced that first feels the pressure of hard times.

Some years ago a prominent theatrical manager in a newspaper interview based a prediction of a good theatrical season on the failure of the Russian wheat crop and the consequent advance in the price of American wheat. The prediction proved to be correct, and a similar state of affairs now prevailing promises equally that the coming season of amusements will be profitable. The high price of wheat, the renewed and vigorous activity of the stock market, the unlocking of treasured capital and its investment in substantial securities, the general revival of industries and of a feeling of confidence in business circles, all mean that people will spend more money on pleasure next Winter than they did last. The theatrical managers have been quick to note the condition of affairs, and are making preparations for a busy season. In this city alone thirty-nine places of amusement will be in operation, and a long list of new plays is already announced. For that great outer territory, known to the theatrical profession as "the road," more traveling companies have been organized than at any period within the last five years.

The musical managers do not seem to have entertained so hopeful a view of the immediate future as their brethren of the drama, or, perhaps, they have not quite as much keenness in grasping the significance of general business conditions with regard to their calling. It seems especially unfortunate in the present circumstances that Mr. MAURICE GRAU has been unable to arrange a season of grand opera at the Metropolitan Opera House. Mr. DAMROSCH will have the field to himself, but he has announced only some four or five weeks of opera. It would not be surprising if he should meet with such encouragement that he would materially extend his season. It is certain that operatic patronage responds quite as quickly as theatrical to general business prosperity.

The concert managers are making their arrangements in a somewhat tentative manner, but they will probably become bolder as the season advances, and we may expect to see many enterprises, not now announced, putting in their appearance after the holidays. The year in which the Metropolitan Opera House was unoccupied by reason of its partial destruction by fire was a very busy one in the concert world. Our long opera seasons consume much of the money which the musical public is ready to spend, and concerts are comparatively few. But in such a season as that ahead of us, when money will be plentiful and opera scarce, the great virtuosi in music ought to reap a bounteous harvest.

Men and Things.

There is nothing more necessary in those occupying places of public responsibility than a sense of proportion. The character of any given administration of a public office, great or small, is very largely determined by the amount of common sense which dominates it. The people easily forget what their servants save them in actual economies, but they do not forget or pardon pettiness, bumptiousness, or querulousness in those who undertake the discharge of a public trust. The talent for producing irritation, or making themselves offensively conspicuous in public station, is one possessed by some otherwise admirable men, as well as by some who are naturally contemptible. There is nothing that a man who has achieved some kind of prominence can less afford to indulge than a tendency to magnify his office, and incidentally to magnify himself as the holder of it. Instead of assuming that he is a greater man in virtue of his official position than he was in private life, it would be well for every public officer to reflect that he has merely incurred a new danger of having his littleness found out, and to resolve to govern himself accordingly. The moment a man begins to be conscious of the greatness that office is supposed to confer, he is in imminent danger of making a fool of himself.

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The foregoing reflections have not been prompted by any new exhibition of exaggerated importance on the part of our rulers who are most in the public eye. But in considering some of the admirable qualities of the present administration of city affairs, one is apt to get the impression that these are in danger of being lost sight of because of the tendency of several of the Mayor's appointees to make as much of small things as of great. It is well to be minutely conscientious in the discharge of a public duty, but it is not well to fail to give the major demands of that duty preference over its minor requirements. It is always easy to confound principle with personal preference, and to make the fetters of official routine an excuse for doing in a grudging and ungracious way what should be done promptly and heartily, because it is so clearly in accordance with the dictates of public interest. The attitude of the Department of Docks toward the renewal of the use of a part of a public pier for one of Mr. Nathan Straus's sterilized milk depots is a case in point. The pier has been made a place of public recreation, with a roof to which the poor people of the neighborhood resort, and where a band discourses music. But in order to help to pay the band there has been rented a concession for a refreshment counter, and this, it seems, interferes with the possibility of allowing Mr. Straus to continue the service there of his milk foods for sick babies. Here is a clear case of allowing a minor duty to interfere with the major one. Mr. Straus's charity is one of the noblest and most beneficent in this city, and is probably the greatest maintained by any one individual. His bottles of Pasteurized and modified milk are sold for a penny—probably a fifth of their cost—but to those who have not the penny, a doctor's order will get all that are required for nothing. It is surely possible to have poor people enjoy music at the public expense without cutting them off from the supply of the kind of food needed to save hundreds of infants' lives. It is inability like this to see and act on a very simple and obvious line of duty, because of some petty obstacles in the way, which is calculated to do more to discredit the name of reform with the tenement house dwellers of this city than all that capable and honest public service can do to recommend it.

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It is, by the way, none too soon to begin in some systematic way the work of demonstrating to the people of New York what has been gained under the Strong administration for the cause of non-partisan reform. The brilliant record of the Street Cleaning Department has been pretty thoroughly set forth and spread abroad, but though Col. Waring has furnished the best example of the successful working of a department absolutely divorced from politics, there have been other notable advances in the same direction, of which the people know but little. The Mayor's conception of what constitutes non-partisanship is somewhat cloudy, and no body of reformers can well point to his administration as presenting a consistent application of its principles. But in so far as it shows a marked improvement on the administrations preceding it, the cause of reform can only be advanced by demonstrating how much even a partial application of the non-partisan principle can accomplish.

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If proof were needed how little interest the majority of people in New York take in the subject of municipal administration, it would be found in the blunders which are made in talking about our municipal history by men who might be supposed to be thoroughly well informed in regard to it. Not very long ago a well-known newspaper editor referred to the first Committee of Seventy as being formed in the year 1870, and made that also the date on which public objections to Tammany Hall as a political organization began to appear. It was only the other day that Mayor Strong, in a newspaper interview, credited the election of Edward Cooper as Mayor in 1878 to Tammany Hall. Now, these are not merely glaring inaccuracies, but they exhibit a confusion of mind about the history of the successive stages of the municipal reform movement in New York which is quite fatal to an intelligent apprehension of what are its present obligations and possibilities. The election of Mr. Cooper by a combination of all the elements opposed to Tammany was an instructive illustration of what such a combination may at any time accomplish, just as the comparatively slender results of that victory were a warning against regarding such a combination as existing chiefly for the benefit of the party organizations concerned in it. THE TIMES on the morning of election contained the following appeal to the public spirit of Republicans which is quite germane to the situation confronting them to-day: "The Republican who hesitates about voting for Edward Cooper, the candidate of the people, in preference to Augustus Schell, the candidate of John Kelly, because the election of the former might help the prospects of Samuel J. Tilden, while the election of the latter might hinder them, debases partisanship where it winks at corruption and apologizes for fraud." Mr. Cooper was elected by a plurality of 18,000 votes, and while his administration did not, as Mayor Strong assumes, furnish an example of how little the best intentioned of men could do when under obligations to Tammany Hall, it did present an object lesson which might be studied with advantage, as to the impossibility of combining the principle of non-partisanship with that of the doctrine of party spoils in the conduct of the city Government.

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The progress toward the application of strictly business methods to the government of New York is undeniably slow, but to those who are apt to be discouraged by the tardy advance of reform may be commended a study of the results which have been achieved in another field of effort—the purification of the ballot box. It does not seem so very long ago that Horace Greeley wrote that historic letter to Samuel J. Tilden, in which he reminded the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee that his name was used, without public protest on his part, in circulars sown broadcast over the State, "whereof the manifest intent was to make assurance doubly sure that the frauds here perpetrated should not be overborne by the honest vote of the rural districts." It would sound very strangely to-day to have a man of Mr. Tilden's standing addressed in these terms: "And you, not merely by silence, but by positive assumption, have covered those frauds with the mantle of your respectability. On the principle that the receiver is as bad as the thief, you are as deeply implicated in them to-day as though your name were Tweed, O'Brien, or Oakey Hall." Speaking of the vote of the four lower wards of the city, as counted for the Democratic candidate for Governor in 1868, Mr. Greeley added: "There are not 12,000 legal voters living in those wards to-day, though they gave Hoffman 17,443 majority. Had the day been of average length, it would doubtless have been swelled to at least 20,000. There was nothing but time needed to make it 100,000, if so many had been wanted and paid for." This was written in 1869, and the beginning of the real work of ballot reform is less than ten years ago. It was as late as March, 1888, that the Grand Jury made a presentment in which occurs the following statement: "From the evidence of the witnesses which the Grand Jury directed to be produced before it, it appears to our satisfaction that in some of the Assembly districts of this county, at the last general election in November, notably in the Eighth Assembly District, there existed and was carried into effect successfully a scheme of bribery and corruption so alarming as to call for the most vigorous action on the part of those charged with the duty of defending the community against crimes of so dangerous a character." It has needed, therefore, but a few years of earnest work to render the repetition of gross election frauds, if not absolutely impossible, at least so difficult and dangerous as to make it in the last degree unlikely. The work of non-partisan reform in municipal government may be carried to a like successful issue, if pursued with the same vigor and resolution.

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At what precise stage of its development does a stock become an investment security—something in which speculators should not dabble? Mr. Russell Sage says that Manhattan Elevated is an investment security, and Mr. Sage ought to know. Some sixteen years ago Mr. Sage was engaged with the late Mr. Gould and others in trying to convince the people of New York that the stocks of the elevated railroads were not and could not be safe investment securities. Mr. Sage has nothing but virtuous reprobation for the foolish speculators who meddle with other people's property, and sell what they do not own. But all through the Summer and Fall of 1881, Mr. Sage and his co-laborers were "bearing" Manhattan with all their might, so as to be able to buy under 20 what he says they recently refused to part with at 125. THE TIMES characterized the way in which this clique gained control of the elevated railway system of this city as a public scandal. It showed how Jay Gould and his associates organized a "bear" campaign which resulted in greatly depressing the price of the stocks; that their efforts found efficient aid in the misuse of the forms of law, and in the extraordinary conduct of the Attorney General and a Judge of the Supreme Court; that they then bought in the stock when it was low in price and when batches of it were let loose in the market by timid holders whom their tactics had frightened, and they thus put themselves in control of a very valuable property. The profits of the clique when Manhattan stock was still quoted at 55, were estimated at between $2,500,000 and $3,000,000.

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It will be remembered that the original $13,000,000 of Manhattan stock was pure "water," representing merely the lease of the New York and Metropolitan Roads, on a guarantee of rental and interest which the Manhattan Company found itself unable to pay, and was therefore placed in the hands of receivers on the application of the Attorney General of the State. Manhattan stock, which in 1880 had been quoted at 57, and which on May 18, 1881, when the Attorney General first appeared on the scene, stood at 29. After Jay Gould's name appeared among the Metropolitan Company's Directors, which it did in July, 1881, the stock of the Manhattan Company began to fall still lower. On July 9 the closing price was 23⅛; by the 12th it had touched 20¼, and on the 13th it was 17¾. On July 27, when proceedings were begun in court by Cyrus W. Field to take the New York Company out of the hands of the Manhattan, the stock went to 15⅝, and during the second week in August the quotation was as low as 15¼. Increased dealings in the stock on account of the benevolent gentlemen who had been taking care of other people's property made the price rise a little toward the end of the month. By the beginning of September the first call had the stock at 20½, and though in the next twelve business days the transactions in Manhattan aggregated over 26,000 shares, yet the price ruled generally below 22. At the end of September, the stock continuing to show more elasticity than suited its new purchasers, Messrs. Gould and Sage filed affidavits as to the hopelessly insolvent condition of the Manhattan Company, and the stock which had touched 28⅛ promptly fell to between 19½ and 20½. The Manhattan's transfer books closed on Oct. 7, and during the first week of that month nearly 50,000 shares were sold at prices ranging from 18 to 28. Then the clique was ready to declare the insolvency of Manhattan off, and the day after that fact was recognized by a Judge of the Supreme Court, the price went up to 52½, all of which is of interest as showing how profitable it is to take a conservative view of the rights of property.

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Mr. Eugene V. Debs has broken loose again, and is engaged in his familiar pastime of defying the courts and abusing the Judges. "I hold the injunction and the Judge who issued it in supreme contempt" has a very familiar sound. In 1894, when Debs was in his glory as generalissimo of the great railroad strike, he was sending broadcast such messages as these: "Pay no attention to injunction orders; men will not be slaves." "Do not be intimidated by injunctions, Deputies, troops, or other corporate tools." "Do not let court orders scare you; I have had orders served on me." It is the same old Debs who is declaring that if Judge Jackson's injunction be sustained, "it will sweep away all constitutional safeguards and deliver us, bound hand and foot, to corporate capital." But, somehow, the result seems to justify the toleration which the American people extend to blatherskite agitators. The diatribes of Debs have a hollower sound than they had three years ago, and that is not a long time within which to stale the fashion of a demagogue.

JONATHAN JUST.

CURRENT NOTES.

The first bale of new cotton received at Mobile this season arrived July 31 from Wilcox County, Ala., and was classed as "strict middling." It weighed 450 pounds and sold at 12½ cents. Last year the first bale was received July 28. Aug. 3 has been the usual time of receiving the first bales, with these two exceptions.

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Mrs. Nancy A. Warren of Stamford, Conn., is but sixty-five years old, but she is the daughter of a soldier who served in the Revolutionary War. She has two brothers living. As the story is told, her father, Elisha Gifford of Patterson, N. Y., married May 21, 1830, Polly Washburn of Carmel, N. Y., she being then twenty-nine years and he eighty-two years of age. The issue of this marriage was four children. The father died June 3, 1834, aged eighty-six, the fourth child not then being born. His widow survived him about half a century, and died at the age of seventy-eight.

The Title of the Tariff Law.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am surprised to read in your journal of this date the assertion—even in a contributed article—that "no other tariff law (than Mr. Dingley's bill) has ever had any avowed object besides the production of revenue." Will you not publish for the benefit of Mr. H. Snowden Marshal the title of the tariff law of July 4, 1789? Very respectfully,

GUSTAV HEINSOHN.

New York, Aug. 3, 1897.

The act referred to in the above letter contains in its preamble the declaration that "it is necessary for the support of Government, for the discharge of the debts of the United States, and for the encouragement and protection of manufactures, that duties be laid on imported goods, wares, and merchandise."—Ed. TIMES.

Protection Against Bicyclists.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Please allow me as an old subscriber to give warning to bicyclers. On two occasions I came very near being knocked over in the street.

As I have no eyes in the back of my head, I now carry when I go out a sharp-pointed cane under my arm and another piece of sharp steel on my back. If the bicycle is in the way somebody may get hurt.

C. E. COLLINS.

New York, Aug. 7, 1897.

NUGGETS.

Trouble Without Trouble.

"I saw a fellow down on the Bowery just now looking for trouble."

"Did he find it?"

"You bet he did, and without any trouble, either."—Brooklyn Life.

A Critical Moment.

Sarah Bernhardt will shortly appear as Hamlet. It will be interesting to see the effect on the galleries when she exclaims: "O, that this too, too solid flesh would melt!"—Chicago Tribune.

No Lack.

"Well," said the smiling and leisurely caller to the busy man, "I haven't bothered you for quite a while."

"That is true," replied the busy man, with ready assent, "but there have been plenty of other bores."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

Products of the Vine.

"Rather curious that both the melon and this beefsteak should be the product of a vine," casually observed Lake Front at breakfast. "Beefsteak from a vine?" growled the dyspeptic. "Yes," was the cheerful reply, "from a bo-vine."—Chautauqua Assembly Herald.

Advice to Gold Seekers.

To the young man who wants to know how to fit himself for going to the Klondike: Acquire habits of industry and self-control, be prepared to meet with firmness whatever discouragements may arise, scrape together two or three times as much money for the journey as the best estimates render necessary, and don't go.—Chicago Tribune.

Bluebeard's Side of the Story.

"Woman," cried Bluebeard, savagely, "prepare to die!"

There were doubtless two sides to the story, there was the accepted version, whereby it was made to appear that the husband was not justified in killing his wife; on the other hand, it was possible they had been out to a whist party and Fatima had trumped Bluebeard's ace a time or two.

It is better to reserve judgment until all the facts shall have been made known.—Detroit Journal.

THE KLONDIKER'S FAREWELL.

From The Boston Courier.

I am going far away, far away from you,
Jeannette,
Where streams perspire gold enough to pay
our nation's debt,
And I'm confident, my dear, that ten years'
digging surely will
Yield me quite enough of gold to pay your
millinery bill.

They say it's awful cold up there, as facts
have strongly shown,
But then you know, since we've been wed
we've owned a frigid zone;
'Tis said, too, that starvation in that region
will accrue,
But that, love, by your culinary art I'm
hardened to.

So I'm going far away, far away from you,
Jeannette,
And if I scoop in gold enough I'm coming
back, you bet,
To liquefy the damages that follow in the
course
Of prosecuting measures for a permanent
divorce.

A Poor Defense.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

The Kansas Insurance Commissioner is trying now to defend his State and injure the big New York insurance companies by insisting that the companies have loaned out there far more than the property they loaned upon is worth. This is doubtful, but if true it simply proves that the people of Kansas have cheated the companies by misrepresentations and false oaths. That's an interesting kind of vindication.

THE NEWS IN LONDON

Majority of Mundella's Successor Tremendously Cut Down by the Tories in Sheffield.

MORE SIGNS OF POLITICAL DECAY IN MR. GLADSTONE'S PARTY.

A Modern Orleans on the Field of Honor—Lord Chief Justice of England Minus Wig and Gown—King of Siam and Mr. Chamberlain—Hall Caine's Greatest Effort.

By Commercial Cable from Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—In these dispatches I have predicted, against all popular opinion here at the time, that the Liberals would have to do all they knew in order to retain the Parliamentary seat of the Brightside Division of Sheffield, left vacant by the death of Mundella. The result of the recent election published this morning confirms my view, for, though the Tories just failed to win the seat, they lowered the Liberal majority by 1,100 votes out of the former majority of 1,270. There would be much consternation in the Liberal camp were there only a camp in sight. Anyhow, this is a startling lesson indeed, at the close of a session, which, it cannot be denied, has been full of discouragement to the fragments of the Liberal Party. It is curious to note that the Tory candidate, who so nearly did the trick, was James Fitzalan Hope the clever nephew and secretary of the Duke of Norfolk. The young man is the son of that dearest and most intimate friend of the late Cardinal Newman and Gladstone, Hope Scott, whose first wife, by the way, was granddaughter and heiress of Sir Walter Scott.

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End of a Parliamentary Session.

During the Parliamentary session ended yesterday the Liberal Party distinguished itself by an almost uninterrupted state of suspended animation. Liberal leadership and initiative have both been feeble or wanting opportunities for a wholesome opposition, being mixed with drowsy incuriousness, while the leaders during their rare presence have been seemingly tongue-tied or weighed down by the sense of their own lack of fighting power. In fact, the party simply slept a sleep disturbed but not wholly destroyed by the nightmare of the South African committee and the apparition of Sir William V. Harcourt as Janus facing both ways.

Yet no one denies that the session just ended resulted in some useful legislation, and the real reason why a fair amount of business was done by Parliament this year is undoubtedly because the attendance of members was so very thin that measures passed unopposed, almost unheeded. Practically many of the constituencies have been of late months represented by dummies, who spoke not, neither did they vote. These Westminster lotus eaters may have had a good time in the tearoom or on the terrace, but they left in large numbers the dull labors of legislation to the small band of their energetic colleagues. The moral suggested is that a majority of legislators would best serve the national interests by stopping away altogether, were it not that English Parliamentary history shows the grossest blunders in home legislation and foreign policy that have ever been made by Governments deprived of the brisk tonic of vigorous opposition. When the gods wish to destroy an English political party they send her Majesty's Opposition to sleep, and sooner or later comes, overruling the party, some form or other of political madness, and then in its own time the end.

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The Orleans-Albertone Duel.

That self-advertising young gentleman Prince Henry of Orléans has at last succeeded to his heart's content in attracting to himself public attention, though not of a wholly enviable kind. His cruel and as yet unproved charges against the unfortunate Italian soldiers who served in the late Abyssinian campaign and his coming duel in consequence with the Italian General Albertone are causing the greatest excitement both in Rome and Paris. The conquered men should have met greater generosity at the hands of an Orléans Prince, judging by the amateur twaddle from this Princelet's pen, which filled three columns of last Tuesday's Paris Figaro, purporting to be the result of his twenty days' personally conducted but not altogether harmonious tour in King Menelek's dominions. It seems a pity indeed that any sane man should take seriously such poor stuff as this, which is padded with commonplace and puffed out with old women's fables. This precious document, which is a fair sample of Prince Henry at his best, proves nothing save that its royal author hardly learned his trade as a journalist; but it has at least shown his complete unfitness ever to be considered as a statesman.

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Results of Prince Henry Criticisms.

Yet men of this boy's race have been scholars, gentlemen, warriors, and statesmen. But this mauvais sujet and theatrical parody of Philippe-Egalité writes his own language with much of the halting inaccuracy of a German waiter, and offends every canon of courtesy and hospitality which the gentle traditions of the royal house of France might have taught him to respect. His mischievous work in stirring up Italian hatred bids fair to upset the long and patient labors of the best French statesmen of to-day, whose genuine attempt to smooth the friction between the two countries so recently seemed about to be crowned with success. It is little wonder, then, that sober Frenchmen, who see the peril to France involved in this young fool's featherbrained escapades and weightless words, would not grieve overmuch if in the coming duel the offended Italian General Albertone did the great service to France of removing Henry, the Advertiser, for a sobering six months' period at least from the ranks of traveling adventurers and political meddlers.

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The Lord Chief Justice's Bold Act.

The millions who are nobodies in the eyes of the upper ten thousand, but who are detained in seething and simmering London to carry on the necessary work of the nation, have been of late days suffering severely from the first real heat wave experienced here for a long time. The Londoner is a patient animal, who takes to snow, sleet, fog, or rain with an equal mind, but he is grievously punished by any considerable rise of temperature, as nothing will persuade him to alter his traditional uncomfortable garments. It is all the more noticeable, then, that one of the highest authorities in the land has set a common-sense example. The Lord Chief Justice of England actually removed his wig and gown while trying a case in court. This may sound a small thing to plain men outside of this island, but here it is looked upon as an act of desperate courage, for conventional form and officialism mean so much here that the fact that Lord Russell of Killowen appeared in the solemn court bareheaded has been felt as an outrage by the crusted old Tory bar. And such a drop in outward dignity had never occurred within the longest legal memory. The precedent once created may yet be tremblingly followed, and will tend to save the life and temper of many an overbaked English Judge.

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Mme. Rigo's Photographs Suppressed.

The people in Paris have been puzzled and vexed by the somewhat arbitrary action of the Prefect of Police in suppressing, at the request of Prince Chimay, the photographs which have been filling the shop fronts with the counterfeit presentment, in absolutely correct ball dress, of the lady who not long ago as the Prince's wife startled a romantic world. A closer study of the picture revealed the fact that Mme. Rigo, née Clara Ward, had in her princely days caused the Chimay crown and initial C to be tattooed on her shoulder. This stood out so boldly in the photograph as a Chimay hallmark that the French republican police, in sympathy with the sentimental claims of outraged nobility, took the strong measure of stopping the sale. This is rather hard on a popular lady, who loses the fair income of 30 centimes royalty on every one of many thousand photographs which were being eagerly caught up by scandal-loving visitors to Paris.

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The Sultan and French Justice.

But the sensation of the hour in Paris has been an action brought in the Ninth Correctional Tribunal, nominally by the Turkish Embassy, but really at the personal instigation of the Sultan, against the editors of a Young Turkish journal published in Paris, which had dared say strong and true things of Abdul Hamid. The smallest sense of humor or the most elementary acquaintance with French feeling would have saved the Yildiz Kiosk from this egregious blunder; for, although the defendants were as a matter of form and international courtesy convicted, having labeled his Imperial Majesty as a rogue, executioner, assassin, and so on, they will escape through the open door of the First Offenders' act, and not have to pay one sou. The occasion was turned into a striking demonstration against Abdul Hamid, and the trial was made memorable by a magnificent effort of oratory on the part of M. Clémenceau, who, being called as a witness to the editors' character, profited by the opportunity to make an open and scathing attack on the criminal ways of the Turk such as had never before been heard in any French court. The simple Turk had prayed and almost insisted that the trial be heard behind closed doors, but the French law officers thought differently, and the result has been a torrent of plain speaking on Turkish wrongdoing—the last thing one would have thought that the Sultan or his advisers could possibly have wished for in the present critical condition of Eastern affairs.

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The King of Siam's London Visit.

King Chulalonkorn of Siam is becoming quite a popular character here. He is determined to see with his own eyes the rich and poor sides of London, especially the latter. He has crowded many experiences into his visit to this country, and has greatly impressed those with whom he has been brought into contact as a very human person, with curiously clear eyes and a marked dislike to any form of humbug. In fact, this remarkable monarch pursues his researches with refreshing contempt for the minor conventions, and asks questions about everybody and everything, which quite put into the shade the restrained curiosity of the British interviewer.

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The King and Mr. Chamberlain.

Among the things which have not failed to impress this monarch are the personal magnetism of the Queen herself and the Birmingham briskness of manner of her Colonial Secretary. The King had to be taught that, however great a man he might be, he is "not in it" with this heaven-born Minister. One night the Lord of Siam, with kingly respect for the great popular assembly, sat with dignified attention in the distinguished strangers' gallery of the House of Commons. His presence there seemed to tickle Mr. Chamberlain, for he fixed the King steadily with his eyeglass and after a prolonged stare turned to the Government whip with some semi-audible remark which produced roars of laughter. It is reported that the distinguished stranger was rather taken aback. Later in the evening, wishing perhaps for some antidote to this insolence of office, the King quietly and simply visited the poorest of the poor quarters at the East End of London and spent some time in one of the most crowded but best managed lime-house lodging houses. Possibly there was little laugh left in these tired souls, so his Siamese Majesty was treated with decent respect, and prefers doubtless the manners of Ratcliff Highway to the self-satisfied merriment of "Pushful Joe."

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Mr. Gillette's Happy Speech.

An excellent note was struck by the American actor and author Gillette in a little speech he made when bringing to an end the successful run of "Secret Service" at the Adelphi Theatre. His words were in manly contrast to the usual rather fulsome flattery and excessive thanks of the retiring actor, and the quiet candor but evident deep feeling with which Mr. Gillette told of his love and longing for his American home won him the great good will not only of his countrymen there present, but in a high degree also of many a home-loving Englishman in the theatre that night.

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Case of Lieut. Ayerst's Widow.

One would have thought that the widow of Lieut. Ayerst, who was murdered the other day at Poonah, would have at once received the most generous and liberal treatment at the hands of a Government which cannot shirk the responsibility incurred by its own sluggish and sleepy inaction in the presence of dangerous elements of sedition. But it needed questioning in the House of Commons before the pompous Lord George Hamilton could be prodded into admitting, not that he would do anything, but that the subject should receive consideration. This looks bad for the survivors, as when a British official is specially anxious to do nothing and shelve some weighty matter he does it most effectually by giving the subject his serious consideration.

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Hall Caine's New Book.

Hall Caine is the literary hero of the next week, for Monday is the birthday of his new book, "The Christian," written and rewritten by the indefatigable author no fewer than three times. This novel is the development of an idea not altogether unknown to readers of the Russian Tolstoï, namely, that it is difficult for a man to live the life of Christ in Christian society as it exists to-day. For three years has Mr. Caine lived in and for his now completed work, and the reward for all this willing but wearing labor is in the very near future. By Monday night he will have received the record price of £5,200, and it is quite safe to prophesy that, with the Heinemanns' first issue of 50,000 copies as an unassuming start, the total sale of the book by next Christmas will have well exceeded that of any other work of fiction in our day.

Major Pond's recent visit to Hall Caine at his Manx castle of Greeba has been interpreted as a sure sign that the successful novelist will lecture in the United States next Fall; but I myself doubt whether Mr. Caine, who wants to rest, has finally taken the plunge and decided to go over. There will certainly, however, be among you in October as lecturer Anthony Hope Hawkins, who to the charm of a beautiful voice, full of rare modulations, adds a delicate grace of scholarly diction seldom equaled and never surpassed in my experience of English public talk before and after dinner. It is such men as Anthony Hope who convince one against the wearing and mournful memories of the London season, that oratory is not a lost art in England.

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The Tennyson Beacon.

Very few, other than the friends in England and America, as the inscription has it, who subscribed to erect a beacon in memory of Lord Tennyson, were yesterday present on the crest of the high down in the Isle of Wight when the memorial was formally unveiled and dedicated in the presence of the faithful few. The earth, sea, and sky were all at their loveliest; the royal Court at Osborne was only a few miles off, yet no royalty or even royal footman could be found to do honor in his own land to the great Englishman, who, after all, has only been dead five short years. Possibly this neglect is due to the mistaken silence on the part of the managing committee. It may be, too, that the chorus of indolent, literary logrollers feared the large air of the downs whence the great Alfred drew such liberal inspiration. After all, it is well for his noble memory that he is forgotten already by the flunkies of the Court than otherwise, while the seemingly discourteous absence on such an occasion of the present Poet Laureate was doubtless due to a flash of real humility and a pained sense of the contrast in Alfred. The little beacon, in the form of an Iona cross, stands as a much-needed landmark to seamen on the noble down of the western extremity of the Isle of Wight. Hard by is Farringford, that home which the dead poet loved so deeply and where much of his finer work was thought out.

HAROLD FREDERIC.

ECHOES OF THE JUBILEE.

Remarkable Address to the Queen by the Pearl Fishers of Mergui.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—Echoes of the Jubilee are still to be heard daily. Congratulations continue to reach the Queen from different parts of the world. The latest is from the pearlfishers of the Mergui Archipelago, and it puts the white descriptive writers in the shade. It is addressed to "The Empress of India, with the Blessing of all the Angels and Archangels, the Head of all Human Creation in the Southern Islands, and the Descendant of a Pure Race, Who Rules with Power and Glory over the Land and Water in this Vast Empire."

The address of the pearlfishers declares the Queen is the "Emblem of the Wazera Diamond, being in possession of qualities equal in worth to nine precious gems," asserts that her Majesty "has merit equal to the purity of the Wethawem Pearl, and learning inexhaustible, like the red and black corals." The Queen's care for her subjects is likened to the garnet, her "pure heart" is said to be like the cat's-eye, and her good will toward her subjects is stated to equal in quality the precious sapphire, her modesty is described as being like the essence of the topaz, and her impartiality is pictured as being "of the lustre of the emerald," while her charitable mind is likened to the precious ruby.

In conclusion, the pearlfishers in their address pray that her Majesty's life may be prolonged for a hundred years.

Another Antarctic Expedition.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—Antarctic expeditions are becoming thick. In addition to the Belgian expedition and the suggested British expedition to the south pole, Prof. Neumayer, President of the German Antarctic Committee, is organizing an expedition consisting of two ships, with which to penetrate to the meridian of Kergullen Island. His plans include the erection of an observation station on some yet undiscovered land, where he and his scientific staff will remain for two antarctic Winters. One of the ships is to keep in communication with the outer world, while the other is to explore behind the mysterious coasts of Wilkes and Victorian Lands. The cost of this expedition is calculated to be £50,000, ($250,000.)

New York's Schuetzen Corps in Germany.

BERLIN, Aug. 7.—The Independent Schuetzen Corps of New York, while at Coblentz, deposited a wreath upon the Empress Augusta Monument and telegraphed the fact to the Grand Duchess at Baden, daughter of the ex-Empress. The Grand Duchess sent a very appreciative acknowledgment to Capt. Weber.

At Mayence, Coblentz, and elsewhere on the Rhine, the visiting Schuetzen Corps was publicly feted. The German-American riflemen won several prizes at the Nuremburg National Sharpshooting Tournament.

GERMAN AGRARIAN TRIUMPH

Suppression of Produce Exchanges Followed by a Demand to Suspend Grain Imports.

FIERCE ATTACK ON BISMARCK

Herr von Diest, Whom the ex-Chancellor Imprisoned for Libel Many Years Ago, Accuses Him of Gaining Wealth by Questionable Methods.

BERLIN, July 23.—Ever since the enforced resignations of Baron von Marschall and Herr von Boetticher the Agrarians of Prussia east of the Elbe have been in a state of feverish triumph. They have not yet got rid of Chancellor Prince Hohenlohe; they reckoned a little too soon upon the advent of Herr von Miquel, but they know that he is certain to climb Bismarck's chair in the near future, and perceive well enough that he is already, so far as influence goes, de facto Chancellor.

They are a little nervous about the crops, (which, by the way, in Prussia as well as Russia promise very badly this year,) because through their influence with the Court they have managed to suppress the Produce Exchange in Berlin, with the result that no trustworthy quotations for grain and potato alcohol can be had. Substitutes for the central Berlin Exchange have been suggested in great variety, but with little prospect of usefulness. The latest is a proposal of the flour dealers to furnish the missing quotations. Still, the fact that they were able to order the police to close even the private assemblies of the produce dealers by threats of personal violence was an exhibition of their strength not calculated to diminish their triumph.

Now they have petitioned the Government to suspend all imports of grain for six months, without regard to the fact that this will make bread dear and violate treaty obligations. The Government has refused, as the leaders of the Agrarians knew it would, but by making the demand the latter hope to unite with the large landed proprietors, whom they represent, the small farmers and peasants, whose true interests are not the same as those of the large owners because they do not produce enough grain to support themselves. But such snubs will not rebuff the Agrarians; they have tasted blood; the next thing they will do will be to demand a silver currency in order to pay their debts at a grand reduction, while forcing the country to buy their grain at their own price. This is the present campaign of the Agrarians.

United States Help Agrarians.

The United States is doing its level best to make the way of the Agrarians easy by raising the wall of tariff against German manufacturers yet higher, and thus embittering the mercantile classes; we cannot complain if Germany puts a stop to imports of petroleum, maize, and wheat, because, instead of extending the hand of compromise, we have met retaliation with retaliation—and that is not only bad temper, but bad business.

As things are going, it is not at all surprising that a practical politician like von Miquel should cast his old opinions to the winds, swallow his old liberal speeches, and play for the Chancellorship by encouraging the hopes of the Agrarians. He is known to be personally agreeable to the Emperor; he has placed himself on record in favor of vast expenditures for the fleet, Kaiser Wilhelm's darling hobby; and sound-money men trust that his well-grounded reputation in finance will always keep him from the financial follies which are wrecking the United States, follies that arise in Germany just as with us, from a mixture of ignorance and greed.

Vulgarity in High Places.

When we read in the papers the lists of names and titles at a public function in Germany it is hard to realize exactly what these people are; when, in Germany, we look on glittering uniforms and orders, we can scarcely help taking the looks for the fact, and attributing to such bearers of noble names, Court offices, military titles, uniforms, and orders, characters out of the common. It is this glitter that makes Europe so dear to our unreasoning women. Perhaps nowhere more than in Germany are these outsides an illusion, which is soon dispelled on meeting and listening to the gabble of such people; then one realizes with a shock that neither in manners nor in morals do they approach modern standards, and that so far as education goes they are behind the burgher classes, whom they despise, and out of which most of them rose but a few generations before.

It may be said that a clever, cultivated, gentlemanly man, or a woman who expects courtesy and respect, has no place among people so rude and brainless as the ruck of the Agrarians, and soon finds their companionship oppressive. That is why one is more apt to meet really cultivated, charming Germans of good birth in France, Italy, or England than in Prussia. They cannot stand the bad manners and ignorance that form the rule in the "upper circles" of their own land. It is therefore quite in order that the speeches of Agrarians, who are often the bearers of high titles, are conspicuous for coarseness. Senators like Mr. Pullman, of whom all decent Americans are ashamed, would fit exactly among the East Prussian Agrarians, with whom it is the rule to mistake polish for weakness, objurgation for eloquence, and local interests for patriotism. They are indeed but one degree removed from their neighbors, the Polish nobles and landowners, to whom, more than to any one else, finis Polonial was due, since the Austrian, Russian, and Prussian landrobbers merely took advantage of the weakness of a land kept in slavery by its nobles. They put Poland in their pockets with the excuse that at any rate this would stop the old vile condition of things.

Von Diest Attacks Bismarck.

The adage that when thieves fall out, then just men get their dues, has been curiously illustrated by a pamphlet against Bismarck from an old Agrarian, Herr von Diest of Daber, whom Bismarck once imprisoned on a charge of libel. By letters and historical reminiscences he proves a series of accusations against the Iron Chancellor which would frighten any less cynical and unscrupulous man. He and the ex-Chancellor are old acquaintances and fellow-politicians, from the period long before Prussia swallowed up Germany, which did not prevent Bismarck in his light-hearted way from denying that von Diest had ever been in his house or that he had ever negotiated with him or written to him.

Von Diest tried long ago to obtain the old as well as the present Emperor's distinct permission to defend himself. A qualified statement that the Emperor declined to mix himself in the matter gave von Diest the chance to see if he could bring Bismarck before the courts on a charge of libel, but the latter made von Diest's lawyer see that preferment awaited him (he got it, too,) if he neglected to notify von Diest of the date to appear until it was too late. Then von Diest tried again by appealing to the Emperor's Cabinet, but was referred to the civil courts, to which Bismarck answered that since he (Bismarck) was a General of cavalry, he was not amenable to the civil court. Von Diest then applied to one military department of Prussia after the other, whereupon it turned out that Bismarck was amenable to no military tribunal; in fact, that he was Bismarck, and as such apparently above all jurisdiction, civil, military, monarchical, or imperial!

This was a number of years ago. Recently one of Bismarck's personal organs attacked von Diest again, and the old man, finally losing patience, and saying, not without pathos, that he could not at his age wait any longer, lest he should die with the falsehoods about him uttered by Bismarck unrefuted and leave a besmirched name to his children, has come out with his pamphlet. As he is a rabid anti-Semite, and as the Agrarian triumph all along the line includes the successful attack on the Produce Exchange, which the Agrarians always identify with the Hebrews, he has struck in his title at one of Bismarck's weakest points and called the pamphlet "Bismarck and Bleichroeder."

Quarreled in 1874.

The great quarrel with Bismarck, which seems to have grown to one of von Diest's life aims, began in 1874, because he did not take a public utterance of the Chancellor in a Pickwickian sense. The latter had said in a speech that he prized above all things publicity in affairs; no corner of public life should be left dark. There was a very dark corner indeed concerning the founding of a bank and preference given many public men, including Bismarck, in the distribution of shares at or near par.

Herr von Diest, who held the important post of Landrath, thought the moment come to warn Bismarck against the nefarious power of capital and wrote him to that effect, asking for an interview. Bismarck would not agree to an interview, but saw him at his (Bismarck's) house, when he again declined to discuss the question. But von Diest wrote and talked and was attacked by the liberal press, and retaliated by statements as to the ruin of Prussia through stockjobbing and speculation—in fact, he was a vociferous fighter for Agrarianism in all its forms. Finally, when he touched on the delicate subject of Bismarck's great land purchases and his obligations to the banker Bleichroeder, the Chancellor had him up for libel, and caused the Government's attorney to read an unsigned document crammed (so says von Diest) with lies, and in this artful and illegal way so prejudiced the Judges that von Diest went to prison for three months.

Ever since that time von Diest has been trying to get justice for Bismarck's misdeeds—whence the sub-title to his "Bismarck and Bleichroeder" reads "German Sense of Right and Equality Before the Laws." He tried the "courts of honor" to secure a duel and then the military courts, because he is a Rittmeister retired and Bismarck a General of cavalry, also the civil courts, because the military would not acknowledge their own jurisdiction. All to no purpose! Bismarck when Chancellor crushed him as he crushed von Arnim and others who dared to reason when they were told to obey, and Bismarck when sulking in his tents at Friedrichsruh scouted him as he scouts all his old foes and such of his friends who have kept office since his fall from grace.

The People with Bismarck.

And he has the people with him, has his Transparency, because the people like to see others than themselves tyrannized over and abused; it is quite likely that they regard Bismarck's queer proceedings with Bleichroeder with a certain admiration, as proving the acuteness of the old man. At any rate, he feathered his own nest—that was human; whereas the frugality and austere truthfulness of old von Moltke left them cold. But to less ardent admirers the pamphlet of von Diest, with its revelations of Bismarck's vengefulness and mendacity, is discouraging, for it is not the work of a scurrilous pamphleteer who likes to throw mud at a great man, but a cry for justice from an old soldier whose personal grievance is reinforced by what he thinks is a peril to his country—the corruption of politics and public men by capitalists.

He will gain nothing save abuse for it now, but the anti-Semites are delighted with his attacks on Bleichroeder and the Rothschilds, while the Agrarians, although they now count Bismarck as a convert to their views, owing to his large landed interests, are secretly pleased because of his outspoken belief in the prohibition of foreign meat and grain; history, moreover, will be sure to use his painstaking materials for the future judgment of Bismarck. Meantime the latter will not fail to score von Diest contemptuously through his organs, and may be even now adding some retaliatory passages to those memoirs of his which professedly are not extant, but will certainly appear after his death from some quarter whence the Government least expects them.

FLOODS IN EAST GERMANY.

Many Persons Killed and Enormous Quantities of Property Destroyed—Royal Benefits for the Sufferers.

BERLIN, Aug. 7.—The cloud bursts and inundations which have recently devastated the eastern parts of Germany were the worst which have occurred since 1870. According to the local statistics, 150 persons were killed in Silesia alone, and in Saxony the number of killed will not fall short of 180. The financial losses foot up over 150,000,000 marks.

At Pillnitz, the country residence of the Queen of Saxony, the River Elbe rose so fast that it flooded the lower floor of the royal castle, forcing the King and Queen hurriedly to flee from the place and seek refuge at Dresden. Prince von Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, who was then on his way from his estate at Aussee to Berlin, had to leave the train at Aussig and was conveyed ten miles in a steam chair to another railroad station.

Through a landslide of the highest summit of the Silesian Mountains, the Hotel Schneekopfe was carried down and buried with all its occupants.

Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria has granted 30,000 florins from his private purse for the relief of the sufferers, and the Queen of Saxony has granted 20,000 marks and the Regent of Bavaria 15,000 marks for the same purpose.

Emperor William of Germany has not yet made a donation to the people who have suffered from the floods, &c., in the eastern parts of the country, although he has given 25,000 marks to the flood sufferers in Alsace. The newspapers are calling for special sessions of the Reichstag and Diet in order that these bodies may make extraordinary grants of money for the relief of the suffering families; but, as the suggestion was first made by the Vorwärts and other Socialist newspapers, it is being discouraged by the Government. The municipality of Berlin has granted 500,000 marks for the relief of the thousands of people rendered homeless and penniless by the storms, and the City of Dresden has voted 300,000 marks for the same good work.

NEWFOUNDLAND TREATY SHORE

France Denies Any Intention to Establish Her Claim by Force.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—The officials of the French Ministry of Marine say there is no truth in the report that France has attempted to enforce her claim to the possession of the soil of the Newfoundland treaty shore through a French war vessel and by ordering a British company now working there under a concession from Newfoundland to stop all work at once.

CAMPAIGN FOR PETER'S PENCE.

The Support of the Vatican—French Donations Fall Off.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The Vatican, including the Pope himself, is actively engaged in a campaign to stimulate the revenue from Peter's Pence, which shows a serious decrease. The chief contributor to this fund has always been France, but the tendency of the Vatican to support republicanism has cooled the ardor of the aristocratic donors, and while the gifts from America have increased, the latter do not cover the French deficiency.

The receipts are steadily abating, while the expenses of the Vatican are increasing. One of the causes of this decrease in the Pope's revenue is that foreigners have got the idea that the money has been used in speculation. It is known that much of the Peter's Pence Fund has been lent to speculative nobles interested in building schemes which have collapsed, and thus the Vatican finds its hands full of unsalable property.

GEN. N. A. MILES IN GERMANY.

His Inspection of Gunworks—Entertained by the Embassy.

BERLIN, Aug. 7.—Gen. Nelson A. Miles, United States Army, arrived here from Carlsbad on Tuesday. He is receiving many official courtesies. The General visited the extensive Gruson works, at Magdeburg, and received permission to inspect the Government works at Spandau, and the naval yards at Kiel, as well as some of the barracks and the Krupp Works, at Essen.

On Thursday John B. Jackson, Secretary of the United States Embassy here, gave a dinner in honor of Gen. Miles. The United States military attaché and the other military attachés of Berlin were present, with Count von Bardensleben, commanding the Guards Cavalry Division.

The United States Ambassador, Andrew D. White, to-day entertained Gen. Miles at dinner at the Kaiserhof. Baron von Lieutmann and all the Generals commanding the Guard Corps and the First Army Corps were invited. Gen. Miles will go to Stockholm at the end of the coming week, and thence to Russia, to view the military institutions of that country. He will return here in time for the Autumn manoeuvres.

Von Bieberstein to be Ambassador.

BERLIN, Aug. 7.—Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, the retiring Minister for Foreign Affairs, will be appointed Ambassador at an important post, probably Rome, Washington, or Constantinople, in October. Baron von Rotenham, the Under Secretary for the Foreign Office, will also receive a diplomatic appointment.

Kaiser Educating a Sailor Artist.

BERLIN, Aug. 7.—The Emperor recently discovered in a sailor of the Hohenzollern named Obermeyer, a native of Baden, a remarkable talent for painting and sketching, and his Majesty has sent Obermeyer to the Art Academy of Berlin, charging himself with the sailor's education.

PRINCE HENRI D'ORLEANS

Prospective Duels Growing Out of His Expedition to Abyssinia.

HE MADE FRANCE RIDICULOUS

Now Returning to Sow Seeds of Renewed Hatred Between France and Italy—The Paris Stage—Castellanes on a Northern Cruise.

PARIS, July 27.—Prince Henri d'Orléans's arrival at Marseilles will be the great event of the next week, for then our eager swash bucklers will have their curiosity satisfied as to the response which the Prince proposes to give to his various Italian challengers. Gen. Albertone, whom he so gravely insulted in the columns of the Figaro, accusing him of proposing Menelek's health when a prisoner at the Court of the Negus, and of stealing a musical box loaned him by his black Majesty, is to have the first "shy." After him Lieut. Pini, brother of the famous swordsman, will send the Prince a cartel in the name of the Italian officers captured by the Abyssinians.

At first it was thought that the Prince would take shelter behind the royalty which doth hedge him round, but this excuse can no longer be held to count in republican France, whose ribbon of the Legion of Honor the enterprising Henry has accepted. I cannot say that the Prince's behavior has won much sympathy with him here. His squabble with Bonvalot—rough, good-natured old Bonvalot, who was bear-leader to this Princely cub in the first voyage of exploration they undertook together—has turned many people against him. Moreover, the more reflective sort of Frenchmen object to this amateur championship of France and of French interests, which the young Prince has coolly assumed. It makes them ridiculous in the eyes of the very people, Menelek among others, whom they are most anxious to impress with a sense of their power and importance.

There is no doubt that the Prince's unofficial expedition to Abyssinia, productive as it was of bickerings with his own countrymen, who had an official right to be there, formed the text of a very pretty disquisition to Menelek by the members of the British mission in the weaknesses and divisions of France, and no doubt the Britishers owed their success to these circumstances in a measure, so having jeopardized the achievement of whatever France had to hope for in Abyssinia, Prince Henri is now coming back to sow seeds of renewed hatred between France and Italy, as if each had not sufficiently damaged herself already to spite the other. Mr. Rane, the Senator who personifies common sense in France, spoke out his mind on the subject very plainly a couple of days ago; and if the Prince gets a good dig from a sword or a bullet in a soft place, there will not be many of his compatriots to condole with him.

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The Mendes-Poe Duel.

We have had little but duels to talk of during the past week, and the one which has just been fought between M. Catullé Mendès, the well-known poet, and M. Lugné-Poë, the manager of the Oenore Theatre, will count in the annals of famous meetings. The origin of the quarrel was purely literary. M. Poë is the chief interpreter here of Ibsen, and believes himself to be descended, I am told, from Edgar Allan Poe, who is almost more worshipped in France than in America. Mendès is an astounding creature. He is quite old, but dyes himself young; he has just been married; he produces reams of "copy" every day, lives the life of a noceur of thirty, and many years ago became Théophile Gautier's son-in-law.

What made the duel sensational was that a whole system of sword dueling was involved in it. M. Lugné-Poë retreated whenever M. Mendès advanced, and finally the latter, in disgust, flung his sword into a bush with the remark: "I am not prepared to die from exhaustion in running after a poltroon." A quarrel between the seconds ensued, and the fight was stopped. The question raised, of course, is whether the length of dueling ground should be limited or unlimited. There is something to be said on both sides. It is disagreeable for a duelist to have to pursue his adversary across ploughed fields for a mile and a half, then under the wheels of a cab, and finally to prod him in the back, as the Comte de Dion did on a famous occasion, and one can sympathize with M. Clemenceau, who in his duel with M. Deschanel, after a spirited but exhausting pursuit, shortened his sword like a walking stick and strolled to the point whence he had started with the contemptuous remark: "And now, Monsieur, I will wait for you here."

On the other hand, it is claimed that M. Mendès's duty was to run harder than M. Poë and catch him; and to advance upon one's adversary more quickly than he can retreat is certainly taught in fencing. Still, it was pretty clear which of the two men was the more agile and would have been the certain winner in a mile race; and then the weather was so hot, and the forest of Saint-Germain, where they encounter took place, so vast, that M. Mendès's final movement of despair is comprehensible even if it cannot be condoned. He has, however, the whole press against him, for his pettishness has tended to cast ridicule on a much cherished and very inoffensive institution.

Music and the Drama.

In musical circles there is some talk of the Italian opera being revived next season by M. Victor Maurel, in which case M. Maurel will probably produce M. Isidore de Lara's "Moïna," a work which he originally created at Monte Carlo. The "Fiancée Vendue," by the Czech composer Swetana, Baron Erlanger's "Inès Mendo," Mascagni's "Ami Fritz," and Boïto's "Néron" may also figure on the programme.

It will be joyful news to the lovers of dramatic impressionism that M. Antoine has taken the Menus Plaisirs for next season, when it will be rechristened the Théâtre Antoine. The founder of the Théâtre Libre has abandoned his intention of making a tour in England and America.

Another piece of news which is going the round of the theatrical world is that Mlle. Yvette Guilbert is determined to prove to the general public that she really has powers as a light-comedy actress, and for that purpose will open a theatre of her own near the Boulevard des Italiens, to be entitled the Théâtre Yvette.

M. Coquelin, the elder, will have a chief interest next season in the Porte Saint-Martin Theatre, and means to bring out a number of new pieces of striking literary interest. M. Coquelin prides himself on his literary judgment, and the chief reason of his quarrel with the Comédie Française was the refusal of the Reading Committee blindly to follow his advice on all occasions.

Cruise of the Castellanes.

Count and Countess Boni de Castellane (née Gould) have embarked on board the Walhalla, their magnificent steam yacht, for a trip around the coasts of Norway and Sweden, returning to Deauville for the French Goodwood. The Walhalla cost $400,000 to construct, and was offered by its owner for sale to the Count for $100,000, but as the Count is not a very good sailor he preferred to hire the boat for the present at the rate of $6,000 a month. The yacht carries a crew of 100 men, which brings up the monthly cost of the vessel to nearly $16,000.

New Irish Organ in France.

It may interest Irishmen to know that a new monthly publication has appeared in Paris entitled Irlande Libre, (Free Ireland,) the object of which is to make known to Frenchmen the wrongs under which Ireland suffers at the hands of perfidious Albion. This organ is an outcome of the Pan-Celtic movement started in Paris about ten years ago. There is already a Franco-Scottish association holding its congress, alternating here and in Edinburgh; so what with Scotland and Ireland pouring their national aspirations and grievances into her ears, one on either side, poor France will, if she listens to them, have but little time to think of her own.

ROWLAND STRONG.

Death on German Race Tracks.

BERLIN, Aug. 7.—Last week has witnessed a number of fatal accidents on race courses. Among the number, Count von Fech, a wealthy gentleman rider, and at one time the friend of the Barrison sisters, and Lieut. Bartels, also a gentleman rider, were killed during a race at Kreuznach. At the Neuss races, the most successful gentleman rider in Germany, Lieut. von Kayser, was killed and Capt. von Suernomdt was seriously injured. Two jockeys met similar deaths.

FINANCIAL.

THE FINANCIAL WORLD.

This is the swinging of the pendulum from the long period of depression. It swung one way until it seemed there was no bottom to anything; it will swing the other way just as far. It has always been so in the world of speculation, and in the nature of things always will be so. The trading in the stock market the past week has averaged over 450,000 shares daily. The business done has been distributed over the whole stock and bond list. On Friday it was noted that 127 different issues were dealt in. This is incontestible evidence that the public is in the market. To say that the professionals are there also, and lead the way, is to state a truism. They are the experts. They always lead, either bear or bull. They started this bull movement by buying the granger stocks. The big money so far has been in these and other dividend payers, and the market shows that the men who bought them in quantity have not sold. They are holding until the Fall earnings of the railroads run up to tall figures, the imports of gold pile up, and general business starts into a state of feverish activity. This will make a market broad enough and strong enough to absorb all they want to sell.

This market has been made by such stocks as Sugar, Tobacco, Chicago Gas, Manhattan, Burlington, Northwest, St. Paul and Rock Island. Comparing recent prices with those of the beginning of April there has been a rise of 35 points in Sugar, of 20 in Tobacco, of 24 in Chicago Gas, of 23 on Rock Island, 22 in Burlington, 20 in St. Paul, and 15 in Northwest, not counting the dividends on any of them. The sudden jump in Manhattan Friday afternoon and yesterday must be attributed to the catching of a short interest in the stock. As the stocks named are now at their highest figures in nearly every case, it is proof enough that the big buyers are still the big holders.

The small stocks have had no such rise as this. They have simply tagged after the big ones. In stocks selling below 30 in April, like Atchison preferred, Reading, Texas Pacific, Missouri Pacific, M. K. & T. preferred, Southern Railroad, American Spirits, Chesapeake and Ohio, Union Pacific, etc., there have been advances varying from 3 to 10 points. The average would probably be less than 6. From this showing it may be inferred that the market is still in strong hands, and therefore that, barring unforeseen accidents, reactions will be only those that consolidate a market rather than weaken it. If the small stocks had mounted up to high figures, and the daily transactions in them were running on a large scale, experienced operators would scent danger.

But the public have scarcely begun to do more than nibble at the small stocks. Later, when things are booming, these stocks will be eagerly bought in any amount at much higher prices. That time will be when, as before said, the railroad earnings are making great comparisons with last year, when gold is flowing in and trade is booming. There is little risk in predicting that the Alaskan gold discoveries will play a large part in bringing about a great industrial revival. The Klondike section is only a small part of the Yukon Valley, and there is good reason to suppose that other deposits as rich as those of the Klondike will be found in other parts of the valley, both in Canadian and United States territory. The discovery of great deposits of gold has always been followed by a great outburst of industrial, and necessarily of speculative activity. The California disco

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FINANCIAL.

CERTIFICATES OF INTEREST
in respect of
UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
Six Per Cent. Gold Collateral Trust Notes.
23 WALL STREET.
NEW YORK, Aug. 2, 1897.
To Holders of the above Certificates:
Pursuant to the provisions of the Note Holders' agreement dated February 15, 1897, we shall be prepared to make payment on August 16, 1897, of five per cent. (5%) on account of the principal of the above certificates, upon presentation thereof and suitable stamping or indorsement thereon at our office, No. 23 Wall Street, New York, or, at the option of certificate holders, at the office of Jacob C. Rogers, 43 State Street, Boston. Interest will cease in respect of the amount so payable on the certificates on August 16, 1897.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Depositaries.

To the Four Per Cent. and Five Per Cent. Bondholders of the
Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company
and Six Per Cent. Bondholders of the
Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company
and Hocking Coal and Railroad Co.
Referring to our notice of FEBRUARY 25, 1897, further notice is now given to all holders of the above-described bonds that same must be deposited with us not later than AUGUST 14, 1897, in order to participate in any plan of reorganization. Deposits after that date, if received at all, will be subject to such penalties as we may determine.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.
No. 1 Nassau Street,
New York, Aug. 4th, 1897.

To the Holders of First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
American Publishers' Corporation
The American Publishers' Corporation having made default in the payment of the interest upon the above bonds, and Receivers of its property having been appointed, the undersigned, representing large interests therein, have consented to act as a Reorganization Committee IN THE INTEREST OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Bondholders are requested to deposit bonds with the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, Wall Street, corner of Nassau, New York, whose negotiable certificates of deposit therefor will be issued, under an agreement, copies of which will be furnished on application.
JOHN I. WATERBURY,
SAMUEL THOMAS,
F. O. MATTHIESSEN,
Committee.
EVARTS, CHOATE & BEAMAN, Counsel.

Greater New York Bonds.
$100,000 Jamaica 1917-36, Gold.... 4s
25,000 Queens 1927-76, Gold.... 4½s
150,000 Arverne 1920-25, Gold.... 5s
80,000 Westfield 1922, Gold..... 5s
75,000 Northfield 1927, Gold..... 5s
22,500 Middletown 1898-1917, Gold..... 5s
Under the new charter the above bonds are a direct obligation of GREATER NEW YORK, and may be converted after January 1, 1898, into REGISTERED STOCK of the new City of New York.
Prices and full particulars on application.
E. D. SHEPARD & CO.,
Bank of Commerce Building,
31 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

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MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
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DEAL IN
Wool Exchange Stock
Also miscellaneous securities not quoted on the New York Stock Exchange.
Private wire to Chicago and St. Louis.

BRAZEAU & HESSE,
44 Broad and 40 New Sts.,
New York.
STOCKS AND BONDS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

They who have been predicting that 1897 is to be a duplication of 1879—that American prosperity's most famous epoch is to be now reproduced, perhaps surpassed—were but a little while ago regarded as visionaries, amiable, but not much gifted with business perceptions. To-day in Wall Street they are put in the list of conservatives.

Much has taken place during the week just ended to increase stock market enthusiasm. Quotations have advanced. Transactions have largely increased. No sign of hesitancy has anywhere appeared. Many men who have hitherto been halting, doubtful of the market's solidity, seem finally to have put all questioning aside. Hosts of Stock Exchange traders who have been lustily predicting reactions have also finally gone over to the bull side. For the most part the doubters and the scoffers have disappeared, lost their individuality in the crowd of bull enthusiasts.

Still, however, some of the professional talent of the Stock Exchange holds aloof, wisely superior to all indications of business betterment. They refuse to give up their hopeful expectations of a panic instead of prosperity. They make daily onslaughts upon the market, but daily their sorties diminish in spirit and effectiveness. They have lost their followers. With some energy and not a little genius, however, the bear crowd manages to invent and circulate some new daily depressing sensational tale; but such campaigning is inconsequential. It accomplishes nothing beyond keeping an agitated short interest in conspicuous parts of the market.

It is the theory of such bears as remain that the market is dangerously overbought. These skeptics insist that stocks have been taken and are being carried by people of limited means, and that at any moment forced liquidation may ensue. This does not have an intelligent sound. The small stocks, the low-priced ones, have so far made no important move. Here and there a few of them have popped up their heads, and in two or three instances substantial advances have been scored; but for the most part the low-priced issues are still hardly more than showing a disposition to wake up. Long lists of stocks are selling in Wall Street to-day below the cash assessments paid upon them through recent reorganizations.

The market that Wall Street is becoming enthusiastic over, the market which is in so many ways like the market that made 1879 famous, has developed under the leadership of stocks of the highest class. Standard railway issues and industrial shares making big dividend payments have been the market's leaders. Only rich men could have bought these stocks. And this fact makes it amply plain that in the building up of the present market, and responsible for its magnificent broadening out, capitalists of the first consequence have been in combination. No such market as Wall Street is now enjoying could have been created by second-rate men.

There are abundant evidences that stocks which have been most conspicuously active are still largely "out of the Street." Recent buyers of them have been able to pay for them outright. They have taken them as investments. And the significance of this needs no elaboration.

No factor in the stock market situation is greater than the fact that during the depressing times of the last half dozen years there has been a continual shrinkage in the volume of stocks carried on margin in Wall Street. In innumerable instances securities so far dwindled in value that they could be bought for practically what in ordinarily normal times would have been considered but a fair speculative margin. Investors under such circumstances have held on to stocks where continuing declines have exhausted margin after margin till finally what was equal to but one margin more was sufficient to pay outright for all of the immediate market value that remained.

Fewer stocks are in the names of Wall Street brokers than for decades. More stocks are in the names of investors, people who own them outright, than ever before. This record is significant; the fact which it represents is a fact which has been influential enough to have become almost dominant; largely on account of this very element in the situation the present broad and buoyant market has been made possible.

Talk about the market being overbought is an expression of bear hope, not a representation of any fact in evidence. The confident buying which has marked the market's development did not begin till the capitalists of the country who had done this buying saw proof of actual betterment in business conditions. And for how long has that been? The abounding talk of the market being dangerously overbought sounds like an echo from a sanitarium.

Of the many developments which have taken place during the week having important influence upon the course of market values, most important has been the going to pieces of exchange rates. Wall Street throughout the current market improvement has been more or less nervous over the apprehension that gold might have to go abroad in large quantities. Two or three times sporadic export movements have broken out. A week ago we sent some millions of the yellow metal out of this port, and in some high banking circles these shipments were accompanied by free and easy predictions that they were the beginning of an export movement likely to reach to tremendous proportions and not only dispose of Wall Street buoyancy, but exert far-reaching, depressing influences upon all American trade conditions. Any sensible man, caring to consider what the facts were, could not doubt that this was nonsense; but none the less it was of some effect upon the speculative mind, and it held back from stock market activity many traders who otherwise would have been conspicuous and influential in helping the market's betterment along.

International trade balances are in our favor. They were so at the close of last year. At the end of the first six months of 1897 they were more than ever favorable to us. At present, with our grain shipments and the increasing European demands for our crops, these international balances are simply destined to grow into proportions which at this time are beyond the possibility of calculation.

In the face of this condition, gold exports on any natural basis are simply impossible. Europe can get further gold from us, just as Europe can get from us any other product that we have in volume and to spare. But the sudden petering out of the sterling exchange rate manipulation disposes of this particular bear bugaboo. Instead of gold exports, gold imports are close ahead.

Railway earnings are increasing, just as prices for cereals are increasing. Current statements are but a hint of what earnings are going to be.

With the Western farmer getting better prices for his grain than he has been able to secure in long years—and that is precisely what now seems to be certain—the railroads of the country are going to be able to command larger rates than have lately been within their reach. In many important quarters present railroad rates are simply prohibitive of profit to the railroads. Advanced rates are certain.

Whether or not the advances will keep rates within what may be held to be "reasonable," and whether or not it is going to be in the interest of healthful public economy for the railroads to put up rates, as it is certain they will put them up, are questions about which Wall Street does not much concern itself. What Wall Street sees in better railroad rates is a solid reason for buying and holding securities. This question is not yet cutting much figure in the stock market, but before long it will be conspicuous, and such railroads as are in the way of most quickly and most largely getting advantages from such advances are the railroad properties which are most likely to maintain Wall Street popularity. They are easy to pick.

Europe begins to buy American stocks.

SATURDAY.

Yesterday was the most active Saturday that Wall Street has known for years, and, in proportion to the length of its session, the most active day on the Stock Exchange since the present advance began. Transactions aggregated nearly 320,000 shares, and the activity was well distributed throughout the list. There was little news to affect the market, with the exception of that relating to Manhattan Elevated, but commission brokers and traders alike caught the buying fever, and combined enthusiastically upon the bull side of the market.

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Manhattan Elevated was the feature of the day. It was not the most active stock on the list, but it was by far the most conspicuous. The publication in THE NEW YORK TIMES of the story of the corner into which Mr. Russell Sage has trapped the Manhattan bears was the talk of Wall Street. It fell like a bombshell into the bear camp, and scattered all before it. Manhattan opened at all kinds of prices, from 102 to 105½, against Friday's closing price of 90¼. The bears all rushed to cover, but they found little stock for sale, and in a few minutes after the opening Manhattan had advanced to 108. Recognizing that they were only bidding the price up on themselves, the bears stopped their aggressive buying, and during the rest of the day contented themselves with trying to pick up stock between 105 and 106 without advancing the price. There was no pressure to sell, however, and in fact, apart from the new short interests that were created yesterday, the speculative position of Manhattan stock is much the same as it was on Thursday night, when the most conspicuous of the shorts begged Mr. Russell Sage to sell them stock enough to cover their contracts. Mr. Sage refused further appeals to release certain bears yesterday afternoon after the Stock Exchange was closed.

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Practically every stock on the list advanced yesterday, and in all of the prominent stocks the advances were substantial ones. St. Paul was the most active of the list, with Western Union a close second. Sugar Trust was practically neglected, less than 6,000 shares being dealt in. Burlington and Chicago and Great Western were also largely traded in.

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Western Union attracted considerable attention for its activity and strength. There was little news regarding the property, but stock market interests not hitherto connected with it seemed to be operating in the stock. Chicago and Great Western was the most active and the strongest of all the low-priced stocks, advancing to 16½, on reports of excellent earnings.

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The Granger stocks all showed strength and nearly all advanced more than 1 point. The coalers were also strong and the trust stocks were no exception to the rule. The Vanderbilts, under the lead of Canada Southern, which advanced 2½ points, gave indications of coming activity.

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The weekly bank statement showed an increase in loans of over $6,500,000, and in deposits of nearly $3,200,000. Surplus reserve decreased over $4,700,000. The New York banks now have a total reserve of $107,500,000, or $41,000,000, in excess of legal requirements. They have deposits of $626,000,000 and outstanding loans of nearly $550,000.

***

Government bonds were firm. There was a sale of $5,000 fives, coupon, at 113¾.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	½	Louis. & Nash.	⅝
Am. Sugar Refs.	1	Manhattan	7¼
Am. Tobacco	2	Met. Traction	2
Can. Southern	2½	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	1
Can. Pacific	1¼	Mo., K. & Texas	½
Chi. & Alton	1½	Mo., K. & Tex. pf.	⅝
Chi., Burl. & Qy.	1½	Mo. Pacific	⅝
Chi. Gt. Western	1⅛	N. J. Central	2¼
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	½	N. Y. Central	⅝
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	1¼	Nort. & Western	1½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½	Pitts., C. C. & St. L.	½
C., C. C. & St. L.	½	P., C. C. & St. L. pf.	2
Col. Fuel & Iron	1¼	Pullman Car	⅝
Del. & Hudson	⅝	Reading 2d pf.	½
Del., Lack. & W.	½	Rio Gr. W. pf.	⅝
Den. & R. G. pf.	⅝	St. J. & Gr. Isl. 1st pf.	¾
Dul., S. S. & At.	¾	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	¾
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	1⅛	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	¾
Erie	⅝	St. L. Southwest. pf.	½
Erie 2d pf.	⅝	Southern Pac.	¾
Ill. Central	3½	Southern Ry.	½
Ill. Central, leased lines	1	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Ill. Steel Co.	1	Tenn. C. & I.	¾
Iowa Central pf.	1	U. S. Leather pf.	1
Keokuk & D. M.	2	U. S. Rubber pf.	1⅛
Lake Shore	1¼	Western Union	2½
Long Island	4	Wisconsin Central	⅝

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sug. Refs. pf.	½	N. Y. & E. R. Gas.	1
Ann Arbor pf.	1	Or., R. & Nav.	½
Chicago Gas	1	Pacific Mail	½
L. E. & Western	½	Stand. R. & T.	½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Col. Mid. 1st, t. c.	1	Houston & Tex. gen.	1
East Tenn., reor. l'n.	1	Iowa Cent. 1st.	1
Flint & P. M., con. 6s.	1	Mor. Ry. of Cal. 5s	1
Flint & P. M., Pt. H. Div., 5s	1	St. L. Southwest 2d	1
		St. P. 1st, C. & Mo. River 5s	1

There were no declines.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1@1¼ per cent., closing at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent for sixty to ninety days, 2½ per cent. for four months, 3 per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $111,686,450; balances, $5,707,800; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $326,189.

Money on call in London, ¼ per cent. Discounts in the open market, 13-16@⅞ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market weak. Posted rates were ½ lower for sixty days, at $4.85½, and unchanged, at $4.87 for demand. Actual rates were $4.84¾@$4.85 for sixty-day bills, $4.86⅛@$4.86¼ for demand, $4.86½ for cable transfers, and $4.84¼@$4.84½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.17½ for long and 5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅛ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—25c discount. Boston—Par to 5c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—50@25c discount.

***

In the last few days of the past week the New York money markets have shown a firmer tendency than for some time. The demand in all departments seems to be increasing, and although offerings are still liberal there is a disposition upon the part of lenders to anticipate better rates.

In the call department the 1 per cent. rate has not held its monopoly of all loans, as for several weeks past. Many of the banks are holding out for 1¼ per cent., and many loans are being made at that price. For small amounts 1½ per cent. has become the recognized rate.

Commercial paper throughout the week has been rather dull, although demand for choice names has been larger. The inactivity in the market is not to be wondered at at this time of the year, and one feature of the situation is the absence from the market of many institutions usually ready at all times to take mercantile paper.

Time money has improved considerably during the week. The active speculation in Wall Street has been largely responsible for this. Money is liberally offered, however, at quoted rates. In fact, the supply of money has increased even more than the demand, and the prospect for higher rates seems rather remote.

A PHENOMENAL WEEK.

Sales of stocks during the past week aggregated 2,850,558 shares, breaking the record for any week since that of May 6, 1893, in the "Cordage panic," when the sales amounted to 3,211,137 shares. Last week's dealings compare with 2,169,371 shares in the previous week, and 2,235,774 in that ending July 24, an increase, respectively, of 681,187 and 614,784 shares.

The following were the totals on the various days of the week: Monday, 389,594; Tuesday, 475,440; Wednesday, 545,213; Thursday, 574,185; Friday, 542,333, and Saturday, 323,793. The latter was a remarkable aggregate for a half holiday, and it makes a new record for a short session.

On Wednesday there were 138 stocks dealt in; on Thursday 141, the greatest number in a single day in the history of the Exchange, and on Friday 140, while in Saturday's half holiday market there were 128.

The phenomenal business of the past week differs from any previous activity, inasmuch as the others usually culminated with one big day followed by one on which a considerably smaller volume of business was transacted. Friday, Dec. 20, in the Venezuelan panic, when the sales of stocks reached 753,280 shares, was followed on Monday (the next full business day) by transactions of only 398,742 shares. On Monday, May 18, 1895, the sales were 690,856 shares, while on the following day they dwindled to 355,385 shares. Going back still further to the largest day's business in the history of the Stock Exchange, Feb. 20, 1893, when the sales reached the enormous total of 1,473,953 shares, on the succeeding day only 521,532 shares were traded in.

The number of stocks in which there were transactions last week also broke the record, amounting to 178, an increase of 10 over the previous week. How near this comes to being the entire stock list may be seen when it is stated that the number of stocks quoted officially by the Exchange at the close of business daily is 214.

Some idea of the vast number of shares that changed hands in the past six days can be had by a glance at the total dealings in the leading properties:

	Shares.		Shares.
St. Paul	211,848	Manhattan	60,232
Tobacco	210,099	Atchison pf.	57,389
Sugar	149,964	Ches. & Ohio	56,632
Burlington	142,525	Southern pf.	55,258
Nor. Pac. pf.	119,276	Bay State Gas	54,020
Chi. Gt. West.	104,751	Southern con.	53,034
Rock Island	93,290	Reading 1st pf.	52,003
Chicago Gas	86,114	N. Y. Central	44,921
Reading	82,940	Leather pf.	38,640
Louis. & Nash.	80,869	Laclede Gas	34,394
Western Union	74,209	Mo. Pacific	34,225
Spirits Mfg.	63,723	Brook. R. T.	30,685

The bond sales for the week amounted to $19,052,500, again breaking the record for any week since that of May 18, 1895, when the sales were $20,120,500. In the week of July 31 the sales were $18,370,020, and in that of July 24, $14,591,500. The increased transactions have been in the general list rather than in special issues, as is shown by the fact that on July 30, when the sales of bonds were $4,203,550, there were only 107 issues dealt in, while on Friday last there were 121, with a total of $3,713,400. A year ago the bond total was $4,427,500. Here are some of the issues in which the dealings were heaviest during the past week:

Atchison generals	$2,191,000
Atchison adjust. 4s	1,131,000
Texas Pacific 2ds	1,085,000
Northern Pacific 3s	895,000
Erie general lien 4s	788,000
Chicago Terminal Trans., trust rects.	603,000
Oregon Improvement, consols	498,000
St. L. & San Francisco con. 4s	498,000
Colorado Midland con. 4s	481,000
Wisconsin Central 1st	469,000
Kansas Pacific consols	466,000
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	441,000
Erie, prior lien	400,000
Southern Railway 5s	384,000
Reading generals	363,000
Kansas & Texas 2ds	314,000
Oregon Short Line, cons.	271,000
Oregon Short Line 6s	202,000

TOBACCO TRUST MYSTERY.

Next to Manhattan, American Tobacco stock scored the greatest advance of the past week—a trifle over 11 points, the Manhattan gain being above 12. Interesting developments may occur this week in American Tobacco affairs. Transactions on a large scale have been made in the stock by Messrs. A. A. Housman & Co., a fact which has suggested to the observers and theorizers of Wall Street the possibility that Standard Oil interests may be soon disclosed as influential in the Tobacco Company, as has been the case in Sugar Trust.

"What really is going on in American Tobacco affairs?" Mr. Housman was asked yesterday by a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES. Mr. Housman said:

"My relations to American Tobacco stock are, of course, merely those of a commission broker. I receive orders—and some of these orders, it is true, have been large—and I execute them. Two facts I am at liberty to state. One is that the buying is not for the account of ordinary Wall Street speculators. It is investment buying. It is buying for capitalists who are as prudent and shrewd as they are strong. Another fact, and a significant one, is that very large blocks of Tobacco stock have been bought outright, and (transferred to new names) have been taken altogether out of Wall Street.

"From a source which may be considered authoritative, and not even indirectly related to my clients, I learn that the company is doing an unprecedentedly profitable business. The company's July earnings were the biggest in its history. Careful people close to the company's management are, as I happen to know personally, buying stock at present prices for investment. The 2 per cent. quarterly dividends are much less than current earnings warrant. There need be no reason for surprise if a handsome extra cash dividend be soon distributed."

Of the general market Mr. Housman said: "Conditions throughout the country are improving, and security market values are improving also as a natural result. The whole market is in healthful shape; the public is buying. The biggest buyers are the foremost capitalists of the country. Stocks are in strong hands. No bad features are in the situation. I believe we are in for a very long period of buoyancy; the improvement in the stock market is only just at its beginning."

BROOKLYN ELEVATED'S RISE.

Intimations are heard in Wall Street suggesting that developments are close at hand of importance in the affairs of the Brooklyn Elevated Railway Company. A mystery has developed there.

Only about a week ago Brooklyn Elevated stock was wholly without any market. The best bid for it was one-quarter of 1 per cent.—equal to 25 cents for a share worth at par $100. Of a sudden the stock began to rise. Very few transactions have been recorded. But every day has noted a substantial rise in the stock, till yesterday $6.50 per share at the close of the day's business was bid for the stock, with not a share offered under $10.

Wall Street is persuaded that something quite out of the ordinary must be going on to warrant such a change.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Canadian Pacific, 1½, to 74⅞; Louisville and Nashville, ⅞, to 61⅛; St. Paul, ½, to 94½; Erie first preferred, ¼, to 42½; Erie, ⅛, to 17⅞. Declined—Illinois Central, ½, to 100. Atchison sold at 14⅝, New York Central at 109½, and Reading at 13⅜. British consols declined ⅛, to 113 1-16 for money, and 113⅛ for the account.

American eagles were quoted at 76s 5½d.

In Paris rentes again made a new high record, selling at 105f 32½c, an advance of 7½c. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 195.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 56½@57½c. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 56⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 43¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 351,073.14 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London nominal 26d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Imports, Jan. 1 to date	$2,435,598
Exports in the same period	28,779,521
Net exports	$26,343,923
Net exports, 1896	30,690,057
Net exports, 1895	17,227,968
Net exports, 1894	71,728,453
Net exports, 1893	43,617,774

***

On the Stock Exchange 100 shares of Kingston and Pembroke sold at .28. On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Alamo sold at .04, 2,000 Comstock bonds at .5, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.30, 200 Fortuna at 10.25, 1,400 Mount Rosa at .09, 500 Mollie Gibson at .30, 200 Phenix of Arizona at .06, and 1,000 Utah at .10. On the Mining Exchange 400 shares of Annetta sold at .44½@45, 300 Miami at .35@.35¼, 1,400 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .08½@.09, 700 Golden Fleece at .21@21c, 1,700 Isabella at 31½@31, 2,900 Jack Pot at .05@.06@.05½, 3,400 Jefferson at .08½@.07½@.08, 800 Mollie Gibson at .26@.27½@.27, 300 Mount Rosa at .08@.07, 900 Portland at .73@.74@.73, 500 Work at .04½.

BANK CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Aug. 7, (Saturday's figures estimated,) telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1897.	1896.	P. C.
New York	$605,265,487	$418,891,638	+44.5
Boston	85,826,654	68,213,645	+25.8
Philadelphia	50,905,638	45,019,993	+12.4
Baltimore	15,338,826	10,943,635	+42.0
Chicago	82,039,650	63,615,470	+23.2
St. Louis	21,810,885	19,888,520	+ 9.7
New Orleans	5,220,606	5,094,270	— 8.3
Seven cities, 5 days	$866,307,746	$635,267,191	+36.4
Other cities, 5 days	130,097,612	117,500,276	+10.7
Total, all cities, 5 days	$996,405,358	$752,767,467	+32.4
All cities, 1 day	175,916,207	144,539,311	+21.7
Total, all cities, for week	$1,172,321,565	$897,306,778	+30.6

Complete returns for the week ended July 31 show, compared with the corresponding week in 1896, a gain of 24.6 per cent., with the same week in 1895 a gain of 4.6 per cent., and with 1894 a gain of 28.3 per cent. Outside of New York the gain, as compared with 1896, was 6.4 per cent., with 1895 a loss of 8.1 per cent., and with 1894 a gain of 4.1 per cent.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City banks shows a decrease in reserve of $4,718,025. The banks now hold $41,002,125 in excess of legal requirements.

The following table shows the condition of the New York City banks this week, as compared with last week:

	July 31.	Aug. 7.	Differences.
Loans	$342,996,200	$549,562,400 Inc.	$6,566,200
Specie	91,497,400	92,129,800 Inc.	632,400
Legal t's.	109,984,000	105,430,400 Dec.	4,553,600
Net de's.	623,045,000	626,282,300 Inc.	3,187,300
Circul'n	13,481,100	13,384,700 Dec.	46,400

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York City banks from the beginning of the present year up to and including the statement issued yesterday, with the surplus at the corresponding dates in the years 1896 and 1895:

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Jan. 2	$33,286,950	$19,779,675	$35,862,050
Jan. 9	43,991,450	27,183,100	41,792,200
Jan. 16	52,172,525	32,345,550	45,465,075
Jan. 23	57,097,800	37,678,500	45,880,450
Jan. 30	59,148,250	39,623,400	38,751,500
Feb. 6	54,540,050	40,182,425	33,766,225
Feb. 13	51,638,225	36,878,875	33,513,425
Feb. 20	55,665,950	28,627,050	29,822,725
Feb. 27	57,520,975	24,422,150	28,054,500
March 6	55,556,925	23,234,500	22,788,625
March 13	52,863,550	21,448,325	17,598,775
March 20	48,168,975	19,042,672	14,146,500
March 27	48,895,750	18,147,425	13,413,450
April 3	47,666,575	17,005,975	13,929,925
April 10	46,170,050	17,931,250	14,922,775
April 17	46,966,900	18,139,350	19,664,975
April 24	49,257,900	20,678,675	25,270,075
May 1	48,917,625	22,944,275	27,235,575
May 8	44,005,975	20,243,125	31,076,100
May 15	44,490,500	18,517,975	37,587,900
May 22	45,998,950	21,701,500	39,975,150
May 29	46,616,100	22,230,675	41,221,250
June 5	45,320,525	18,486,300	39,667,900
June 12	47,991,875	20,677,050	37,958,900
June 19	48,390,950	19,918,250	36,544,250
June 26	49,239,150	21,917,325	34,225,925
July 3	41,384,875	20,328,250	32,173,700
July 10	41,361,375	22,237,275	33,405,300
July 17	46,036,900	21,773,025	38,491,125
July 24	47,361,575	18,502,050	40,199,175
July 31	45,720,150	17,728,900	41,167,178
Aug. 7	41,002,125	13,815,575	38,940,775

The following table shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1897	$41,002,125	1892	$18,798,425
1896	13,815,575	1891	18,420,850
1895	38,940,775	1890	1,286,000
1894	69,053,700	1889	6,705,125
1893	*1,401,800	1888	24,106,825

*Deficit.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

John I. Waterbury, Samuel Thomas, and F. O. Matthiessen have consented to act as a Reorganization Committee for the holders of first mortgage bonds of the American Publishers' Corporation, now in the hands of a receiver. Bondholders are requested to deposit bonds with the Manhattan Trust Company.

FINANCIAL.

NORTHWEST MINING
and
TRADING COMPANY,
30 Broad Street, New York.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL $5,000,000
Shares $5.00 Each
Public Offering of 200,000 Shares at Par.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.
JOHN V. LEWIS,
Former President American Cotton Oil Company, President and Gen'l Mgr.
Hon. JAMES E. CAMPBELL,
Ex-Governor of Ohio.
J. W. CHIPMAN,
of the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad, Vice President.
C. F. BETTS,
Late with R. G. Dun & Co., Secretary and Treasurer.
Hon. RICHARD STEVENS LEWIS,
Ex-United States Attorney for Alaska.
HENRY CLARK JOHNSON,
CONSULTING ENGINEER AND EXPERT.
JOSEPH SIMONS, C. & M. E.,
Imperial Counsellor of Public Works to the Emperor of Germany.
REGISTRARS OF STOCK,
THE CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY,
30 Broad Street, New York.
STATUTORY AGENT FOR NEW YORK STATE,
THE NATIONAL CORPORATION AGENCY,
Johnston Building, New York.
BANKERS,
THE INVESTMENT CORPORATION,
30 Broad Street, New York.

OBJECTS.
The objects of this company are:
(a). The exploration of the gold fields of Alaska and the Northwest Territory, and the development, operation, and otherwise handling or disposing of such valuable discoveries and other properties as may from time to time be acquired by the company.
(b.) To engage in a general trading and transportation business; supplying tools, machinery, provisions, and all necessaries for remote mining districts and communities.
(c.) To operate in like manner wherever the opportunities for profit may warrant.

PLANS AND SCOPE.
In furthering and carrying out the objects of the company, steamships of suitable size will be chartered or acquired to send thoroughly equipped expeditions to the recently discovered gold fields of Alaska and the Northwest Territory. All necessary supplies, including tools, machinery, provisions, clothing, etc., etc., are to be purchased and taken along, in addition to which will also be taken everything necessary for successful trading expeditions, and for the establishment of trading stores in the various camps where such operations may be found to be profitable. This initial step will be followed by the establishment of necessary facilities for the regular transportation of passengers and freight between such stores and the United States.
It is believed by the best informed scientists and experts that the recent large quantities of gold discovered in the region in which it is proposed to operate prove the existence within reasonable proximity thereto of the essentially large and rich veins from which this gold has come. One of the purposes of the expedition is to attempt to discover these veins, which, if found, will certainly yield enormous returns for an indefinite period.
The expedition will be managed by men experienced in the various departments to which they will be assigned. A capable mining expert will be in charge of a corps of experienced and reliable prospectors, who are being selected with great care both in respect to their physical ability to endure the hardships of such an expedition and their knowledge and experience in such work. These men will be employed in prospecting, locating, and working such claims as may be taken up, and generally in promoting and fostering the interests of the company.
A capable and reliable business man will look after the general interests of the company, and a physician will accompany the expedition.

Those desiring to join the expedition should make application at once.

ADVANTAGES.
Through the medium of this company hundreds of people will be enabled to participate in the profits to be gained in the wonderfully rich gold fields without enduring the hardships incident to working the mines. Thus the danger of death or disability from exposure will be avoided and the risk of individual failure eliminated. Failure must necessarily come to the majority of individuals for patent reasons where this company, through its financial strength and resources in the field of operation and concentration of effort of its organization, can overcome the barriers to individual success and largely increase the percentage of profits that even the most successful individuals may reap.
An agent is now en route to the gold fields, and negotiations are in progress through a reliable representative in San Francisco for the acquirement of claims owned by persons who have just returned from Klondyke, the value of which have been proved by actual working.

FOREIGN CONNECTIONS.
The number of claims this company will locate, and the amount of territory it will acquire, will far exceed the ability of any one company to operate. Most valuable and influential connections have been arranged in London and on the Continent for the purpose of forming subsidiary companies to work such property as this company may not be able to undertake.

RESULTS.
It is believed that such an expedition, intelligently managed, will result in very large profits to this company and the establishing of a permanent and lucrative business. The profits to be derived from the transportation and trading departments will certainly more than cover all expenses, leaving as a net profit to the stockholders all the money realized from the mining operations.

**For the purpose of providing ample working capital, $1,000,000 (200,000 shares) of the capital stock will

FINANCIAL.

The Mercantile Trust Co.

NO. 120 BROADWAY.

Capital and Surplus, $4,500,000

Interest allowed upon Deposits.

OFFICERS:

LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
JOHN T. TERRY, HENRY B. HYDE, HENRY C. DEMING, } Vice Presidents.
GEO. H. SQUIRE, Treasurer.
ERNEST R. ADEE, Secretary.
CLINTON HUNTER, Assistant Secretary.
WM. C. POILLON, Assistant Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

Louis Fitzgerald, John Jacob Astor, Marcellus Hartley, Russell Sage, H. B. Hyde, Eugene Delano, T. Roosevelt Roosevelt, Henry G. Marquand, C. C. Cuyler, George L. Rives, Edward D. Adams, S. Hampden Robb, James W. Alexander, William H. Slocum, George Coppell, John J. McCook, Henry C. Deming, Chauncey M. Depew, Clement A. Griscom, John T. Terry, George J. Gould, A. J. Cassatt, Thomas T. Eckert, James McCreery, Rudolph Ellis, Henry M. Alexander, John E. Searles, James H. Hyde, Charles H. Godfrey, John W. Hunter, James Stokes, Henry A. Hurlbut, Sidney Dillon Ripley, Oliver Ames.

THE STATE TRUST CO.

100 BROADWAY.

Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000.

Acts as Trustee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent of Corporations, and as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, and Committee of Estates. Legal Depository for Court and Trust Funds. Takes full charge of Real and Personal Estates. Interest allowed on deposits.

FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. L. TRENHOLM, W. A. NASH, } Vice Presidents.
MAURICE S. DECKER, Secretary.
H. M. FRANCIS, Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

TRUSTEES.

Willis S. Paine, Henry H. Cook, Charles R. Flint, W. Bayard Cutting, William B. Kendall, Walter S. Johnston, Joseph N. Hallock, Edwin A. McAlpin, Andrew Mills, William A. Nash, George Foster Peabody, J. D. Probst, Henry Steers, George W. Quintard, Forrest H. Parker, Charles Scribner, Charles L. Tiffany, George W. White, Percival Knauth, Francis S. Bangs, Francis Lynde Stetson, Thomas A. McIntyre, Edward R. Poor, Anson G. McCook.

N. Y. SECURITY AND TRUST CO.,

46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus, $1,250,000

CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
WM. L. STRONG, ABRAM M. HYATT, 1st Vice-Pres't. 2d Vice-Pres't.
OSBORN MONNETT, BRIGHT, ZELAH VAN LOAN, Secretary. Asst. Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

Chas. S. Fairchild, M. C. D. Borden, Wm. B. Appleton, John G. McCullough, James J. Hill, Edward Uhl, Wm. F. Buckley, Frederic R. Coudert, B. Aymar Sands, Stuart G. Nelson, John W. Sterling, Hudson Hoagland, John A. McCall, James Stillman, H. Walter Webb, Henry G. Marquand, Edward N. Gibbs, James A. Blair.

This company is authorized to act as Executor, Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Agent, Receiver, Registrar, and Transfer Agent.

Receives deposits subject to sight drafts, allowing interest on daily balances.

BOND DEPARTMENT.

CAREFULLY CHOSEN SECURITIES FOR INVESTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

Glucose Sugar Refg. Co. Subscriptions.
Trenton Potteries Co. preferred.
St. Joseph (Mo.) Gas Co.
St. Paul Gas Co.
Cons. Gas Co. of New Jersey.
Madison (Wis.) Gas Co.
North Shore Traction Co.
Kings County Traction Co.
Kings County Elevated R. R.

Securities dealt in by

GUSTAVUS MAAS,

ESTABLISHED 1868. 26 Broad St.

Telephone—2137 Cortlandt.

Douglas & Jones,

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
24 BROAD ST., N. Y. CITY.
Daily market letter on application.

DIVIDENDS.

182d DIVIDEND

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
New York, July 29, 1897.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent., out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Tuesday, August 10th, to stockholders of record on August 2d, 1897.

Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of August 10th.

J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business of the company will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Milwaukee, at 12 o'clock noon, of Saturday, the 18th of September, 1897.

The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, the 31st of August, 1897, and reopened on the 20th of September next.

JAMES M. McKINLAY, Assistant Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $2,069,000 OF FOUR PER CENT. CERTIFICATES AND $190,000 THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. WALLABOUT BONDS OF THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.

Principal and interest payable in gold coin of the United States of America of the present standard of weight and fineness.

Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, City Hall, Brooklyn, August 6, 1897.—The Comptroller of the City of Brooklyn will receive sealed proposals at this office until Friday, August 20, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon (at which time they will be opened) for the purchase of the whole or any part of the following-described loans of the City of Brooklyn:

$190,000 THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. REGISTERED WALLABOUT BONDS, issued under Chapter 529 of the Laws of 1897. Principal payable January 1, 1926. Interest payable January and July 1st in each year. These bonds are FREE AND EXEMPT FROM ALL TAXATION, EXCEPT FOR STATE PURPOSES, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 643, Laws of 1895.

$1,000,000 FOUR PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS of the denomination of $1,000 each, maturing eight months from date of issue, and may be EITHER REGISTERED OR MADE PAYABLE TO BEARER. Interest payable at maturity. Issued under provisions of Section 3 of Chapter 183 of the Laws of 1896, and a resolution of the Common Council passed July 13, 1897, authorizing a loan in anticipation of the collection of the taxes to be levied in 1897.

$1,000,000 FOUR PER CENT. TAX CERTIFICATES of the denomination of $1,000 each, maturing eight months from date of issue, and may be EITHER REGISTERED OR MADE PAYABLE TO BEARER. Interest payable at maturity. Issued under provisions of Section 26 of Title 2 of Chapter 583 of the Laws of 1888, and a resolution of the Common Council passed June 7, 1887, authorizing a loan in anticipation of the collection of taxes levied in the year 1896.

Payment of purchase money to be made August 24, 1897, at which time the bonds and certificates will be dated.

Proposals must state the price offered, the description of loan desired, and be endorsed "Proposals for Bonds," and then enclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller of the City of Brooklyn.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids not deemed for the interest of the City.

GEORGE H. ROWE, Deputy Comptroller.

FINANCIAL.

Active Advancing Markets.

The stock and grain markets are gaining new life, broadening, and going ahead. The best outlook for every interest in this country for years. Everything favors making money in stocks. 10% should be made in each one of a large number and 20% in some of them. The present absorption of Securities is similar to the memorable campaign of 1878-81, which carried the price of St. Paul to 130; C. B. & Q., 183; Rock Island, 150; Northwest, 150; Atchison, 149; Union Pacific, 130; Reading, 74; Jersey Central, 112; Erie, 53; Louisville & Nashville, 174, and Pacific Mail, 62.

It should be borne in mind that the cost of all production, and also the cost of operating railroads, is lower at this time than ever before in the history of the country.

The condition of the money market could not be stronger, and is immeasurably superior to that of 1879, when high interest rates were the rule, and when railroad first mortgages were put out at 7%. The financial question is being solved by the continual decline in the price of silver. This fact will bring Europe, where the money rate is one-half of one per cent. per annum, in as a buyer of our securities for the investment of their idle funds and gold will flow to us, in payment of them, and of wheat in greater volume than ever before. From every point of view the comparison between the two periods is in favor of the present time and future prices will prove the fact.

WHEAT.

The United States is called upon to supply a world-wide deficiency in Wheat, which will enable us to dictate prices to all other countries. Higher prices are inevitable.

Write or call for our "400-PAGE SECURITY MANUAL," conceded by Banks, the Press, and Boards of Trade throughout the country to be the most condensed and statistically reliable publication ever issued by any Banking House. Gives range of prices of stocks, wheat, and cotton for ten to thirty years, latest financial reports, statements of earnings, etc., of all Railroad and Industrial Corporations whose shares are listed on the principal Exchanges; thereby enabling investors to operate on their own judgment, based on facts to be found in the Manual, which is invaluable to business men generally. It enables any one to invest money, keeping the principal intact, and making it pay an income.

ISSUED GRATIS AND MAILED FREE.

STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON, PROVISIONS,

bought and sold for cash or on margin of 3 to 5 per cent. Commission, 1-16.

DETERMINING THE FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF THE FIRM WITH WHICH YOU DEAL IS AS IMPORTANT AS SELECTING THE RIGHT STOCKS.

New York, Boston and Philadelphia National Bank References Furnished.

Twenty years' experience, largest clientele, most commodious offices, best brokerage service.

HAIGHT & FREESE

BANKERS and COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS

NEW YORK, 53 BROADWAY.
UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1132 BROADWAY.
BOSTON, 85 STATE ST.
Philadelphia, S. W. cor. 4th and Walnut Sts.
PRIVATE WIRES.

ALASKA-KLONDYKE

GOLD MINING COMPANY.

Capital Stock, 500,000 Shares of $10.00 Each.

FULL PAID AND NON-ASSESSABLE.

A Transportation, Commercial and Mining Company. The names of the Directors are a sufficient guarantee that the affairs of the company will be operated in the interests of the stockholders. They are all skilled in all transportation, commercial, and mining enterprises.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES RICE,
Late Secretary State of Colorado.
WM. SHIVE,
Capitalist, Chicago.
E. M. TITCOMB,
Vice President and General Manager Eastman Fruit Dispatch Co.
H. C. WASHBURN,
Member Maritime Exchange, New York.
GEO. W. MORGAN,
Circle City, Alaska.

OBJECT OF THE COMPANY is sale of a limited amount of stock to purchase steamers to ply on the Yukon, open supply stores at the different camps and operate the mines of the company.

The following letter was received per City of Topeka:

Dawson City, June 7, 1897.—My Dear Captain Rice: Wrote you a few days ago. I have another chance to get out a letter, so hasten to get it off. I have secured for your company several fine quartz claims and one very promising gold quartz property, some of the quartz being nearly one-half free gold. If it is possible will send down the river several thousand dollars in nuggets so you can get them before the season closes. Your old-time friend, GEO. W. MORGAN.

The full paid stock is now offered at ten dollars per share. Send your orders to the

ALASKA-KLONDYKE GOLD MINING CO.,
JAMES RICE, President.
New York Office, No. 96 Broadway.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.

5% GOLD BONDS OF 1925

(LOAN OF 1885.)

The Receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company are unable to pay now the Coupons on your Bonds falling due August 1, 1897. If, however, on the application of the Union Trust Company now pending the decision of the Court shall be that your Bonds are entitled to the same lien on the Main Line as the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, then the Receivers will promptly pay these Coupons.

JOHN K. COWEN,
OSCAR G. MURRAY, } Receivers.

TO HOLDERS OF

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.

5% GOLD BONDS, DUE 1925

(LOAN OF 1885.)

The Receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company having informed us that they will be unable to pay at the present time the coupons due August 1, 1897, on the above Bonds, we are prepared to purchase on and after that date such Coupons at their face value on Bonds which have been deposited with us, and to pay the amount thereof to the holders of trust receipts issued under the agreement of April 10, 1896, for deposited Bonds, on presentation of such receipts at our office, to be stamped with such purchase.

SPEYER & CO.

Klondike Gold Fields.

The Kootenay-Cariboo Mining and Investment Co., Ltd.

Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862.
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, $2,500,000.
DIVIDED INTO 2,500,000 SHARES OF $1 EACH.

President—THE HON. JOHN COSTIGAN, Privy Councillor, M. P.
Secretary—GEO. MACBETH, ESQ., Auditor
Toronto Gen. Trusts Co.
Consulting Mining Engineer—W. HAMILTON MERRITT, ESQ., M. E., A. R. S. M.
Bankers—UNION BANK OF CANADA and THE NATIONAL PARK BANK of New York.

This company, acting under its exclusive Canadian charter, has arranged to immediately extend its operations in mining, general trading, land, banking, etc., to the Yukon district. Three claims in the Klondike region are already under option to the company, which will further fully prospect for and locate selected claims throughout these recently discovered gold fields and their original sources. The thorough experience and responsibility of the company's management are absolute assurance that all capital invested will be judiciously and economically expended. In order to secure additional working capital, a limited number of non-assessable shares is now offered for public subscription. Subscribers to these shares will also have the full advantages of the properties and rights already secured, of which may be acquired in the future, in the Kootenay, Rainy Lake and other districts.

Subscriptions will be received and full particulars given at the New York office of the company, 60 Liberty St. Telephone, 345 Cortlandt.

ALL N. Y. CITY STREET RAILWAY AND OTHER INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

R. J. JACOBS & CO.,
41 NEW ST., NEW YORK.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange. Orders for stocks and bonds executed on commission.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Aug. 7, 1897.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
18¾	19¼	400	American Cotton Oil..	19	19½	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
71	72	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf...	71	71	71	71	+ ½
115	116	9	American Express....	115	115	115	115	.....
15⅝	15½	3,380	American Spirits Mfg.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	.....
35¼	35⅝	200	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf...	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	+ ¼
144¾	145	5,910	American Sugar Refs.	144½	145¼	144¼	145	+1
115	115¾	1,000	Am. Sugar Refs. pf....	116	116	115	115½	− ½
91½	93	110	Am. Tel. & Cable Co..	92	92	91	91	.....
93⅞	94	9,207	American Tobacco....	94	94⅜	93½	94	.....
32½	33½	105	American Tobacco pf..	114⅝	114⅞	114⅝	114	+1
14⅝	14½	3,028	Ann Arbor pf.....	32½	32½	32½	* 114⅝	+ ⅛
28⅜	28⅞	3,455	At., T. & S. F.....	14¼	14⅝	14	32½	+ ⅛
11	11¼	500	At., T. & S. F. pf....	28⅝	29	28⅝	14⅜	−1
..	..	50	Baltimore & Ohio....	11	11¼	11	28⅝	+ ⅛
15	15⅜	4,380	Barney & Smith C. pf.	50	50	50	11	+ ⅛
33½	33¾	1,080	Bay State Gas	16	16½	15⅝	50	+ ¼
120½	121¼	560	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	33⅞	33⅞	33⅝	15⅝	.....
55¾	56¼	4,505	Brooklyn Union Gas...	121	121	120⅝	33⅝	− ⅛
73¼	73½	300	Canada Southern	53½	56⅜	53½	121	.....
104	105	4,670	Canadian Pacific	54	54¾	54	54¼	.....
21⅞	22	400	Central Pacific	73½	73½	73½	73½	+2½
157	162	3,205	Chesapeake & Ohio....	10½	10½	10½	10½	+1⅝
94	94½	250	Chicago & Alton.....	21⅞	22	21⅝	22	+ ⅜
101⅝	101⅞	20,365	Chi., Bur. & Quincy...	158	158½	158	158½	+ ⅝
16⅜	16½	6,960	Chicago Gas.....	92⅝	94⅛	92⅝	94	+1⅝
11⅛	11¼	17,578	Chi., Great Western....	102⅜	102⅝	101⅞	101½	+1⅝
33⅜	33½	600	Chi., Ind. & Louis....	15¼	16½	15¼	16½	−1
92⅜	92⅝	1,302	Chi., Ind. & St. L. pf.	11	11½	11	11½	+1⅝
120	120¼	31,430	Chi., Mil. & St. P....	33¼	33½	33¼	33½	+ ½
84¼	85⅜	1,415	Chicago & Northw....	91⅜	92¾	91¼	92¾	.....
32¼	32½	11,136	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	120½	120½	119⅞	120¼	+1⅝
½	1	800	C., C., C. & St. Louis.	85	85½	85⅜	85⅜	+ ⅛
18	19	100	Col. Coal & Iron, Dev..	32	32½	32	32½	+ ⅛
5	5¼	1,120	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	1	1	1	1	+ ⅛
17	20	100	C. & H. C., all in. pd..	18¼	19	18¼	18⅞	+ ⅛
37½	38¾	1,410	Consolidated Ice....	5	5	5	5	+1⅜
84½	85½	400	Consolidated Ice pf...	38	38	38	38	+ ⅛
189	190	100	Consolidated Gas Co..	85	85	85	85	.....
119⅞	120¼	933	Delaware & Hudson...	189½	190½	189	189	+ ¼
159½	159⅝	990	Del., Lack. & West...	119½	120	119¼	120	+ ⅛
47⅞	47⅞	3,664	Denver & R. G. pf....	158¾	159⅝	158½	158⅝	+ ⅜
4½	4¾	400	Duluth, S. S. & A....	47¾	47⅞	47¾	47¾	+ ⅛
10	10⅜	100	Duluth, S. S. & A. pf.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	.....
123½	127¼	1,100	Erie.....	10	10	10	10	.....
23¾	24	360	Erie 1st pf.....	122	123¾	122	123¾	+ ⅛
37¼	38½	989	Erie 2d pf.....	18	18¼	17¾	18⅛	+ ⅛
120	123	1,807	General Electric	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼	.....
110½	110¾	100	Great Northern pf....	23¾	23¾	23¼	23¼	.....
96	99	6,335	Illinois Central.....	37⅝	37⅝	37¼	37½	+ ⅛
40	47	1,015	Illinois Steel Co.....	122½	122½	122¼	122½	+ ⅛
9¼	9½	400	Iowa Central.....	108¼	110⅜	108¼	110¼	+ ⅛
34¾	34¾	400	Iowa Central pf.....	97	97	97	97	+ ⅛
6¾	7	300	Kanawha & Michigan..	43	45	42¾	44	+ ¼
15½	17	100	Keokuk & D. M.....	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
30½	40	2,605	Keokuk & D. M. pf....	6¼	6½	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
18	18½	400	Lacleede Gas.....	4	4	4	4	+2
73¼	74½	70	Lake Erie & Western.	17	17	17	17	.....
175	175½	1,425	Lake Erie & West. pf.	40⅞	41	39⅝	39⅝	− ⅜
46	48	300	Lake Shore.....	18½	18½	18	18	− ½
59⅝	59⅞	6,740	Long Island	74½	74½	73	73	.....
106⅜	106¾	23,388	Louisville & Nashville.	174	175	174	174	.....
117¼	118	275	Manhattan Con	47	47	47	47	.....
7	7¼	500	Metropolitan Traction.	59¾	59¾	59¼	59¼	.....
1⅝	1¾	500	Mexican Central.....	118	118	118	118	.....
104½	105½	306	Mexican National ctfs.	7¼	7¼	7	7	.....
24½	24⅞	200	Michigan Central	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	.....
86½	87	107	Minn. & St. Louis....	106	106	105½	106	+ ⅛
58	58½	100	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf..	24⅞	24⅞	24¾	24¾	+ ⅛
58	58½	750	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf..	87	87	87	87	+ ⅛
15⅝	15⅝	2,337	Mo., Kan. & Texas....	56¾	58½	56¾	58¼	+ ⅛
36⅛	36¼	1,577	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf...	58	58½	57¾	57¾	+ ⅛
27	27	7,050	Missouri Pacific	15	15½	15	15¼	+ ⅛
35½	35¾	2,415	National Lead Co....	36⅜	36⅝	35⅝	35⅝	+ ⅛
104	105	58	National Lead Co. pf.	36	36¾	36	36¼	+ ⅛
94¾	95	4,670	New Jersey Central ...	105¼	105¼	104½	104½	+ ⅛
107½	107⅝	5,295	New York Central	93	95	93	95	+2½
100	100	100	N. Y. & E. R. Gas....	107	108½	107	107¼	+ ⅛
100	100	440	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis.	80½	80½	80½	80½	+1
100	100	805	N. Y., Sus. & West....	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	− ⅛
100	100	147	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf..	16⅞	16⅞	16½	16½	+ ⅛
100	100	430	Norfolk & Western...	38½	38½	38	38¼	+ ⅛
100	100	965	North American	12½	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
100	100	5,195	Northern Pacific	5½	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
100	100	460	Northern Pacific pf...	15⅞	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
100	100	100	Ontario & Western...	47	47	46¾	46¾	+ ⅛
100	100	100	Or. R. & Nav	17	17	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
100	100	320	Or. R. & Nav. pf.....	28¼	28¼	28½	28½	+ ⅛
100	100	1,150	Oregon Short Line	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	+ ⅛
100	100	200	Pacific Mail	22	22½	22	22	.....
100	100	31	Peo., Dec. & Evans....	32	32	31½	31½	+ ⅛
100	100	1,965	Peoria & Eastern....	1⅝	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
100	100	1,040	P., C., C. & St. Louis.	5	5¼	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
100	100	1,035	P., C., C. & St. L. pf..	17½	18¼	17½	17½	+ ⅛
100	100	5,400	Pull. Pal. Car Co....	58	60	58	60	+ ⅛
100	100	3,473	Reading	174¾	175	174¾	174¾	+ ⅛
100	100	5,550	Reading 1st pf.....	26⅝	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
100	100	406	Reading 2nd pf.....	53¼	53½	53	53½	+ ⅛
100	100	880	Rio Grande West. pf..	32½	32½	32	32⅝	+ ⅛
100	100	500	St. J. & G. I.....	50	51	50	51	+ ⅛
100	100	600	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf..	5⅞	5⅞	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅛
100	100	600	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf..	44	44¾	44	44⅝	+ ⅛
100	100	1,410	St. L. & San Fran....	14	14	14	14	+ ⅛
100	100	400	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf...	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
100	100	1,175	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf...	55	56	54½	55½	+ ⅛
100	100	2,058	St. Louis Southw....	49⅝	49⅝	49⅜	49⅜	+ ⅛
100	100	1,825	St. Louis Southw. pf..	12⅝	13¼	12⅝	13	+ ⅛
100	100	900	St. Paul & Omaha	67¾	68	67⅝	67⅞	+ ⅛
100	100	8,605	Southern Pacific	20	21	20	21	+ ⅛
100	100	5,290	Southern Railway	11⅝	11⅝	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
100	100	200	Southern Railway pf...	34⅞	34⅞	34⅜	34⅜	+ ⅛
100	100	2,835	Standard R. & T.....	8	8	7½	7½	+ ⅛
100	100	500	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	20	20½	20	20½	+ ⅛
100	100	6,575	Texas Pacific	12⅞	12⅞	12½	12½	+ ⅛
100	100	650	Union Pacific	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
100	100	25	Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf.	3¾	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
100	100	1,165	United States Express.	48	48	48	48	.....
100	100	6,220	United States Leather.	9½	9¾	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
100	100	500	U. S. Leather pf.....	66¾	67¾	66¾	66¾	+ ⅛
100	100	400	United States Rubber.	16½	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
100	100	3,900	U. S. Rubber pf.....	61	61⅝	61	61⅜	+ ⅛
100	100	26,505	Wabash pf.....	18	18⅛	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
100	100	870	Western Union Tel..	89¼	91¼	89	91¼	+ ⅛
50	50	716	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	13	13⅜	13	13⅜	+ ⅛
100	100		Wheeling & L. E. pf...	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	.....
100	100		Wisconsin Central ...	3	3⅜	3	3⅜	+ ⅝
Sales....		323,793						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Tobacco Co scrip
7,000..... 82½
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
1,000..... 82½
5,000..... 82⅝
18,000..... 83
5,000..... 82¼
Atch Jewell Co & West 1st, Tr Co certfs
2,000..... 33
3,000..... 33½
At, T & S F gen 4s
17,000..... 87
Adjustment 4s
15,000..... 55¾
15,000..... 55½
5,000..... 55¾
20,000..... 55¾
Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust Co certfs
6,000..... 80
Bklyn W & W Co 5s
9,000..... 98
Bur, C R & N 1st
2,000s3..... 108½
Cent Ga Ry con 5s
9,000..... 93⅞
Cent of N J gen 5s
10,000s20F..... 113½
10,000s20F..... 114
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
21,000..... 81
Chi & E Ill gen 5s
10,000..... 101⅜
Chi, Ind & Louis refg 5s
10,000..... 82⅝
7,000..... 82¾
21,000..... 83
Chi, R I & P ext 5s
2,000..... 105¾
Chi, R I & P deb 5s
1,000..... 103⅞
9,000..... 104
2,000..... 104¼
C, St P, M & O cons
12,000..... 132
Chi Term Trans. Trust Co certfs prop
30,000..... 45
38,000..... 45¼
5,000..... 45⅝
Colorado Mid 1st, Trust Co certfs
5,000..... 65⅞
3,000..... 66
Colorado Mid 4s, Trust Co certfs
2,000..... 5⅜
1,000..... 5½
25,000..... 5⅝
Det, Mar & Mac L G
5,000..... 20⅞
5,000..... 21
1,000..... 21¼
5,000..... 21
Dul & Iron Range 1st
5,000..... 102¼
5,000..... 103
East Tenn reorg lien 4-5s
20,000..... 91
12,000..... 91¼
2,000..... 91½
Edison Elec Ill Co of N 1st 5s
20,000..... 113½
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s
4,000..... 102⅝
Erie 1st con 7s
20,000..... 144½
Erie gen lien 3-4s
13,000..... 71⅝
10,000..... 71½
15,000..... 71⅝
35,000..... 71½
5,000..... 71⅝
23,000..... 71½
10,000s20F..... 71¼
Erie 4s prior bonds
10,000..... 90⅞
70,000..... 91
10,000..... 90½
23,000..... 91
Flint & P M 5s
2,000..... 82½
2,000..... 83¼
Flint & P M, Port Huron Div 5s
2,000..... 78½
3,000..... 79
H & Tex Cent G M 4s
5,000..... 71½
7,000..... 71¾
10,000..... 72
Iowa Central 1st 5s
2,000..... 96½
3,000..... 97
Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs
10,000..... 85
20,000..... 85¼
10,000..... 85⅞
30,000..... 85⅞
10,000..... 85¾
L S & M So 3½s
1,000..... 103⅞
2,000..... 104
Lehigh Val of N Y 1st
2,000..... 101
Louis & Nash, Pens & Atl 1st
15,000..... 98½
Mil & St Paul, Chi & Mo River 5s
1,000..... 111
I & D ext
2,000..... 138½
Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A
15,000..... 102⅜
1,000..... 102⅝
Mo, K & East 1st
5,000..... 97
Mo, K & T 2d
5,000..... 62¾
10,000..... 62⅝
25,000..... 62¾
Mo Pac 1st con 6s
7,000..... 62½
Mutual Union Tel 6s
2,000..... 111½
N Y, C & St L 4s
5,000..... 106½
Norf & West Ry con 4s
17,000..... 75
2,500..... 75
2,000..... 75
Nor Pac 1st 6s
5,000s20F..... 118
Nor Pac gen lien 3s
28,000..... 57¼
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
38,000..... 90½
Nor Ry of Cal 5s
10,000..... 89
Oregon Imp Co 1st, Tr Co certfs
4,000..... 90½
2,000..... 90¾
Total sales..... $1,766,000
Oregon Imp Co con 5s, Trust Co certfs, 1st installment paid
10,000..... 30⅜
10,000..... 30⅝
5,000..... 30⅜
10,000..... 30½
Oregon S L 1st con 5s
15,000..... 118¼
10,000..... 92⅜
5,000..... 92⅝
40,000..... 92½
11,000..... 92⅝
5,000..... 92½
30,000..... 92¼
Peo & Eastern 1st
1,000..... 74
6,000..... 74¾
Reading Co gen 4s
138,000..... 83¾
10,000..... 83⅞
15,000..... 84
St L & S F 4s
15,000..... 72⅜
5,000..... 72⅞
5,000..... 72½
St L & S F G M 5s
15,000..... 101
5,000..... 101¼
St L S W 1st
2,000..... 73½
St L S W 2d inc
5,000..... 29¾
25,000..... 30
5,000..... 30¼
30,000..... 30
7,000..... 30
6,000..... 30¼
4,000..... 30½
St P, M & M con 6s, reduced to 4½s
11,000..... 105½
5,000..... 106
10,000..... 105⅞
San An & Ar Pass 4s
3,000..... 60¾
10,000..... 60⅞
So Car & Ga 1st 5s
5,000..... 94
5,000..... 94½
So Pac of Cal 5s consld
10,000..... 91⅝
6,000..... 92
Southern Ry 1st 5s
20,000..... 92⅝
4,000..... 92¾
40,000..... 93
5,000..... 93
27,000..... 93⅛
Standard R & T 6s
6,000..... 67
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
1,000..... 67½
Tex & Pac 2d inc
4,000..... 95
28,000..... 20⅞
5,000..... 30
Union Elev 1st 6s, Trust Co certfs
4,000..... 80
U P, D & G 1st
40,000..... 43
Wabash 1st 5s
5,000..... 107
Wabash 2d 5s
12,000..... 75¼
Wilkes & East 1st
5,000..... 90¾

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports, exclusive of specie, for the week were valued at $5,933,366, of which $1,253,957 was in dry goods and the remainder in general merchandise. The imports of specie were $357,570, and the exports of specie $1,742,670.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$220,119,074
Gold reserve	140,547,866
Net silver	32,410,309
U. S. notes in the Treasury	30,672,770
Treasury notes of 1890	31,847,322
Total receipts, this day	833,577
Total receipts, this month	4,841,155
Total receipts, this year	43,868,520
Total expenditures, this day	1,260,000
Total expenditures, this month	8,738,000
Total expenditures, this year	58,838,908

CURRENT LITERATURE

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

Resurgam.

Let us go down to the sea, ere the noisy
day is over,
Let us go down to the sea, and strip us
of care and of toil;
There are graves in the heart of man that
only the sea can cover;
There are deeds in the heart of man to
be sown as the deep-sea spoil.

Free us from surging of sound that urges
us on to the morrow;
Wrest us from merciless round that re-
turns with the birth of a morn;
Free us of harassing thought, and the
wind's wild pinion borrow,—
Yet there is room for the heart where the
wave and the world are born!

And the grief which lieth behind let us
give to the grace of forgetting,
And the hope that was dimmed let us
shrive with the clean, keen salt of the
sea;
And the fruitless doubt let us fling beyond
the bounds of regretting,—
Where only the waves and the sky and
the soul of man may be!

Earth, the mother, hath balm for her
world-stained sons and daughters;
Earth, the mother, hath balm for her toil-
spent hearts and sad;
Time cannot curb nor deny God's bountiful
boon of waters,—
Let us down to the sea, my soul, let us
down to the sea and be glad!
—VIRGINIA WOODWARD CLOUD in The Bookman.

The Gobbling Up of Hawaii and Indigestion.

From Senator Stephen M. White in the August Forum.

If we must go into the foreign acquisition business, we should, for quite a period, spend not less than $100,000,000 per year for naval purposes, and almost an equal sum for coast defense. We are not prepared to commit ourselves to such idiocy. * * * But it is urged that England, in case of trouble, may seize Honolulu, and that the Japanese may do so. England clearly will not operate against us from Honolulu. She has a veritable Gibraltar at Esquimault on the Washington boundary. Why should she divert and divide her strength by permitting her guns and ships to rust 2,000 miles from her enemy, especially when she is splendidly equipped at a point within sight of the smoke of our civilization? For more than forty years England has denied any hostility to Hawaii.

"How about Japan?" I am asked. Japan surely does not intend to attack us. She, as well as Great Britain, explicitly disclaims any such purpose. I have no fear of difficulty there. Considerations too numerous to mention make such an occurrence highly improbable. But if it shall be otherwise and Japan shall take Hawaii, she will not thereby be enabled to assail the United States. To reach Honolulu from Japan requires a voyage of over 3,600 miles, and the islands are not on the American-Oriental sailing route. The capture of Hawaii would be a foolish enterprise for any antagonist of the United States. * * * Several powerful nations of modern times, ruled upon the monarchic plan, have seized territory for commercial reasons and because of sympathy with resident subjects. But we cannot justify ourselves upon any such ground. No such departure from our traditions and theories can be for a moment legitimately tolerated. The role of the despot is unsuited to the American.

What Jenny Lind Did for America.

From the August Century.

Jenny Lind's sojourn in America was fruitful in many ways. Her progress left a chain of charities through the land by which orphans and sick are still nurtured and healed. The rapture of her music created a criterion by which the success of every other artist has been measured from that day to this. The tradition of her pure and noble womanhood has remained to music a bulwark against which the scandal and corruption of the operatic and musical world has broken in vain. In the memory of every human being who heard her, her singing has rung to the hour of death as the one perfect and sublime revelation of the beauty and ecstasy of music itself. This is much.

But America owes Jenny Lind one other and greater debt that has never been recognized. She brought the musical temperament of America to consciousness of itself. Her tour was the supreme moment in our National history when young America, ardent, enthusiastic, impressible, heard and knew its own capacity for musical feeling forever. From that hour it has received or denied the world's great artists who have made pilgrimage hither, supreme in its own consciousness of its artistic needs and temperament.

The Personal Factor in Preaching.

The Rev. J. S. Kennard in the August Homiletic Review.

Herbert Spencer says: "He that with men is a success must begin with being a first-class animal." The Abbé Roux quotes a lecturer in Notre Dame as saying: "If one wishes to preach well one must have the devil in one's body." If he had added, "and God in his heart," we should have seen more clearly his point. Robust and surgent animal force and instinct, such as spring from splendid health and natural passions, are a large element of power in the preacher when reined and guided by the dominating power of the Spirit of God. Mental and moral power sometimes proceed from a man who, like Robert Hall, is a martyr to physical pain, but as a rule the aspect and tone of the physically feeble are a discount on his impressiveness.

Courage also he needs, the courage of conviction, of the faith which sees the invisible; the courage of his commission and calling as an ambassador for Christ. He must dare to be independent of "isms" and "ologies." The courage not only to do, but to suffer, must be his. When that knightly preacher, Robertson of Brighton, was warned by a woman that his doctrine would expose him to ostracism by the authorities of the Church of England, he calmly answered: "I don't care!" "But, Mr. Robertson," was the ominous warning, "do you remember where 'don't care' brought the man?" "Yes," said he, with utmost seriousness, "to a cross." To every brave preacher the pulpit will be a cross and a throne.

Tenderness Is Not Effeminacy.

From the August At Home and Abroad.

When we look at the quality of tenderness, we see at once that it is not effeminacy. If it were, then we, who are men all over and men all through, every inch of us and every ounce of us, would be barred out by our pronounced masculinity. The world loves to say that religion is for women and children, and the ministry is for men who are effeminate in quality, unequal to the rough and tumble of the world, which means, in the plain, not good enough for anything except to be clergymen. And when it sees one in the ministry whose intellect commands respect, whose hair is short, whose muscle is big, whose voice is resonant, and whose garb is not a libel of his calling, it is apt to say, in California phrase: "He ought to be in politics; he has no business to be hoeing small potatoes in the garden of the Lord."

There are men whose phrenology, physiognomy, and physiology mark them as gentle and retiring. They have a strong, sweet dash of the feminine. Some of them get into the ministry. There they are beloved, and lead quiet, happy, useful lives, sometimes going to the front. But inability to battle with the world keeps many such from reaching the front ranks. For every prominent pastor knows that the lawyer or the merchant has no severer tussle with men than the front-rank minister. It is, then, when men of strength and capacity school themselves to a tenderness that is not theirs by nature that the quality shines out.

Women's Hats and Women's Brains.

From Leslie's Weekly.

Until women learn to adopt a more reasonable style of headgear it may well be doubted whether they will ever be trusted to any considerable extent with responsibility. They insist that they are competent to do anything—that their brains are just as good as man's—and they adduce red-sealed diplomas to prove their position, as well as certain undeniable achievements, but their hats bewray them. So long as That Hat crowns the imperial brow of woman, doubt must inevitably arise concerning her complete sanity, and concerning the purity of the gray matter claimed to exist in such desirable quantities underneath that frivolous looking cranium. How can one expect to be venerated with such imperfections upon her head?

Honest Sweden.

From the August Parisian.

In Sweden a crime is an event; theft particularly is very rare. Honesty is the fundamental quality of the race, is naturally recognized and officially counted upon. In this regard the Stockholmers show a confident carelessness which is always a surprise to strangers and causes them some uneasiness. In the theatres and concert halls there are large cloak rooms, where hats and furs are left without the smallest safeguard; the performance over, each one again takes possession of his effects, and an accident never occurs. The inhabitants are accustomed to expect a reciprocal probity in the transactions of every-day life. Upon most of the tramways in Stockholm conductors have been dispensed with. The passenger himself deposits his ten öre in a little till placed at the end of the vehicle, behind the driver. It is patriarchal—and economical.

Across the Bay.

Out through the gloom of the early night
I strain my eyes till I think I see
The flickering gleam of a distant light
Coming across the bay to me.

Another flickers and gleams afar;
And another yet, till they seem to make
A golden chain from the harbor's bar
To the long gray beach where the billows break.

The stars peep out in the eastern sky,
And the west is losing its tinge of red.
A purple flush is the last to die,
It fades away, and the day is dead.

But not the glories of nature's crown,
Nor the infinite beacons of space I see,
Only the lights of a distant town
Coming across the bay to me.

Coming across from the further shore,
Dancing and glinting from crest to crest,
Till they flash from the blade of my lifted oar,
And fall, like a shower of gems, to rest.

And hope grows stronger each length I gain,
And my heart is light, as it needs must be,
When I think of the face that against the pane,
Watches across the bay for me.
—WILLIAM CHANDLER BAGLEY in Four o'Clock.

Why Germany Fails in Colonizing.

Poultney Bigelow in Harper's Magazine for August.

In Africa alone Germany has nearly a million square miles of colonial possession—an area nearly five times as large as the whole German Empire in Europe. For thirteen years she has expended vast sums for the purpose of giving the black people of these territories the same minute and paternal administration that it dispenses in Brandenburg and Pomerania. Costly buildings have been erected in which extensive offices have been provided and patient clerks on very small salaries are kept busy tabulating from day to day the results obtained. German exports to these African colonies are considerable, but they are mainly in the nature of ammunition, beer, and other articles of prime necessity to Government officials.

An army of highly trained scribes is maintained in Berlin for the purpose of directing the colonial administration, and a complaisant Parliament votes from year to year enough money to make up the chronic deficit; yet to-day in all German Africa there are not a thousand white colonists. I met recently in Berlin a German who had held important positions of trust, both commercial and political. He told me that he was doing very well with a large plantation in the Dutch East Indies. I taxed him with lack of patriotism in taking his capital, and above all his administrative talent, to, the colony of a rival power. His answer sounded like this: "I visited the German colonies of East and West Africa with a view to investing my money there, but I found them so unpromising because of the superabundance of meddlesome officials that I felt no security for the future. The German colonies cannot prosper until they are managed by men who know their business, and to get such men you must pay them. I have to pay the manager of my estate a larger salary than the German Government gives to an imperial Governor, but I get a better article."

The Boers tried to establish themselves in German Southwest Africa, but from what I heard in Pretoria they soon returned discouraged. Such of them as had formerly complained of English tyranny had no words with which to describe the administration of their friends the Germans.

"The Graveyard of Europeans."

From the August Century.

No Europeans live at Tandjon Priok, nor in the old city of Batavia, which from the frightful mortality during two centuries was known as "the graveyard of Europeans." The banks and business houses, the Chinese and Arab quarters, are in the "old town," but Europeans desert that quarter before sundown and betake themselves to the "new town" suburbs, where every house is in a park of its own, and the avenues are broad and straight, and all the distances are magnificent. The city of Batavia, literally "fair meadows," grandiloquently "the Queen of the East," and without exaggeration "the gridiron of the East," dates from 1621, when the Dutch removed from Bantam, where quarrels between Portuguese, Javanese, and the East India Company had been disturbing to trade for fifteen years, and built Fort Jacatra at the mouth of a river off which a cluster of islands sheltered a fine harbor.

Its position in the midst of swamps was unhealthy, and the mortality was so appalling as to seem incredible. Dutch records tell of 87,000 soldiers and sailors dying in the Government hospital between 1714 and 1776, and that more than 1,000,000 people died within the city walls between 1730 and 1752, the place at no time claiming over 40,000 inhabitants all told. The people were long in learning that those who went away to the higher suburbs to sleep, and who built houses of the most open construction, to admit of the fullest sweep of air, were free from the fever of the walled town surrounded by swamps, cut by stagnant canals, and facing a harbor the mud banks of which were exposed at low tide. The city walls were destroyed in this century, the quaint old, air-tight Dutch buildings were torn down, and streets were widened, and there is now a great outspread town of red-roofed, whitewashed houses, with no special features or picturesqueness to make its street scenes either distinctively Dutch or tropical. Modern Batavia has 100,000 inhabitants, less than a tenth of whom are Europeans. While the last century Stadhuis might have been brought from Holland entire, a steam tramway starts from its door and thence shrieks its way to the furthest suburb, the telephone hellos from centre to suburb, and modern inventions make tropical living possible.

"With Pipe and Flute."

With pipe and flute the rustic Pan
Of old made music sweet to man,
And wonder hushed the warbling bird,
And closelier drew the calm-eyed herd—
The rolling river slowlier ran.

Ah! would, ah! would, a little span,
Some air of Arcady could fan
This age of ours too seldom stirred
With pipe and flute!

But now for gold we plot and plan;
And from Beersheba unto Dan,
An Orpheus's self might walk unheard,
Or find the night-jar's note preferred:
Not so it fared when time began,
With pipe and flute!
—AUSTIN DOBSON in The Examiner.

Common Finance Palavering.

From the August Money.

Probably no other country has such a lack of authoritative consensus of financial opinion as the United States. In any other country a revision of the monetary institutions would find its foundation and main support in the opinion cumulatively evolved by their experience. In England, Scotland, France, Germany, Canada, and other countries tradition furnishes an almost impregnable basis for popular confidence in a certain body of expert opinion, which is generally recognized as ex cathedra. The Bank of England, for instance, through its existing and past Governors, can practically control English financial legislation. The confidence of the people in that institution is such that whatever the bank might desire, Parliament would regard as the proper thing to do. The masses do not even attempt to discuss the question.

In this country the case is just the reverse. Instead of having a recognized consensus of financial opinion, we have practically a running mob debate on the subject, in which the highest virtue is to declare against or throw suspicion upon all who have had any extended fiscal experience and are competent to give an opinion. Finance is one of the questions which, in this country, every man assumes to be thoroughly competent to decide, and the less experience he has had the more emphatic are his decisions. People who would shrink from the responsibility of caring for a flock of sheep, or properly conducting a modern hennery, would volunteer to solve the money question without the slightest hesitation.

An Old Cow Town.

From The August Chautauquan.

It was one of the jests of the later West to ask a man, "What was your name back in the States?" but this was never seriously done in the cow country of the early times, because it might have been one of the things one would rather have left unsaid. Too much personal curiosity was not good form, and met with many discouragements.

In short, the cow town of the good old times was a gathering of men of most heterogeneous sorts, a mass of particles which could not mix or blend. Of types there were abundance, for each man was a study of himself. He had lived alone, forced to defend himself and to support himself under the most varying and trying circumstances, very often cut off from all manner of human aid or companionship for months at a time. Needing his self-reliance, his self-reliance grew. Forced to be independent, his independence grew. Many of these men had been crowded out of the herd in the States, and had so wandered far away from the original pastures of their fellows. They met in the great and kindly country of the old West a number of these rogues of the herd, and it was a rough sort of herd they made up among themselves. They could not blend; not until again the sweep of the original herd had caught up with them, and perforce taken them in again among its numbers. Then, as they saw the inevitable, as they saw the old West gone forever, leaving no place whither they might wander further, they turned their hands to the ways of civilization and did as best they could.

In many cases they became quiet and useful and diligent citizens, who to-day resent the raking up of the grotesque features of their past, and have a contempt for the men who try to write about that past with feigned wisdom and unfeigned sensationalism.

To Combat the Bubonic Plague.

From Longman's Magazine.

The astounding fact that the blood of animals which have been trained artificially to withstand a particular disease becomes endowed with the power of protecting other animals from that disease is only in the earliest stages of its application. The results, however, which have already been accomplished are of so encouraging a character that the hope is justified that serum-therapy is destined to revolutionize the treatment of disease. The latest use which has been made of this method of combatting disease is the employment of plague serum for the cure of bubonic plague in India.

Yersin, formerly a student and assistant at the Paris Pasteur Institute, has been dispatched to India to superintend the administration of this new remedy, and the serum he employs is that derived from horses which have been subjected to and have recovered from inoculations with the plague bacillus. The treatment of snake bites by means of curative serum was so recently dealt with in this magazine that it only remains to cite it as another instance of the success which is attending the new methods of protection against disease.

A Mantzu House.

Mrs. Isabella Bishop in The Geographical Journal.

This stone dwelling, arranged, as are all the better class of houses, apparently for defense, possesses three floors, reached by steep stairs inside. Cattle, mules, fodder, and agricultural gear and implements occupy the first; the family the second, and the family temple and two guest rooms the third—on which is also the flat roof or threshing floor, which is the gathering place for the family and their friends, the wrestling ground, and the place where the women weave woolen stuff for their clothing. The irregular roofs of the temple and guest rooms are resorted to by the men when they play cards and a game resembling "go." All well-to-do people have a temple on the roof, with images of the Buddhist triad against the wall, an altar with the usual emblems and offerings, a drum, horn, cymbals, and other musical instruments, and as many of the insignia of Buddhism as their means allow them to obtain.

The householder is the priest, but every man and woman can present his or her own invocations and offerings, and in Mantzu homes there is scarcely an hour from sunrise to sunset in which the dull beat of the drum, and "om mani padme hun" reiterated in a high-pitched monotone, are not heard. On all roofs, even of the poorest class, there is, at the eastern corner, a small clay furnace with a chimney, called the "altar of incense." In this at each sunrise the householder, looking eastward, burns a bundle of the green twigs and leaves of the yew, of which two species are accessible. No other tree can be used for this purpose. Is not this curious custom a relic of a nature worship anterior to Buddhism?

The Arlesiennes.

From the August Catholic World.

The type of beauty met with in the women of Arles is distinctly original and native, and is not to be found elsewhere in France. The reason of this is perhaps quickest explained in stating that it is not French. The Arlésiennes are of mixed descent—Greek, Roman, and Saracenic—and the blending of this noble blood under the sunny sky and genial surroundings of Provence has produced a perfection of female loveliness unrivaled anywhere in the world.

The Arlésiennes are gracefully tall and have the true Greek symmetry of figure, now so rare in the human female. Their dark, wavy hair is both thick and long, and is worn in the picturesque style of their ancestors, parted in the centre and drawn in loose folds behind the ears to a graceful coil at the back. Dame Fashion in her mad flights about the world deigns not to pause over Arles, knowing it to be an unpromising field for victims. Thus the women are left unmolested to their own instincts of what best becomes them. Their faces are usually oval in shape and of a rich olive complexion peculiar to themselves. Their eyes are invariably dark, either black or brown, and are large and soft of expression, but not without a certain hidden fire to them.

The costume of the Arlésienne is uniquely picturesque and is eminently adapted to set off the peculiar beauty of the wearer. The ordinary dress is usually of some dark material, and the fichu plain cambric with an embroidered edge. The small cap is of the same material, and is worn at the back of the head, resting lightly on the coil of hair, with the ends twisted upward, resembling wings. Half the secret of the attractiveness of the Arlésienne attire is contained in this ingenious headgear, which is practically an evolution of the old Arab turban. Only the very old women wear the coif, which is invariably black.

In full dress the cap is of white mull, with a wide black silk or velvet ribbon covering all but the crown. Sometimes the ribbon is embossed, sometimes plain and edged with lace, but in the generality of cases it is beautifully embroidered with sprays and leaves in floss silk. The fichu is also very handsome in the full-dress costume. An under fichu of white, soft mull is covered, all but in the front, by one magnificently embroidered in colored silks.

The Church by the Sea.

I.
That spirit of wit, whose quenchless ray
To wakening England Holland lent,
In whose frail wasted body lay
The orient and the occident,

II.
Still wandering in the night of time,
Nor yet conceiving dawn should be,
A pilgrim with a gift of rhyme,
Sought out Our Lady by the Sea.

III.
Along the desolate downs he rode,
And pondered on God's mystic name,
Till with his beads and votive ode,
To Walsingham Erasmus came.

IV.
He found the famous chapel there,
Unswept, unwindowed, undivine,
And the bleak gusts of autumn air
Blew sand across the holy shrine.

V.
Two tapers in a spicy mist
Scarce lit the jeweled heaps of gold,
As pilgrim after pilgrim kissed
The relics that were bought and sold.

VI.
A greedy canon still beguiled
The wealthy at his wicket-gate,
And o'er his shining tonsure smiled
A Virgin doubly desecrate.

VII.
The pattered prayers, the incense swung,
The embroidered throne, the golden stall,
The precious gifts at random flung—
And North Sea sand across it all!

VIII.
He mocked, that spirit of matchless wit;
He mourned the rite that warps and seres;
And seeing no hope of health in it,
He laughed lest he should break in tears.

IX.
And we, if still our reverend fanes
Lie open to the salt sea deep,
If flying sand our choir profanes,
Shall we not laugh, shall we not weep?

X.
We toll the bell, we throng the aisle,
We pay a wealth in tithe and fee,
We wreathe the shrine, and all the while
Our church lies open to the sea.

XI.
The brackish wind that stirs the flame,
And fans the painted saints asleep,
From heaven above it never came,
But from the starless Eastern deep.

XII.
The storm is rising o'er the sea,
The long bleak windward line is gray,
And when it rises, how shall we
And our weak tapers fare that day?

XIII.
Perchance amid the roar and crack
Of starting beams we yet shall stand;
Perchance our idols shall not lack
Deep burial in the shifting sand.
—EDMND GOSSE in The Cornhill Magazine.

English "Professors of Music."

From The National Review.

The practice of music differs so far from the practice of certain other professions that it is absolutely open to any one to enter upon it. This is, indeed, one of the chief reasons for the overcrowding, about which we are hearing so much in these days. There are no prohibitive restrictions to act as a wholesome check. One may not become a doctor or a barrister without having first passed through a recognized course of training, ending in a certificate of his fitness for the duties he proposes to undertake, and although there are certainly more lawyers and medical men than the public requires, or the members of these professions themselves find to be advantageous, the fault is assuredly not due to the system of education and license. On the other hand, there is nothing to prevent any person, capable or incapable, from setting up as a teacher of music. He may have had no training at all, he may have taught himself, or he may have put in a term or two at some of the leading musical institutions and then set up in all the glory of a "Professor of Music," with a brass plate so inscribed on his front door. This is a position of matters which undoubtedly calls for serious consideration, but it is much easier recognizing the evils of the position than suggesting a feasible remedy for these evils.

Travelers' Talk.

James Payn in The Nineteenth Century.

I confess I am rather afraid of travelers, unless they are commercial travelers. They are too full of information, and are too often anxious to impart it. Sometimes it is not even true. Frederic Locker used to tell of how an unscrupulous traveler narrating his adventures among the Red Indians was cleverly stopped by Lord Barrymore. "Did you ever see anything of the Chick-Chows?" "Oh! a good deal," said Sir Arthur, "a very cruel tribe, the Chick-Chows." "And the Cherry-Chows, eh?" "Oh, very much among the Cherry-Chows," continued Sir Arthur, "the Cherry-Chows were singularly kind to my fellows." "And pray, Sir Arthur, did you see much of the Tol-de-roddy-bow-wows?"

This was too much for even Sir Arthur. He was rather put out, but the company was relieved. Nevertheless, there are modest travelers. I had once a great friend who had traveled all round the world. When almost on his deathbed, he spoke to me on the subject for the first time, with humorous pathos. "My dear fellow, you will do me the justice, when I am gone, to say that I never told you one word about it." But he was a noble exception.

Song of the Carilloneur.

Ring out, my bells, in accents clear;
Ring soft and sweet,
And take a message true and dear
To hearts that beat.
Soothe the soul with sorrow aching;
Cheer the life when all's forsaking;
Sing of joy to hearts now breaking;
Ring on, my bells!

Ring out, my bells, across the plain;
Ring wild and free,
And wake the echoes back again
To melody.
O'er the mountains waft my dreaming,
Where the sunset glory's streaming,
Where the purple vines are gleaming;
Ring out, my bells!

Ring out, my bells; ring full and strong.
My soul, to-day,
Upon inspiring notes of song
Would float away.
From the gray old minster sending
Tones that, in such concord blending,
Tell of harmonies unending;
Ring out, my bells!

Ring out upon the listening air
Your silver spell;
Ring out the music quaint and rare
I love so well:
Hope to every faint one bringing,
Peace on earth forever ringing,
And of love eternal singing;
Ring on, my bells!
—H. K. W. in Chambers's Journal.

Dogs and Dog Days.

From Harper's Bazar.

Dr. Woods believes hydrophobia to be a mimetic disease, caused by expectant dread. In Italy peasants used to fear dire consequences from the bite of the tarantula, and fell, when bitten, to dancing with "delirious grotesquerie." Now, when they have ceased to think much of the tarantula they are bitten again and again with impunity.

As for Pasteur's method of cure and its general effects, grave doubts are expressed. And certainly it is a curious thing to discover that since it has been so widely discussed hydrophobia has increased. The year after Pasteur practiced his preventive, for instance, the deaths from hydrophobia in Paris leaped at once from four to twenty-four. Fifteen hundred persons were reported cured by this scientist. In this number were included, in 1893, 1,400 Frenchmen—more persons, in other words, than have died of it in a century in the United States.

Hydrophobia, a disease contracted from the rabies of animals, does, however, exist. That it is rare has been proved. But the most efficacious remedy for it when it does appear may be found in frequent vapor baths—seven will do the work—the perspiration excited carrying off the poison in the system. Those of us who are timid, who fear to see our children play with dogs in Summer, will do well to learn to distinguish certain symptoms of rabies. A mad dog, for instance, does not, as is popularly supposed, dread water. He is, on the contrary, apt to try and plunge all his head to his eyes in it. He does not froth at the mouth. "If a dog's mouth is covered with white froth, that dog is not mad." A thick, brown, ropy substance clings to the mad dog's mouth. The mad dog, again, never runs about in agitation; if a dog barks, yelps, whines, or growls, he is not mad. An immense amount of suffering, and of cruelty as well, will be saved for those of us this Summer who bear in mind these hints.

How Hawaiians Got Rid of Insects.

From Nature.

Few countries have been more plagued by the importation of insect pests than the Hawaiian Islands; in none have such extraordinary results followed the introduction of beneficial species to destroy them. By far the most conspicuous of the former class, and hitherto the most injurious, have been the scale insects. The number of species of this group which have spread throughout the islands is remarkable, and not less so the enormous multiplication of individuals of many or most of these species.

The first importation of Coccinelidae to destroy these hordes was made in 1890, when Vedalia cardinalis, Muls., a native of Australia, was sent over by Mr. Albert Koebele. At that time many trees were in a deplorable condition from the attacks of Icerya, monkey-pod trees being particularly badly infested—so much so that they were being largely cut down, as the only resource.

The Vedalia was a complete success; it became perfectly naturalized, increased prodigiously for a time, practically cleared the trees, and then, as the Icerya became comparatively scarce, decreased in numbers; while at the present time it is evident that the number of the scale and its destroyer has arrived at a fixed proportion. Previously to its introduction here the same ladybird had done excellent service in the fruit orchards of Lower California.

Turkish Ecclesiastical Property.

From "The Sultan and His Subjects."—Richard Davey.

The ecclesiastical property in landed estate of the Turkish Empire is so large that it might easily be reckoned at considerably over a third of the entire country; but by far the larger portion is out of cultivation, and there is scarcely a mosque to be found in a proper state of repair. Sancta Sophia, which is as rich as was St. Peter's, is not properly cared for * * * When the glorious edifice was recently damaged by an earthquake its restoration had to be carried out by the Sultan, notwithstanding the fact that it is, or rather should be, one of the richest places of worship in the world. * * * Millions of acres of forest land, sufficient to supply Europe with the finest timber, belong to the mosques. * * * If a man dies and leaves no immediate issue, the mosque nearest to his place of decease takes possession of his property, even to the detriment of his grandchildren, who, if they wish to keep the said property, have to pay the mosque something like 90 per cent. interest for the privilege. Then, again, the whole population, Mohammedan and Christian alike, have to pay a tithe, a goodly portion of which goes into the pockets of the Provincial Governor and other officials before it reaches the Treasury in Constantinople. * * * The present state of affairs is intolerable. It causes much misery, and tracts of the most valuable land in the world are being allowed to go to waste.

Sir Robert Peel's Debut.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

It is to a volume of the Gentleman's Magazine that we may turn for a contemporary description of Sir Robert Peel's earliest Parliamentary essay. He was chosen by the Perceval Ministry in 1810 to second the Address, and the record runs: "In the Commons, the Speech having been read from the Chair, Lord Bernard moved the Address, and Mr. Peel, in a neat speech, supported it." But no such cold encomium as "a neat speech" could have satisfied the friends of the future Prime Minister. His brother William wrote: "I doubt whether any one got more credit than he did in moving or seconding an Address. My father took his place in the gallery opposite to where my brother stood. The tears rolled down his cheeks as he heard the cheers with which the speech was received." And the father himself told an old friend that the effort "was judged to be, by men the best qualified to form a correct opinion of public speaking, the best first speech since that of Mr. Pitt." How many such have been delivered!

The London Orchestral Player.

From The National Review.

In London alone it is calculated there are close on 1,200 orchestral players, and of these there are probably not more than a hundred, if, indeed, the number is so great, whose income from orchestral work is over £250 a year. The ordinary pay of the player at concerts is a guinea per performance, one rehearsal being thrown in gratis, the leaders and soloists receiving extra. But no bandsman could hope to secure 250 concerts or performances a year, so that a post on a permanent day orchestra is really one of the prizes of the profession. How the fees have fallen as the result of competition, especially foreign competition, can easily be determined. At the Royal Italian Opera, for example, during Sir Michael Costa's time, the "principals" were paid from nine to twelve guineas a week, and others from four to five guineas. Now these salaries are represented in many instances by three guineas and two-and-a-half guineas, respectively. The case, no doubt, is extreme, but the same process on a smaller scale is constantly going on. The orchestral player himself is explicit on the point. Here is a quotation from a statement made recently in the columns of the Orchestral Association's official Gazette. We read that:

"Where formerly it was possible for a player to make a fair income by adding a few concerts to his fairly paid teaching, he must now be in everything to make ends meet. This necessitates his attendance at rehearsal after rehearsal by day, and concert after concert by night, until he is worn out at an age when men in business are at their prime. He cannot at such high pressure remain at his best more than a few years. When he shows signs of decay, he is cast off like an old glove, with no more consideration than would be bestowed on a broken-down cabhorse."

These remarks are unhappily too true. Yet the orchestral player is taught by the press to recognize the giver of cheap concerts as the benefactor of his species, because the lowering of his prices brings the divine art within the reach of the great public, and creates a demand for more (and still cheaper!) instruction; the fact, of course, being that the cheap concert-giver is merely a commercial speculator, as much concerned about his own profit as is the vendor of cheap boots.

The Mariners Sleep by the Sea.

The mariners sleep by the sea.
The wild wind comes up by the sea,
It wails round the tower, and it blows
through the grasses,
It scatters the sand o'er the graves where
it passes,
And the sound and the scent of the sea.

When at night there's a seething of surf,
The grandames look out o'er the surf,
They reckon their dead and their long years
of sadness,
And they shake their lean fists at the sea
and its madness,
And curse the white fangs of the surf.

But the mariners sleep by the sea.
They hear not the sound of the sea,
Nor the hum from the church where the
psalm is uplifted,
Nor the crying of birds that above them are
drifted,
The mariners sleep by the sea.
—From "Aeromancy and Other Poems," MARGARET L. WOODS.

Chief Justice Marshall.

From The Cornhill Magazine.

"The man who impressed me most," Sir Charles Murray said, "was one I met in America, and comparatively little known in England, except by lawyers. I mean Judge, or Chief Justice, Marshall. He was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and therefore the highest legal authority in America. I met him in Washington, and he most kindly invited me to his house at Richmond, Va., when I should visit that part of the country. He was a remarkably fine-looking man—tall, handsome, a beautiful countenance, and the most delightful voice, low and sweet.

"His knowledge was exceptionally wide on all matters, and his manners and life as exceptionally simple. He had known Washington and all the other 'makers of America,' and would tell most interesting stories of them. I gladly remembered his invitation, and found his house was little more than a cottage, such as a well-to-do tradesman might live in over here. I knocked at the door, and it was presently opened by the Chief Justice himself. If he had a servant, I never saw him. His mode of life was simplicity itself. Yes, he was a most remarkable man."

Premier, Premiur, Premiay.

From The Saturday Review.

One of the Colonial Premiers, by the way, protested in conversation the other day against the word "premier," and particularly against the Prince of Wales's French pronunciation of it. "Premi-urs," he said, "is bad enough, but 'Premi-ay' is worse. Why not call us Prime Ministers?" "Premier," it is true, is neither French nor English—like "nom-de-plume" and other words in common use. In French and in diplomatic usage the proper term, of course, is Président de Conseil. "Premier" is slang.

Over-Statements.

From the August Lippincott.

As asserted by these women, not one of them was ever startled by some sudden occurrence, but always "frightened to death." Never a woman because of a delayed meal felt the condition of hunger, but was "almost starved." She is never cold, but "positively frozen;" and so to the end of the chapter. The frequency of a woman's nearness to death is so marked, in her conversation, that when the critical time comes we imagine she ought, from familiarity with the sensation, to shuffle off this mortal coil with inexpressible ease and grace. And perhaps it is from this claimed familiarity that she is able to hoodwink the king of terrors, for she lives to be a hundred much more frequently than falls to the lot of men.

This potent spell, this charm of the inexact, cast over us in early life, is the fountain-head of the all-prevalent insincerity that marks more or less every individual's career; and, ungallant as it may seem to make the statement, this brief dealing with plain facts necessitates that women are to be placed in the front rank in this regard. Not a new bonnet at Easter or new dress at a reception but calls forth the "How lovely!" and "Perfectly exquisite!" that ripple charmingly from rosy lips, but did not bubble up from the heart. Alas! the fair creatures, when they reach home, say to themselves or to their sisters, of this same bonnet or dress, "Wasn't it horrid?" And in the crowded street, when they meet their acquaintances, every one for the moment is their dearest friend, and the sole pleasure of the morning had been to meet them; out of hearing, how frequently this dearest friend is stabbed in the back! How very wonderful and incomprehensible is this charm of the inexact, and how very unnecessary.

In a Meadow.

How may a grateful mortal speak his
thanks
For such a day as this? The rillet plays
Between a paradise of lilied banks;
Cool, sheltered by a million moving sprays,
The early sweets of life, that long had been
Forgotten in the darkened days of pain,
Come back to give old charms to each new
scene,
And withered hopes, like trees, grow green
again.

Midmost the leafage of the bending lane,
Half hid in shade, half shining in the sun,
Rumbles the heavy, rocking farmer's wain;
And after it barefooted children run
To cheer the wagoner, and reach the hay
Plucked by the hedges; and old women sit
To knit in silence and to nod away
The hours on cottage steps with noon-light lit.
—GUY ROSLYN in Cassell's Magazine.

On the Burmo-Chinese Frontier.

From The Fortnightly Review.

The Kakhyen houses are totally unlike those of the Chinese, Burmese, or Shans, and are very much superior, both architecturally and in interior arrangement to any of the three. They reminded me of the best Fiji houses more than anything else. They are of enormous length, frequently over 100 feet, and are divided in a very practical and ingenious way. In external appearance they are not unlike a "Noah's Ark," being pointed at each end, the two extremities, which together take up nearly half the total length, forming the front and back porches, or verandas. Strangers are not allowed to use the back veranda or entrance. The level of the two verandas is considerably lower than that of the rest of the flooring, to which access is gained from the verandas by stepladders. The doors are only just large enough to admit one person.

The front "pair of stairs" leads to a landing about twenty inches wide, running across the whole house, and in the middle of this landing is the narrow door leading into the main sitting room or reception room, which occupies at least half, in both length and depth, of the right side of the house. Opposite to the reception room is the unmarried girls' room, only about half the size of the reception room. Into this sacred recess, of course, I did not attempt to peer. Further on, on the right, are the married quarters, two apartments separated from each other by the cooking room, and each about as large as the girls' room. The further of the two is the apartment of the master of the house, and in this I was received by the "sawbwa." Opposite the married quarters is a long apartment taking up the whole left side of the house not already occupied by the girls. This is called the "lupdaw," and is set apart for the coarser sex. I was never invited to inspect the back region, and have no idea what goes on there.

What particularly struck me was the excellence and solidity of the woodwork. To me it looked like ebony or seasoned teak; but, there being absolutely no windows, it was difficult to make things out clearly; doubtless the smoke had discolored the wood. The flooring, which is of springy bamboo matting, is raised three feet above the ground, and in the mud below wallow the pigs, hens, and other domestic animals. The thatched roofs come down almost to the ground, exactly like those of Fiji, the object, of course, being to prevent the gusts of wind from getting hold of the eaves. The only serious objection to the Kakhyen house that I noticed was the absence of chimneys, but even this has the advantage of keeping off mosquitoes in Summer. The smoke, however, prevented me from reading at night, which was a serious disappointment.

Ballade of Frocks and Pinafores.

Anon Jack slays his giants still;
And Misses Muffet from the shade
Of deft Arachne scamper will,
I doubt me not, while rhymes are made;
And stubborn Moll, with hoe and spade,
Fills her old rôle of botanist.

The goose still plays at alchemist,
The mouse sad havoc in our clocks
As in—that craved no exorcist—
The days of pinafores and frocks.

The runners glisten on the hill
Sheened in the folds of Frost's brocade;
The coasters' voices they are shrill
As when on hearth-rug deep I staid
In ambush with my brave brigade,
And named each metal martialist.

O time of sweets none could resist
And gingerbread in cupboard crocks!
Their skies were rose and amethyst,
The days of pinafores and frocks.

Sad years have come and gone, until
Meseems all mirth's a masquerade;
And all that's left of loves grown chill
Are scars brought from the sweet crusade
Friends waxen dour as Moll, betrayed;
And giants, I have found, exist
That o'ertop Jack's. But who insist
Life's all a huge Pandoran box,
Those honeyed days have surely missed—
The days of pinafores and frocks.

Fortuna, give me what ye list
Of fame and all good things ye wist,
Ye can't restore my childhood's locks
Nor bring me back the sunshine-kist,
The days of pinafores and frocks.
—EDWARD W. BARNARD in The Philistine.

The Piano and the Left Hand.

From Harper's Bazar.

Trashy piano music, with thin harmonies, gives the lion's share of what effort it necessitates to the right hand, while of the left is required but a feeble thrumming. All good, well-written music, whether difficult or easy, makes equal demands on both hands. The faithful teacher should see to it that the student does such music justice by training the left hand to equal skill with the right. Where an instinctive preference is shown for the left, the right must be the more carefully drilled, but in this instance, as has been shown, the student is at a certain advantage.

Old Father Bach gave, in all his compositions, equal play to both hands. A painstaking practice of the left hand of his inventions and fugues, then of both hands, will do much toward the achievement of equality. Beethoven, as well, is one of the masters who expect all ten fingers to obey their behests, and the pianist who would interpret his creations must be able to express as much with one hand as with the other.

It has been said truly that the educated hand is the most perfect instrument by means of which imagination and idealism are translated into fact. Two such instruments the skillful pianist must possess. Education should make him ambidextrous, whether his instinctive preference be for the right or the left hand. Consequently he, of all people, should enjoy to the utmost the advantages arising from well-developed brains, heart, and all the mental and physical faculties.

WHEELER ON THE TARIFF

ogical and Analytical Views of the Congressman from an Alabama District.

MASTER OF THE DINGLEY BILL

Cogent Facts and Figures Illustrating the Harm Done to United States Trade by High Tariffs—Points Concerning Wool.

Gen. Joseph Wheeler, the well-known Representative of the Eighth Congressional District of Alabama and member of the House Committee on Ways and Means, and who was also a member of the Tariff Conference Committee, is in the city. Gen. Wheeler is one of the most distinguished advocates of tariff reform and a master of the intricacies of the Dingley bill. Speaking yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES he gave convincing figures and facts as to the injurious effects of Chinese-wall tariffs on the trade of the United States. Gen. Wheeler's comparisons between the exports under the McKinley and under the Wilson tariff measures are rather interesting. He regards the outlook under the extreme protection of the law just enacted by Congress as unfavorable to our trade relations with foreign nations. He spoke of the industrial progress of the South, which he believes to be considerably hampered by recent legislation. Gen. Wheeler said:

"The reason why Southern people are opposed to a high tariff is that they know their staple products can be made cheaper in the South than anywhere else in the world. Their desire is, therefore, to cultivate such trade relations with foreign countries as will enable the United States to capture the foreign market. This is a market in which there are 96 per cent. of the world's population and fully half the world's consumers.

"We are able to make coarse cotton cloths at two-thirds of the price at which goods of the same character can be made in England. Notwithstanding this, we find that, on account of injurious legislation, our exports are diminishing. India exports twice as much of cotton goods as do the United States. We send out only $16,000,000 worth, against India's $32,000,000.

"Our Southern pig iron is of the soft character, like the Scotch pig that used to be imported because it was necessary to mix it with the hard iron of Pennsylvania and other Northern States. We make this iron at $5.27 a ton, and are shipping it very largely to England and other European countries. Under the new process the run of steel is found to be highly satisfactory. It has been tested in Philadelphia and pronounced to be of a superior kind. The Sloss Company is arranging to install immediately a larger plant. The cost of this run was only $12 a ton, but when economies that are contemplated are introduced the cost will be considerably less.

Ore Better than Gold.

"The recent discovery of a vein of brown ore forty feet thick, and, as far as examined, seven miles long, is a matter of greater importance to us than the gold mines of Alaska. The ore is of iron to the extent of 55 per cent., and it is very low in phosphorus. Persons well informed do not hesitate to express the opinion that the Birmingham district will finally become the centre of the iron and steel industry of the world. Last Winter, at the beginning of the tariff discussion, I wrote to those interested in the great industries of the South asking for information that would enable me to advocate changes beneficial to that section. From those connected with the great iron interests I received the reply that they hoped Congress would make iron and steel absolutely free.

"It is the high tariffs of other countries which are keeping our goods out of their markets. That is what hurts the people of the South, and their fear is that foreign nations, owing to the almost prohibitory tariffs of the Dingley measure, may be induced to retaliate upon us and still further increase the difficulties that are now in our way. Even if retaliatory laws are not enacted it is evident that the tendency will be for nations to purchase in markets which reciprocate and take their products.

"In the last fifteen years we have been steadily losing in the quantities of wheat exported from this country. The market we have lost has gone to Argentina, Russia, and British India. In 1880 our exports of wheat reached 150,000,000 bushels. Last year they had fallen to 63,000,000. In the same period Argentina increased hers from 5,000 bushels to 37,000,000 bushels. Russia within that time leaped from 30,000,000 to 142,000,000 bushels. Since 1880 the exports of flour from Russia have increased from 92,000,000 to 143,000,000 pounds; those of Argentina from 3,000,000 to 118,000,000, and those of India from 5,000,000 to 74,000,000 pounds.

Profits to the Farmer.

"The farmers along the Northern border are the only ones who derive any benefit from a tax on corn, barley, wheat, rye, and like farm products. The value of the imports of those products of the soil compared to what we raise of them is a matter of absolute insignificance. For one bushel of corn that we import we produce more than 500,000 bushels, and for one bushel of wheat imported we in some years produce more than 100,000 bushels. For one bushel of rye imported there are produced here from 200 000 to 1,800,000 bushels.

"The high rates of the Dingley tariff are not the only objection to it. The specific duties upon cheap articles bought by our working people are enormous. On coarse clothing it increases the rates under the Wilson bill from 45 to 104 per cent.; on cheap shawls from 35 to 196 per cent.; on knit-net fabrics, 35 to 134 per cent.; cheap wool hats, 25 to 235 per cent.; cheap felts, 35 to 379 per cent. The tax on window glass is increased to 174 per cent., and the tax on sugar from 40 to 71 per cent.

"The evidence in the tariff hearings fully confirms the contention of tariff reformers that foreign wool is essential in American manufactures. Every pound of wool imported creates a demand for a like quantity of American wool. A duty of 12 cents a pound on raw wool increases to 48 cents a pound when made into cloth. England, France, and Germany get their wool free of duty. With this enormous tariff tax it is impossible for the American woolen mills to compete in foreign markets. The specific rates under the Dingley bill operate very unequally, placing a tax on some of the cheap wools as high as 200 per cent.

"I had a talk with John W. Mackay this afternoon. He has given the Klondike gold fields most careful study, and he thinks the possible product may be enormous. This would infuse life in all industries, and would lessen the evil effects of the bill, but the impolicy of legislation of this character would be the same.

Wilson Bill Benefits.

"Arguments insisted upon by the opponents of tariff reform to the effect that our industries would languish and that the country would be flooded with foreign products under the Wilson bill have been shown to be utterly untrue. Under that measure nearly every industry in the land became more prosperous than under the McKinley bill. In 1895, the first year of the Wilson bill, our production of pig iron increased by 50 per cent., structural iron and steel 50 per cent., and nearly all products of iron and steel increased from 30 to 60 per cent. And this even includes tin plates. So that, far from being flooded with foreign products, the reverse has taken place, and our exports to almost all foreign countries increased. In the last year of the McKinley law our exports of agriculture were $579,000,000. In the year ending June 30, 1897, they were as high as $683,000,000. Of manufactures, our exports increased from $177,000,000 in 1894, under the McKinley law, to $201,000,000 in 1895, under the Wilson law. In 1896 they reached $253,000,000, and in 1897 they made a further increase to $275,000,000."

Clarence A. Seward's Will.

The will of the late Clarence A. Seward was filed in the Surrogate's office yesterday. To his law partner, W. D. Guthrie, he leaves his law library. To Hobart College he gives an oil painting of himself. The residue of the estate is left to Caroline D. Seward, his widow, for life, and at her death it is to be divided among their children. The value of the estate is not given.

The Ems's Departure Delayed.

The Ems, which should have sailed at 10 o'clock yesterday, was detained on account of an injury to her rudder. It is understood that she will sail to-day.

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A NEEDHAM PIANO IS THE MOST DURABLE piano made, with handsome cases and tone perfect; there is none better. The lowest prices and easiest terms for a reliable piano. Send for prices. NEEDHAM PIANO AND ORGAN CO., 30 East 14th St.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
Commissioner's Office,
150 Nassau Street.
New York, July 29, 1897.

THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS calls attention to the notice of sale at public auction of the condemned buildings and parts of buildings within the lines of Elm Street widening and extension, now published in the City Record.

Sale to be held Aug. 9, 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the grounds.

CHARLES H. T. COLLIS,
Commissioner of Public Works.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line

Steamers ADIRONDACK, and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting with trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Richfield Springs, Sharon Springs, Thousand Islands, Adirondacks, and the West. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga-North. Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.
Steamers Kaaterskill and Catskill leave every week-day at 6 P. M. from foot of Christopher St., N. R., connecting at Catskill with mountain trains. Staterooms lighted by electricity. Bicycles carried free. Horses and carriages taken. Send to pier or to Catskill for descriptive folder.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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STONINGTON LINE

For Stonington, Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Boston, and all points East. Steamers Maine and New Hampshire. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

NORWICH LINE.

For New London, Watch Hill, Block Island, and Eastern Resorts, also Worcester and North of Boston and East. Steamer City of Lowell or City of Worcester leaves Pier 40 (old No.) N. R., next Desbrosses St., week days only, at 6 P. M. Orchestra on each. Rates to BLOCK ISLAND reduced. Connection made Week Days and Sundays.

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Direct connection on the Kingston Pt. Dock with U. & D. trains for Catskill Mountain Points, and for Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. At Catskill with the Catskill Mt. and Otis El. Ry. for Hotels and Mt. Resorts.
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TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

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FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.
Saale, Tu., Aug. 10 AM Havel, Thu., Au. 31, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., Au. 17, 10 AM Saale, Tu., Sept. 7, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Au. 24, 10 AM Trave, Tu., Sept. 14, 10 AM
CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Aller, Sat., Sept. 4, 10 AM Spree, Sat., Sept. 18, 10 AM
Twin Screw Passenger Service.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Bremen.....Thursday, Aug. 12, Noon
H. H. Meier.....Thursday, Aug. 19, Noon
Friedrich der Grosse.....Thurs., Aug. 26, Noon
Barbarossa.....Thursday, Sept. 2, Noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Werra, Aug. 14, 10 AM Kaiser, Sept. 4, 10 AM
Fulda, Aug. 21, 10 AM Ems, Sept. 11, 10 AM
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†Ka'er W. II, Nov. 13, 10 AM †Fulda, Dec. 4, 10 AM
*Norm'nia, Nov. 20, 10 AM *A. Vic'ria, Dec. 11, 10 AM
Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Jan., Feb., and March.
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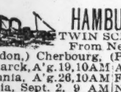

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
From New York to Plymouth.
(London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.
F. Bismarck, Aug. 19, 10 AM A. Victoria, Sept. 9, 10 AM
Normannia, A'g. 26, 10 AM F. Bism'ck, Spt. 16, 10 AM
Columbia, Sept. 2, 9 AM Normannia, Spt. 23, 10 AM
HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin Screw Mail S. S. Palatia, Aug. 21, 10 AM Normannia, Aug. 28, 7 AM
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HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'w'y, New York

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London-Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.
ST. LOUIS.....Aug. 11 ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 1
PARIS.....Aug. 18 PARIS.....Sept. 8
ST. PAUL.....Aug. 25 ST. PAUL.....Sept. 15

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing Every Wednesday.
Kensington, Au. 11, 3 PM Southwark, Au. 25, 3 PM
Westernland, Au. 18, noon Noordland, Sept. 1, Noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

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COPTIC, via Honolulu.....Sept. 2, 1 P. M.
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CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu...Oct. 2, 1 P. M.
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EMPRESS OF CHINA...Sept. 13, Dec. 6, Feb. 28
EMPRESS OF INDIA....Oct. 11, Jan. 3, Mch. 28
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AORANGI, Sept. 8. WARRIMOO, Sept. 20.
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CHEROKEE.....Friday, Aug. 13
COMANCHE.....Tuesday, Aug. 17
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Shortest Sea Trips out of New York.
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BOW STREET POLICE COURT

British Methods of Dealing with Persons Accused of Minor Offenses.

NOTES OF A MORNING'S TRIALS

Visit to the Court Prison Under the Escort of Sergeant Allan, Who Figured in the Recovery of the Burden Jewels.

LONDON, July 20.—Detective Sergeant Benjamin Allan was waiting for us at Scotland Yard to take us safely through the dangers of the Bow Street Police Court and Prison, and in the afternoon through the police museum. Setting out from Scotland Yard for Bow Street under police escort is not altogether novel; even Americans go through that process occasionally under compulsion; but if they could always have as affable and courteous an officer as Sergt. Allan, who of course was not in uniform, they would have no reason to complain.

The common belief that detectives are constantly going about in disguise, sometimes as old men, as street beggars, organ grinders, and what not, is only a matter of ridicule in Scotland Yard, as it is in most police centres. It is only the French detective as he exists in novels who does that, or possibly one of the creatures of the lively imagination of Capt. Byrnes.

"I have disguised myself only once since I have been in the service," Sergt. Allan said, "and then I was soundly thrashed for my pains. I went disguised to a race track a few miles out of town, and the crowd made an attack on the poolsellers. I started in to assist the police, but they took me for one of the crowd; and between the rioters and the police I was well pummeled before I could make them understand that I was an officer from Scotland Yard. It is very difficult for a man to disguise himself well enough to escape detection, but my disguise that day was a little too good."

How the Burden Jewels Were Found.

It was on the way to Bow Street that the Sergeant told of his part in the recovery of the Burden jewels; and when I suggested that the American public would be glad to know the inner workings of that case he was particularly anxious that in writing about it I should not give him the sole credit.

"There were others who had as much to do with it as I," he said, "and who deserve quite as much credit, if any credit is due, for the discovery was largely accidental and was brought about in the first instance by Streeter the jeweler. Two men went to Mr. Streeter with a number of diamonds to sell, and he examined them and found them good, and named a price that he was willing to give. The men were satisfied with his terms, and said they had more that they would sell at the same rate.

"'Very well,' said he; 'come back tomorrow and bring them all together.'

"He had a reason for wanting them to come back. The men represented themselves as diamond dealers, but he was satisfied that they were not. Though the stones were good, they were what in the trade is called 'greasy'; that is, they were dirty from handling, and needed cleaning with acids to restore their lustre; and no dealer would offer greasy stones for sale. So Mr. Streeter put them off and sent word to Scotland Yard, and next morning another officer and I waited outside for their appearance. When they came Mr. Streeter told them that he had changed his mind and did not care to buy; and as soon as they came out of the store we put them under arrest on suspicion.

"When they were searched a money belt was found on one of them containing a large number of diamonds, but they refused to give any account of themselves, and there was not a particle of evidence against them beyond the possession of the stones. We did not at that time connect them at all with the Burden diamonds. I do not know that we had any description of the Burden jewels.

"At any rate the men were locked up separately on suspicion, and after a day or two I went to the younger man and told him that he was in serious trouble, and that if he had any friends in the city he had better give me their addresses so that something could be done for him. After considerable persuasion he told me that they had been boarding with his brother-in-law, who kept a public house. He gave me the address, and that was the first clue we had to the identity of the men.

"We went to the public house, the other man waiting outside and I going in. I told the landlord that his brother-in-law was under arrest and that I wished to search the man's room. He was inclined to be indignant at that, and declared that no part of his house should be searched.

"'Very well,' I told him, 'then I shall have to surround the house with police and search the whole place.'

"That brought him to his senses, for he was doing too good a business to run any risks, and he consented. Then I told him that we wanted to search the other man's room also.

"'Oh, they room together!' said he, and he went up stairs with us while we searched the room. It did not take long to find a large number of diamonds concealed in the bed, but we could not tell till they were examined by an expert whether they were valuable or only cheap stones to be used for swindling purposes. At any rate the landlord immediately claimed them, and said we could not take them away. You can imagine that we made short work of his claim, as we had the stones in our possession and the men under arrest. But we had to threaten to take him with us also before he quieted down."

The diamonds were not long in the hands of the police before they were identified as the Burden jewels, and the rest of the story everybody knows. In justice to Sergt. Allan I must say that he told me the story of their capture in answer to my questions and not at all in the way of seeking to glorify himself.

Through Covent Garden Market.

The way to Bow Street led through Covent Garden Market, where the remains of the morning's fruits and flowers and vegetables were still exhibited, giving to the whole neighborhood the pleasant fragrance of new-cut roses and onions—not a good mixture, you may think, but it is an improvement upon the every-day smells of a big city. Only yesterday a land owner was telling me what a blessing the city's smoke is. "Why," said he, "when I go out very early in the morning, before the smoking begins, I smell all sorts of bad things. But I do not smell them later in the day; the smoke drowns them." A very ingenious notion, but a little too much like drowning the evil smells of a pest-house with carbolic acid.

Like most famous things, Bow Street Police Court is a little bigger in name than in fact. It is not a third as large as our old Tombs Police Court; and to compare it with the present Centre Street Court would be like comparing a country church with Westminster Abbey. But, though small, it is neat and clean and well arranged. At the rear there are seats for fifteen or twenty spectators, with an open space between them and the small prisoners' pen. This pen is really the dock, as only two or three prisoners are put in it at a time, and there they stand till their fates are settled.

Between the dock and the bench is another open space, in which the court clerk has a table; so the prisoner has no opportunity for a low-toned conversation with the Judge. On one side are two pews for the barristers, raised about a foot above the floor; and nearer the prisoners are seats for the attorneys. The witness stand has a canopy over it, which gives it something of a regal appearance; and it is close enough to the Judge for him to hear every word.

The room was almost empty when we went in, but spectators and witnesses straggled in. We were taken into the barristers' seats, where we might have rubbed shoulders with those distinguished gentlemen in wigs if any had been present; but unfortunately neither a barrister nor an attorney appeared. There was one reporter in the attorneys' seats, called the "official" reporter of the court, though employed, evidently, by some of the news agencies. Our New York reporters would have set him down at once for a fresh recruit from the provinces, for he made voluminous notes of petty cases that no metropolitan newspaper would give a line of space to.

Sir John Bridge, the Judge for the day and the reputed head of the Board of London Police Justices, maintained the reputation of the fraternity by arriving about three-quarters of an hour late. When he did come there was no frantic shouting of "Hats off!" in our New York style. A door on the prison side opened, and Sir John walked in, his hat on and his hands held behind his back; and following him were various court officers and the first batch of prisoners. Sir John walked up to his seat with great deliberation, and one of the members of my party who is a good judge of such matters immediately announced that he was the handsomest man she had seen in England—not handsome in the lady-killing sense, but intellectual, dignified, fatherly looking. The only fault I could find with his appearance was that the open plain on top of his head had not been made more productive of hair.

Some English Criminals.

A London police court is conducted on somewhat different lines from a New York police court. The Judge is more paternal in his manner, though at the same time rather more dignified, without severity. He seems anxious to do whatever will be for the best interests of both prisoner and public. And the police have much more to say than they have in our police courts. The assistant keeper of the court prison acts as a sort of public inquisitor. It is his business to be acquainted to some extent with the prisoner, with his family relations, his employment and income, his manner of life, and his criminal record. This looks like a great undertaking in a city like London; but the majority of prisoners here are the same old "rounders," just as they are in New York, so it is comparatively easy to know them.

Another important person is the court missionary. His work is to reconcile quarreling husbands and wives, to find suitable homes for boys and girls, and to straighten out as many police tangles as he can. The assistant jailer tells the Court in each case what he knows about the prisoner, and his opinion naturally carries considerable weight, for he tells not only facts that he has ascertained, but probabilities of a man's keeping sober, of his taking care of his family, of his procuring work, and so on; but the court missionary goes a step further than this and advises the Court, always in the most diplomatic manner, as to what disposition should be made of a prisoner—not always, of course, but in some cases. In one case that I saw the Judge was evidently inclined to be very lenient with a prisoner, but hardly saw how he could satisfy the demands of justice and still let the man go; and the court missionary stepped in with a suggestion that made the matter easy.

There were no important cases in my morning at the Bow Street Court, but such small ones as offered served better, perhaps, to show the ordinary mode of procedure. A young woman, for instance, was put into the dock on some vague and trifling charge—I could not make out precisely what it was. No witnesses were called, but the assistant jailer told what he knew about her, giving her, I thought, as good a character as he could. Then the Judge asked her a few questions, and she said that she worked for a milliner, and handed up the milliner's card, whereupon the Judge and some others smiled, indicating that her interests were in other lines than the millinery trade.

"Will you keep off the streets in future if I let you go?" the Judge asked.

"No, Sir," said the girl; and that, of course, raised a laugh, without bringing on the blood-curdling "New York court cry of "Silence in court!"

But it was merely a misunderstanding. The jailer explained the question, and the girl readily promised.

"Discharged," said the Judge, and in a minute she was sobbing tears of joy over two or three women who had been waiting for her and a priest who had been trying to reform her.

Two Street Arabs.

Then came two street arabs, both under sixteen, according to their statement, a statement that would be remarkable in New York, where every arrested boy makes himself out past sixteen, to avoid the House of Refuge. One had been stealing 10 pence or so from his employer, and the other was a vagrant.

"These two boys are chums," said the jailer, "and both are bad. They have been in several institutions and are too lazy to work. They steal and run away whenever they have a chance."

That was the only part of the performance that seemed to me unjust. The jailer no doubt is a sworn officer of the court, but it looks unfair to allow him to give testimony against a prisoner that is not evidence.

The court missionary suggested that the boys be put on one of the training ships—and the boys, you will please to notice, had neither pleaded guilty nor been tried and convicted; the only evidence taken against them was the jailer's.

"Do you want to go on a training ship?" the Judge asked.

"Yes, Sir," said Boy No. 1.

"No, Sir," said Boy No. 2, who perhaps knew something about the little pleasantries of sea life.

At the missionary's suggestion they were remanded for a week, or till suitable places could be found for them.

Then came the inevitable hang-dog fellow who had got drunk and neglected his family, with the difference this time that the man had turned upon the policeman and beaten him so severely that the officer was "laid off" four days in consequence—the familiar old story of an ill-fed, overdrunk, weakly chap of a hundred and thirty pounds administering a severe beating to a six-foot two-hundred-and-forty-pound policeman armed with a club. The Judge made it only the charge of assault, but looked more seriously upon the man's habits of drunkenness.

The prisoner had the best advocate in the shape of a good-looking young wife, with two or three children, much too decent looking a woman to be married to such a man, who took the stand in his behalf and told what a good husband he was when he was sober, and shed tears and wrung her hands, and, in short, reached Sir John's heart. He was a good husband and a good shoemaker, and he could get work whenever he wanted it. In fact, with his brother-in-law he was a perfect model of a husband, in fact, that dirty-looking fellow, with the face of a sneak thief. But the jailer, saying his say at the wrong moment, said that the prisoner had quarreled with his brother-in-law and had threatened him, that he was a worthless fellow, and very violent when in drink. The Judge wished the jailer to the deuce, as I could see by his face, for the wife's plea had gone home.

"What can I do with you?" he asked the prisoner. "If I send you to prison, your wife and children may starve; but if I let you go, you are likely to get drunk at any moment and commit some act that may send you to prison for life, or even to the gallows."

The Court Missionary.

That was where the court missionary began to earn his salary. He was sitting at the end of my seat, and I did not know who he was till he got up and made a suggestion. He saw as well as anybody that the Judge only wanted some reasonable excuse to let the man go, on the little wife's account.

"If I might offer a suggestion, your Honor," he said, "I should like to say that this man signed the pledge three months ago, and kept it till he got into this trouble. He can go for long periods without drinking. Would it not be well to release him on his own recognizance for two months, the police meanwhile to keep him under observation?"

The wife's pleading look, when this suggestion was made, would have settled the man's fate in any case.

"Two months under your own recognizance," the Judge quickly announced; "and remember that your only safety is in not taking a single drink; if you take one you will take more. It is on your wife's account, not your own, that I am so lenient with you; but if you are brought here again I shall have to deal with you severely."

The prisoner had had as much expression in his face throughout as an oyster may have after being swallowed; and he stepped from the dock looking as if his freedom or his imprisonment was a matter that concerned some other fellow entirely, and with which he had nothing to do.

This case occupied about a quarter of the two hours during which the court was in session; and when adjournment came the total was the man held on his own recognizance and the two boys held for commitment. All the other prisoners were discharged, though several of them might easily have been held by a dyspeptic Judge who felt the need of employment. Every prisoner was treated in a paternal way; and the Judge seemed so well acquainted with each case that I suspect he had talked the cases over, either with the prisoners themselves or with the police, before going into court.

After the adjournment we were taken over the prison, where every cell was empty except the one occupied by the two boys. Those precious little rascals had been as meek and repentant as possible while in court. Their faces were pictures of innocence, and they were ready to promise anything required. But now they were away from the Judge's eye, and the case was different. They were skylarking at a great rate in their cell, and when the boy in my party looked through the wicket they began to chaff him at once, and asked whether he didn't wish he could "come in and have some fun."

In the Gaoler's Room.

In the principal keeper's room, the gaoler, as they call him here, we saw a rare collection of pictures of policemen and detectives, including several from New York and Brooklyn who had come over on business and endeared themselves to Bow Street by their "taking" ways. And there were some photographs of officers masquerading as Spanish cavaliers and Mexican ranchers, costumes assumed for attending masked balls in a professional way. The man in the Mexican dress took the prize for the best dress at one ball, the managers being unaware of the fact that their prize went to a detective who was there to watch them.

A nice chapter of horrors I could give you about the police museum, to which the public are not admitted. New officers are taken there to become familiar with the playthings of burglars, so that they may not mistake a sectional jimmy for a pair of sugar tongs. The collection of halters would make a good beginning; for a halter is used for one ceremony only, and then is hung up in the museum, duly labeled with the name of its victim. Or the ghastly death masks of some of the unfortunate gentlemen who have been operated upon by the halters. Or the bundle of blue rags and ragged edges of shoe that once comprised the clothing of an officer in Ireland who was blown up with a dynamite cartridge. Or the great assortment of knives and pistols, of every imaginable shape, every one with a history. Or the samples of rope ladders, safe-breaker's wedges, and other tools, skeleton keys, and what not. Or even the letter written to the police by Jack the Ripper. Or the articles representing every stage in the conversion of a pewter mug into bad shillings. Some of the coins were so well made that I am sure the Queen would take her monthly wages in them without question.

But, however interesting such things may be to look at occasionally, they are not pleasant to read too much about. I will only say that the collection includes a portrait of Jack Sheppard; and that if the picture is a good likeness Jack looked like a handsome young Sunday school teacher who had just dismissed his class and was on his way to morning service.

WILLIAM DRYSDALE.

THREE LIVES IN PERIL.

Jealous Mrs. Harowitz Locked Her Husband and Children in the House and a Fire Started.

Mrs. Herman Harowitz, who lives in the rear tenement of 68 Attorney Street, came near being the cause of her husband and children being burned yesterday morning. Neighbors say she is afraid of thieves, and others that she is afraid of losing her husband, and always locks him in.

The ice in the house ran out yesterday, and she went out to buy some. Before going she lit the oil stove that stood in a corner of the room, and put a pot of eatables upon it to cook for breakfast. She then locked the door behind her, leaving her husband and young son and daughter asleep.

While she was away the pot began to boil and overflow, and the stove sputtered and smoked. The stove was always regarded as reliable and well behaved when it was watched, but this time when no eye was on it it exploded with a noise that woke up the father and two children. The floor had already ignited, and the children began to cry. The father caught up the two-year-old girl, Sarah, and told his boy, Herman, Jr., to follow, and ran to the door, which he could not open. He seized several pillows and pieces of carpet and tried to smother the flames, but succeeded better in burning his hand badly. He continued shouting for help while the neighbors who came flocking to his door were pounding away from the outside, shouting: "Open, open, your flat is on fire."

"My wife has got the key, and I'll be dead before she gets back. Try some other key."

The neighbors did so, but to no purpose, but none of them once thought of smashing in the frail lock. At last Mrs. Harowitz arrived with a big chunk of ice and opened the door. The room was full of smoke, and an alarm had already been sent out. The fire was easily extinguished.

Simon began scolding his wife for imperiling his life, and she began explaining that she did not want to have him disturbed in his sleep, when one of the neighbors remarked: "I suppose you were afraid that some one would steal him and elope with him during your absence."

"Yes, you would steal him if you had the chance," replied the wife to a black-haired little woman who had made the insinuating remark.

The little woman afterward told a reporter for THE TIMES that Mrs. Harowitz was jealous, and of her especially, and never allowed him to speak to her. It was not the first time, she said, that Mrs. Harowitz had locked her husband in when she went out.

HIS TROUBLES GROUPED.

Misfortunes of Simon Wertheimer, Who Lost, His Money and His Wife, and Had a Fight.

Simon Wertheimer, a beer bottler, of 70 Essex Street, believes that troubles never come singly. He lost money, he lost his wife, a member of his lodge tried to prevent his getting the benefit on his wife's death, and he got into a fight with other members of the lodge on account of a delay of seven months in the delivery of a postal card to him.

Wertheimer is a charter member of Scholem Lodge, Independent Order B'rith Abraham, a death benefit organization.

"Before a man is admitted," said Wertheimer, "he must make affidavit that both he and his wife are of Jewish faith. The survivor gets $500 on the death of the spouse for funeral expenses."

Wertheimer's wife died last November, and the President of the lodge sent out a circular to the members, asking them to attend the funeral. One of the members went to Edward Wertheimer, Grand Secretary of the order, and demanded that the funeral be stopped, because, he said, Mrs. Wertheimer had been a Christian.

Grand Secretary Wertheimer would not grant the demand, and told him to make the charges to the lodge and stop the payment of the benefit, if he had proofs. The man did not prefer charges, but hurried among the members and repeated the story, and the result was that hardly any of them attended the funeral. When Simon Wertheimer found this out he preferred charges against the member for slandering the memory of his wife. A committee was appointed to investigate, and it met at 114 Lewis Street on Dec. 13. The accused was on hand, but Wertheimer did not appear. The accused was nearly vindicated, but an adjournment was taken, and at a subsequent meeting Wertheimer said he had not received any notice to appear.

Some hot words passed between the two men and their respective friends, and then new charges were formulated, and the trial resulted in the suspension of the slanderer for six months.

On July 29 a letter carrier handed Wertheimer the Secretary's postal card. The postal stamps showed that it had been mailed at Station D on Dec. 11, 1896, and reached Station B on July 29. This was followed by a reconciliation between the factions, and Wertheimer thinks he will marry again.

POLICE LAUNCH RUN DOWN.

Struck by the James D. Nicol, and Five Officers Forced to Swim for Life.

Police Naphtha Launch No. 4 was run down and capsized yesterday afternoon at 1:55 o'clock by the ocean-going tug James D. Nicol off Pier 4 North River, and five police officers were forced to swim for their lives.

The launch was running up the river and the Nicol was bound down. The tug Annie E. Kipp was backing out of the dock. It seems that the Captain of the Nicol, thinking that the launch would go far out into the river to avoid the Kipp, undertook to run between them and struck the launch. The pilot of the launch says he blew the proper signal, and that the Kipp answered promptly, while the Nicol did not.

The Nicol's bow struck the launch on the starboard side a few feet forward of the stern. The launch rolled over and capsized instantly. Roundsman Thomas McCormack and Patrolmen William P. Shea, Charles Kelp, Thomas A. Mead, and John C. Rutledge were aboard. All are good watermen, and they quickly cleared themselves of the wreck and struck out. A swarm of small boats was soon around them. Three of the policemen were picked up. The other two dived to avoid being crushed between the capsized launch and the Nicol. They swam around to the stern of the Nicol and climbed aboard.

The Nicol towed the launch and carried the policemen to Pier A. There the launch was hauled ashore for repairs. The launch is eighteen feet long and cost $1,900, and is known as "unlucky 4." Roundsman Peterson was killed aboard of her two months ago by a derrick while she was in her dock.

The Nicol also has a history. June 24, 1894, she went down off Seabright, N. J., with a fishing excursion party, and thirty of her seventy-five passengers were drowned. She has had collisions and other troubles on several occasions since.

B. Altman & Co.

MONDAY, AUGUST 9th.

WILL CLOSE OUT BALANCE OF

LADIES'

SUMMER DRESSES

AT LOW PRICES.

LADIES' CRASH BLAZER SUITS, $2.75 Formerly $6.25

LADIES' CRASH ETON SUITS, $3.50 Formerly $11.25

SEPARATE CRASH SKIRTS, 95c.

IRISH LINEN SKIRTS, $1.35

WHITE PIQUE SKIRTS, (Superior Quality.) $2.90

ENTRANCES, 18th St., 19th St., & 6th Ave. (18th Street Elevated Station.)

TRIBULATIONS OF CHICAGO

Paradoxical Conviction of Charles Warren Spalding, ex-President of the Globe Bank.

AFTER THE GAS WAR

Financial Ruin Stares the Windy City in the Face—Where the Fees Go—Poker Not Gambling.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—There is no denying that the conviction of Chares Warren Spalding, the former President of the exploited and exploded Globe Savings Bank and ex-Treasurer of the Illinois State University, is received with a deep sense of satisfaction by the average citizen of Chicago. It seems, after all, that there is a limit to the immunity with which the trusted financial agents of the people can make away with money confided to their care. Experience had caused the impression that it was impossible to convict any man in Chicago or Cook County who could afford to spend plenty of money in defending himself. It is worth much to the moral tone of the community to have this low estimate of the impartiality of the law improved—as far as it goes.

Spalding was not found guilty until after he had been twice pronounced innocent by juries of practically the same crime—embezzlement. The indictment under which he was convicted was for the hypothecating of thirty-two one-thousand-dollar bonds belonging to the university, of which he was Treasurer, to secure a loan of $25,000 from the First National Bank. It was something like $400,000 worth of bonds belonging to the university that he made use of for his own purposes, and the Globe Savings Bank owed large sums besides.

Praise for the State's Attorney.

The State's Attorney is receiving great credit for his work in the case, and the public now has some hope that others no less guilty than Spalding, who have escaped punishment because of indifference or connivance in the State's Attorney's office, will meet with their just deserts. State Attorney Deneen says Spalding will not be tried on the remaining indictments for embezzlement, of which there are many, provided the verdict against him is sustained. But it is intended to try him on one of the charges of receiving deposits after he knew the bank to be insolvent, of which there are thirteen. The former Vice President of the bank, A. D. Averill, the former cashier, C. E. Churchill, and A. W. Harlan and Perry Irvin will be tried with Spalding on the latter charge.

Spalding, under his conviction, cannot serve in the penitentiary less than one year, nor more than fifteen. Between these two periods the Pardon Board can grant him parole if it sees fit, as he will be sentenced under the indeterminate sentence law. The chances are that if the Supreme Court does not interfere he will spend four or five years at the State institution in Joliet.

The General Electric Again.

There seems to be no end to the fraud and corruption connected with and growing out of the affairs of the General Electric Railway. It will be remembered that one Henry Brandenburg, one of the original promoters of the scheme, claimed that he had been frozen out, and in the course of a bill which he filed to a suit incidentally uncovered a huge boodling conspiracy, the name of Alderman Johnnie Powers being conspicuously mentioned in that connection. The aggrieved Alderman had Brandenburg arrested for perjury, and he was held to the Grand Jury on that charge, but the latter body refused to accept the testimony offered by Mr. Powers as sufficient to justify an indictment, and Mr. Brandenburg went free, although he had sworn to some very nasty accusations against Mr. Powers and others. On top of this, there came one of the Grand Jury's members and made oath that an attempt was made by another member of that body to bribe him to vote for a reconsideration of its action in the case of Brandenburg. Upon which there was, of course, a great rumpus, resulting in the indictment by the Grand Jury of its quondam member, who had basely sought to tempt a more virtuous juror than himself, and it is likely that a big heap more of nastiness will flow from this already superlatively nasty case of the General Electric Rilway. As to whom the party or parties are to whom it is of such deep moment that the stigma of perjury shall attach to the accusing Henry Brandenburg is a question which most observers consider not very difficult to answer to their own satisfaction; and the end is not yet.

Two Judges on Corruption.

In the course of some remarks to the retiring Grand Jury, which had had such an unpleasant experience, the presiding Judge commented on the prevalent corruption and rumors of fraud and bribery. His Honor opined that if things continued in their present course nothing less than the intervention of Providence would be of any service. While Judge Horton was holding forth to this effect, in another room Judge Goggin at the same time was refusing to issue an order for the September Grand Jury. The latter dilated on the shameful way the juries were drawn in disregard of the provisions of the law. He said it was time that the haphazard manner of securing jurors now in vogue should be stopped, and refused to enter an order for a jury drawing until the law was observed. There is little doubt that the carelessness and indifference of the Judges themselves is the cause of much of the infamous work connected with Cook County juries. Not even a Judge can constantly breathe a tainted atmosphere without the danger of becoming infected.

Theodore H. Schnitz, the ex-lawyer-banker-mortgage broker, whose failure for something like $1,000,000 will bring so many poor families to the brink of despair, has taken Alderman Mangler as a model, and refuses to answer all questions. Most of his books have been concealed or destroyed, and to all interrogations while on the stand he answers:

"I refuse to answer, on the ground that my testimony might tend to incriminate myself."

Attitude of Mr. Schnitz.

For a man who indignantly denies that he used any of the money intrusted to his care in speculation, lavish living, or other illegitimate purposes, his attitude is most singular. If he did nothing wrong with the money, why is he afraid to tell what he did with it, and how could he incriminate himself by telling? The lawyers of the prosecution insist that Schnitz must have gambled, or is hiding the money, with the object of enjoying it after taking his dose of imprisonment in the State penitentiary. A great many warrants are being sworn out against Schnitz, but it will probably be arranged that on the first case coming before a Justice of the Peace the whole matter will be referred to the next Grand Jury, which meets in September. A pitiful feature of the failure is found in the cases of the men and women that gave Schnitz for safe-keeping the fragments they had saved out of the wreck of their fortunes in the notorious Dreyer and other similar smash-ups. It is said to be heartbreaking to watch the dazed victims as they hang about the court in hopes of something being saved from the ruins.

The Only Gas Company.

The People's Gas Light and Coke Company is now the only gas company in Chicago, having availed itself of the privilege to consolidate conferred by the recently enacted law, whose passage through the Legislature and approval by Gov. Tanner created such an immense hubbub. The eight consolidated companies retained the charter of the People's because it is by far the most liberal, having been conferred by the State, and so worded that it apparently continues in perpetuity. At any rate, any attempt to put a time limit to it will be likely to prove a discouraging task. The capital stock of the company has been increased from $4,000,000 to $25,000,000, and the entire bonded debt of the other companies has been assumed, amounting altogether to over $28,000,000. Besides having a charter that runs forever, the danger of future competition was also provided against by the Frontage bill of malodorous memory, which purposely places almost insuperable difficulties in the way of proposed rivals in the gas business. Ex-Gov. Flower and Anthony Brady of New York engineered the consolidation in that city last week with the aid of a Chicago lawyer, but that was only detail work. The real combine dates back to just after the smashing of the old Gas Trust, and includes in its history a long period of Machiavelian diplomacy—not to say political skulduggery. C. K. G. Billings of the old People's was elected President and A. N. Brady Vice President, Gov. Flower being also on the Board of Directors.

This is the end of the great Chicago Gas war, probably the last one the present generation will witness, if there ever is another one, for the octopus has a mighty tight grip. However, if the monopoly keeps its promise to encourage the use of gas and cheapen its price as far below the dollar mark as increased consumption will justify, perhaps the public will rest content under the sway of the despotism.

Financial Ruin Imminent.

The chances of Chicago going broke next year are exceedingly good; bankruptcy is actually staring the city in the face. Absurdly low as the assessed value of property is every year, it is much lower this year than ever. A big cut was made in all appropriations to meet reduced income for 1897, and how the city is to get along with still less in 1898 none of the financial experts seem able to tell. The estimated loss to the school fund by the reduced assessments will be over three-quarters of a million, which is a very serious outlook for the schools. The appointment next year, a majority had immediately reassembled and passed the ordinance granting the franchise, but for a time County Clerk Knopf remained true to Mr. Healy, and refused to enter the proceedings of the "rump" meeting on his minutes of this year. Every good citizen was congratulating himself on the balking of another franchise grab, it suddenly broke in on Clerk Knopf that it was his duty to obey the will of the majority, and he at once proceeded to record the transactions of the "rump" on his minutes, thus giving the franchise a legal existence. Besides looking into these things, the Grand Jury, it is reported, will display more than passing curiosity concerning the circumstances surrounding the passage of the General Electric ordinance through the City Council with a majority of County Commissioners and Aldermen, the September Grand Jury will have distinguished company.

Honest Jury Looked For.

As the last-named body will be the first to be drawn by the new Jury Commission, it is expected to be composed of better material than hitherto has entered into the composition of Cook County Grand Juries. According to the old way, the County Commissioners that voted favorably on the franchise would have had the choosing of the Grand Jurors. As it is, the jury is likely to be superior in character to those of the recent past.

Inspector Schaack, in an order to the police of the West Side, holds that the game of "poker" is not gambling, and those playing it in that section of the city are not to be regarded as violating the laws against games of chance. It is a pity that the Inspector's power extends no further than over one-third of Chicago, as he might become a universal benefactor by commanding a general ukase that henceforth the fascinating game shall be regarded as shorn of its pernicious features. Any man who on the South or West Side of Chicago makes a mistake in regard to the size of another man's hand can console himself by going over to the West Side, where he can indulge in the pleasing reflection that poker is not gambling. J. W.

B. Altman & Co.

BOOT & SHOE DEP'T.

LADIES'

BOOTS, TIES & SLIPPERS

FOR SEASIDE AND COUNTRY WEAR, IN TAN AND BLACK KID, TAN RUSSIA CALF, WHITE DUCK AND WHITE GLACE KID, ALSO PATENT LEATHER.

MONDAY, AUGUST 9th.

800 PAIRS TAN KID TIES,

INCLUDING SEVERAL LINES OF BEST QUALITY, AT

$3.50, $2.65 & $1.69

ENTRANCES, 18th St., 19th St. & 6th Ave.

The Wheel Tax Popular.

Notwithstanding the uncertain legal status of the wheel tax—the kickers of Chicago acknowledge no law which does not bear the tag of the Supreme Court—it is proving itself very popular. The dollar license tags are being issued at the rate of about 1,000 per day, and it will take a good while to take in the money of those who pay voluntarily, so that the turn of those who are reluctant won't come for some time yet. To prevent the escape of the latter, the police are taking a cycle census, which, it is expected, will show from 250,000 to 300,000 wheels in the city. Besides the efforts to prove the wheel ordinance unconstitutional and the threats of retaliation from suburban towns, it is having all sorts of other troubles.

The Park Commissioners want a big slice of the income from the tax, asserting that as most of the riding is done on the boulevards and in the parks under their control, some of the money should be spent in that direction. As the parks and boulevards are supported by a distinct system of taxation which is levied by the Commissioners, they threaten to place another tax on all wheels using them unless they get their share of the money. This would practically stop all bicycling, as the parks and boulevards monopolize most of it.

Use of Bicycle Money.

The city authorities, however, are going right ahead as if there were no breakers in front of them, and in connection with representatives of the wheel clubs are making plans to spend the money accruing from the tax to the best advantage. The first thing to be done is to put strips of asphalt on each side of Michigan Avenue from Jackson Street north to Rush Street, which is to be put in good shape for cyclers, after which Washington Street east of the river is to be improved. These improvements would, by putting into good order the connections between the different sides of the town, be of great advantage to wheelmen. This and much more will be done on the highways of the city, provided anything is left of the ordinance after those representing antagonistic interests get through dancing on it.

The sparseness of the park police and its inability to prevent reckless riding has led to an agreement between the Commissioners and the cycling clubs, by which one or more members of each of the latter will be appointed as regularly commissioned policemen. There is fearful need of this or some other effective step which will prevent the mangling and killing which has become so common.

Bicyclists to Aid Police.

During the months of June and July a hundred accidents were registered by the police, and these do not represent more than a small portion of the whole number. Of this hundred, sixteen were run down, ten fell from their wheels, twenty-one collided with teams, and ten were run down by teams, making over half due to four easily avoidable causes, with only four casualties due to breaking of wheels. This showing proves that fully 90 per cent. of all accidents are due to reckless riders, including carelessness, which is the worst form of recklessness. The cycling clubs have a great opportunity to put a stop to the wicked crippling and destruction of life which has been going on to a most shocking extent in Chicago.

The police force has certainly proved its incompetency in this as in so many other respects. With the co-operation of the decent part of the public the clubs can make a success, and it behooves all Chicagoans to do their very best to help remove what will become a stigma on the city if it is allowed to continue.

To Tax Stock Brokers.

An effort is to be made to collect the tax on all who do a brokerage business. This is another of those ordinances whose constitutionality is questioned, with the result that it has been almost a dead letter since it was passed in 1883. It requires "money changers, brokers, commission merchants, produce or grain brokers, and insurance brokers" to take out licenses for which bankers are to pay $100, and the others $25. The City Attorney says the law is all right, and will hereafter be rigidly enforced. Of course there are many growlers; some say the law is unjust because it is class taxation, and others complain that it affords them no protection against the bucket shops.

If the tax is collected impartially, it will give the city a good bit of money, if it ever gets to the municipal coffers. Its non-enforcement is only another instance of one of the fifty directions from which money should flow to the city, but does not. The law was there, and it was the business of the officials to enforce it, and leave the question of its constitutionality to their superiors. No one will ever be able to tell the number of times the existence of this ordinance has been used as a sandbag to extort money.

Traction Fight Reopened.

President Healy of the County Board, and the leader of what the press designates as the "honest faction"—an uncomplimentary implication for the majority—has reopened his fight against the Metropolitan Traction Company, which received a franchise under rather peculiar circumstances, to string trolley wires over every country road in Cook County. The outcome of the war is likely to lead to a Grand Jury inquiry into why the majority of the County Commissioners were so eager to grant the franchise, and what influenced County Clerk Knopf to "edit" the minutes of the board in a manner favorable to the traction company. President Healy had succeeded in preventing favorable action on the franchise, and had withdrawn with a minority after adjourning the board. The majority had immediately reassembled and passed the ordinance granting the franchise, but for a time County Clerk Knopf remained true to Mr. Healy, and refused to enter the proceedings of the "rump" meeting on his minutes of this year. Every good citizen was congratulating himself on the balking of another franchise grab, it suddenly broke in on Clerk Knopf that it was his duty to obey the will of the majority, and he at once proceeded to record the transactions of the "rump" on his minutes, thus giving the franchise a legal existence. Besides looking into these things, the Grand Jury, it is reported, will display more than passing curiosity concerning the circumstances surrounding the passage of the General Electric ordinance through the City Council with a majority of County Commissioners and Aldermen, the September Grand Jury will have distinguished company.

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BLANKETS,

AND WILL OFFER TO-MORROW, (MONDAY,)

500 PAIRS DOUBLE BED SIZE AT $2.35 3.25 4.20 4.75 PER PAIR.

ALSO 350 FULL SIZE MARSEILLES

BED SPREADS,

$1.55 1.90 2.75 3.75 EACH.

ENTRANCES, 18th St., 19th St. & 6th Ave.

Zoological Society Life Members.

Of late an effort has been made to increase the number of founders, patrons, and life members of the New York Zoological Society. The founders are required to pay $5,000 each, and that class has not got beyond the three—Levi P. Morton, W. K. Vanderbilt, and Oswald Ottendorfer—of whom mention was made some time ago. The life member list is increasing, and now numbers nearly fifty. Among the New Yorkers in this class are Elbridge T. Gerry, George Ehret, Adrian Iselin, Woodbury Langdon, R. S. Hayes, Hugh D. Auchincloss, R. G. Dun, George W. Quintard, Frank Tilford, Robert F. Ballantine, Lloyd Phoenix, Mrs. John B. Trevor, Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark, and Samuel P. Avery.

Delaware and Hudson Project.

Capitalists interested in the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company have formed a new corporation, entitled the New York and Ottawa Railroad Company, for the purpose of running a new line through the Adirondacks from Albany via North Creek to a point on the St. Lawrence River. Several small lines of railway are in process of construction in the Adirondack region, and it is said to be the purpose of the new corporation to acquire these separate lines, consolidate them, and build connecting links. The chief idea is to create a shorter line between New York and Ottawa.

Enforcing the Rubbish Ordinance.

Chief Conlin yesterday sent orders around to all the precinct commanders ordering them to enforce the ordinance which prohibits the throwing of rubbish of any kind in any public place or street. Policemen are instructed to arrest all who violate this ordinance.

B. Altman & Co.

WILL OFFER MONDAY, AUGUST 9th,

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SILK UMBRELLAS

26 AND 28 INCH, CLOSE ROLL, NATURAL WOOD HANDLES, (STEEL ROD),

$1.95 EACH.

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All of the Preparations for the Big Autumn

The New York Times.

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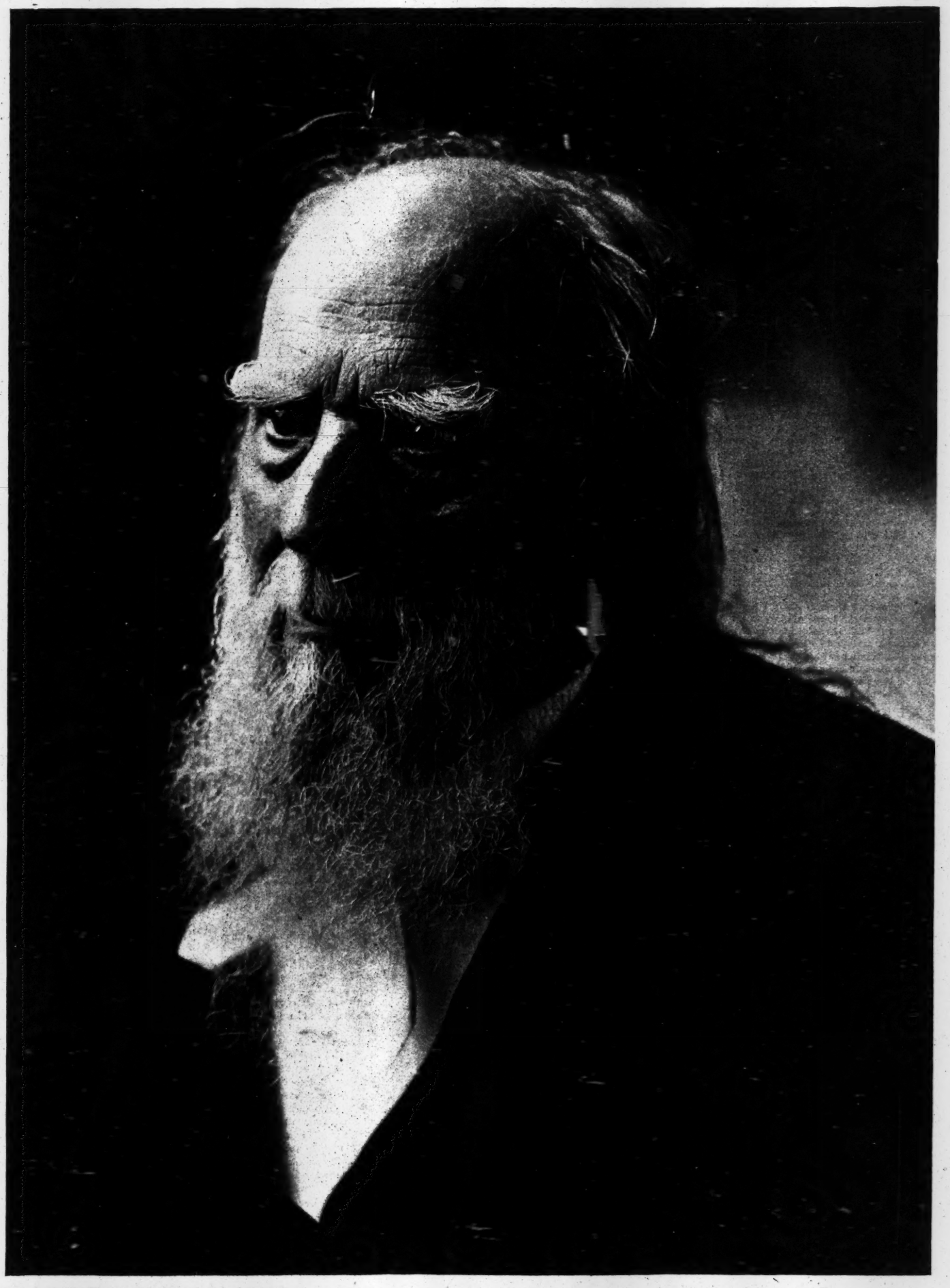

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VALENTINE SEAMAN.

THE OLDEST LIVING NATIVE OF NEW YORK CITY.

The New York Times.
Illustrated Weekly Magazine.

Published by
THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY,
41 Park Row, New York.
Single Copy.....5 Cents
Per Annum..... $2.00

THE DECADENCE OF THE AMERICAN WATERING PLACE.

THE universal note as to the agreeability of watering places is this Summer one of despair. I have a letter from the beautiful, fashionable mother of many fair daughters before me, and she writes a jeremiad on this subject:

"Newport is very stupid, not a man there, and Narragansett has exploded, gone out, nobody there. We are now at Saratoga, and the girls, who have been in Europe several years at school, and who have heard me describe my once old delightful days here, are calling me a dreamer and an optimist. I think they would call me a worse name if they dared. But why is it that the world has deserted this convenient, healthful, and most lovely place, Saratoga? Where are all the people? Where is that life which you and I led as young girls, when even Niagara was utilized as a watering place, and when G. P. R. James said that it was 'the only watering place in America which was not as dry as a bone'? Do you not remember the army of colored waiters at the 3 o'clock dinner coming in in single file with each a dish, headed by an Indian, (the best head waiter I ever saw,) and how we met the gay fashion at Niagara, and how we danced at the Clifton House and went out to look at the lunar rainbow by moonlight? Do you remember the two houses at Newport, the Bellevue and the Fillmore, one of which was governed by Mrs. Walden Pell, and the other by Mrs. Julius Pringle, and what belles we were! and how one Summer we divided thus: June at West Point, July at Saratoga, the gayest of the gay, governed by Mrs. Rush of Philadelphia, with Frank Wadell for a Beau Nash; our yellow and pink muslins, the elderly dames in brocade and diamonds? Do you remember those Southern beauties, with a new dress for every day while they staid? Do you remember Long Branch, with Howland's, full of most aristocratic Philadelphians? There surely was no lack of the eligible beau then. I remember a ball at Newport, given by Mme. Barreda, who built the house now called Beaulieu—what a dream of splendor we thought that! I know it has always been the home of hospitality ever since, but I doubt if the girls of to-day have as enviable a time as we did.

"As for the smaller watering place hotels, so many of them are now closed which I once knew; but even those which are open have more servants than guests. Where is everybody?

"You remember that, after Newport, (where we spent August,) we went to West Point in September. There we met Gen. Scott at Cranston's. What a scene of unbridled dissipation we thought that, when we danced every evening with an officer in uniform, and our shoulders got fearfully scratched with their dear epaulets! Gallant fellows, were they not?

"Now, my girls are not having any such chances. Cranston's is as picturesque as ever, and well kept, but there are no officers. Then, fashion has deserted West Point, and Cupid has left town. He must be sulking down near Mount Ida or in dull Boeotia. That reminds me even that poor little Greece has collapsed, and we shall read of it hereafter in an encyclopaedia something in this wise:

"'Greece a forlorn peninsula, once visited by Byron. See Byron's Poems, in three volumes.

"'The isles of Greece, the isles of Greece,
Where burning Sappho loved and sang,'
&c., also,

"'Maid of Athens, ere we part,
Give, oh, give me back my heart.'
Thus, Greece, a finished volume.

"I think that is all in the air since I see the change in watering place life in America. No one of my poor girls will be asked by any young man to 'give him back his heart.' Where are all the young men? We hear that they are in the Adirondacks, but we went there last Summer; we found nobody but guides."

My friend says very much more, comparing the fading away of the life, once so amusing, of the American watering place. She will wind up at Newport for August, and find it gay, no doubt, and will manage at Tuxedo or Southampton, or at the Ardsley Casino, or some other attractive spot, to get through with September and October.

But she must remember that the old life at Saratoga was doomed when the Adirondacks were discovered, and young men found that a flannel shirt was much more comfortable round the neck than a starched one. Local causes ruin one place and another starts up. The bicycle and the game of golf completed the ruin of that cotillion party which once solaced the evenings at the smaller as at the larger watering places.

My friend refers to the superior amusement to be found at Homburg, Aix le Bains, Schwalbach, and Evian les Bains, in fact at all foreign watering places. They live on wandering Princes and on the gambling, as well as on the cures of the rheumatic—and also on that much wiser plan of making the watering place full of good music, having a "cure," and a theatre, and something to do all the time. We have never reached that pitch of refinement, excepting at Newport, which is a place for the very rich, and therefore is not to be quoted as a universal solvent.

The hard times have doubtless conspired to make the watering places empty. People now can hardly afford to take a large family to any hotel for several weeks. As the girls are very happy with their bicycles and picnics, economy becomes easier. Each little village has now its golf course, or links, or should have, and although it ruins conversation, golf has come to stay; each village is its own watering place. Parents no longer think it their duty to take Sarah to Saratoga for a fortnight, that she may see the world and learn the fashions. The fashions travel by telegraph, as Bret Harte says, now, and Harper's Bazar leaves no one in doubt as to the cut of sleeves.

It is astonishing to enter what once was a rural and a retired spot, to see even the serving maids with high hats, a choking ribbon tied round the throat, with a high bow behind, and a voluminous shoulder trimming of lace. Yet there is no solitude so vast, no endless contiguity of space, that is not invaded by all the affectations which may have been invented by a scrofulous Princess, in the name of fashion.

Vanity Fair in a recent article speaks with great bitterness of the utter decay of London society. Says this vivacious sheet: "The wave of vulgarity has washed away all that aristocracy and culture have been building up for centuries. It declares that what exists to-day is but a hideous caricature, and that in Rome and Vienna, and even in republican Paris, London society has become a laughing stock. Blood, pride of race, what are these, where are they nowadays? Money, above all the willingness to entertain, these are the pass keys to what was once a fortress, to be entered by birth, and birth alone. Even good character is not essential, for if the wine is good and the room handsome, and the orchids beautiful, what matter antecedents?"

Thus the severe Vanity Fair upon London society, which Americans have hitherto regarded as the one spot where society was safe.

This would seem to have little to do with the dullness of the American watering place, but it is quoted to mark that great law of change which has swept over the whole world of late. No doubt the splendor of the palaces at Newport appall a great many sober citizens and keep them away from our opal of the sea. Then the life there is individual cottage life, not a watering place hotel life at all.

The more we approach this subject the harder it becomes to understand its sudden collapse. It would be well if we could believe that a growing love of country life, of individual homes, should be the reason why the watering place is suffering such neglect.

It is almost too good to be believed that the homogeneous American people are really getting into country homes wherein they and their children can be happy all the year round. That would indeed be the desired Utopia. The busy New York man who must be in New York all of his business day is fond of the semi-detached villa, if he cannot afford a better, where he can rejoin his family of nights, and dig about his rose trees and kill the grasshoppers in the seldom recurring holiday. This is the healthy sign of the times.

And so on up to the very rich man, who builds on the Hudson River, or out at Tuxedo, or at Saratoga, his palatial country house, where he lives like an English lord and where his wife is very happy while the house party lasts, if the cook will remain. These people, however, are always shutting up the delightful house and going over to Europe.

How many houses on the Hudson are open to-day? The greater number of their owners are probably lingering after the diamond jubilee to taste the sweets of that London society of which Vanity Fair says such evil things. Another contingent is bathing in European waters and tossing the coins about at Aix les Bains.

The hegira to Europe, however, so say the steamship companies, has not been so great this Summer as usual.

Where, then, are all the people? Are they in some quiet country house, the man stretched in the grass under the elm, which entirely shelters him? He has returned, perhaps, to the town where he was born, and is striking down his roots, those fine deep roots which attach a man to the soil where his forefathers were born. His wife does not love as well as he does the localisms of speech, the peculiar intonation "unto which she was not born." No vulgarities, no Yankee twang, no drawl are dear to us but our own. She finds the days long, the evenings unendurably dull. The lamps all smell of kerosene. Madame is not as happy as Monsieur. She would like to go to a watering place if she could find one open.

"What are these mysterious influences which change our happiness into discouragement and our confidence into distress?" says Guy de Maupassant. "One would almost say that the air was full of unknowable powers, to whose mysterious proximity we submit. I am all full of gayety, with desires to sing in my throat; whence comes this shiver of cold, which, brushing across my skin, has unsettled my nerves and darkened my soul?"

It may be a coming thunderstorm or a sudden accession of humidity.

Our American climate is a very trying one. It has not been of the same mind as to weather for two weeks at a time this trying Summer of 1897. That renders us all very nervous. We are haunted by the mystery of the invisible; we need change. Were we in an old inherited English home we should be as placid as oxen and drink in repose at every breath. As we sit in the forest we get tired of its aromatic odors, its aisles of Gothic extent, its wonderful beauty, its birds and its wild flowers, and we sigh for that immense blue bay which we once saw stretching out between two lovely shores. We think of the white sail which once wafted us on to perfect bliss, and we wish to breathe a breath of salt air once more.

If we are in a valley, we long for the profile of that fantastic rock which is black against a flaring sunset. If we are Americans, we wish we were somewhere but in the place where we are.

For this reason, if for no other, the bicyle is ruining the watering place. It ministers to this universal unrest. No one who can command that obedient steed need stay anywhere long.

Our great country has so many attractive spots, such delicious Summer abiding places, from Newport to Niagara, from the Delaware Water Gap to the isles of the St. Lawrence, from the great lakes to the St. Lawrence, from the great lakes to Canada and to Nova Scotia—what a choice and chance we have! Rapid transit and parlor cars have made change imperative, for who will sit down on the piazza at the United States for a month when for half the money he can go to Japan, he can explore the Yukon, (beautiful Greek name,) and bring home nuggets enough in his pocket handkerchief to last him all Summer?

How many a hostess potent at Lenox is taking her repose by a journey to Alaska or to a camp in the Adirondacks?

This is another cause of the forsaking of the watering place. Once, when we went half the way to Sharon Springs by stage coach, with our trunks slung under the carriage, or more frequently left behind at Herkimer, we were not in such a hurry to come away.

"Nous avons changé, tout cela."

Newport at one time seemed a delightful home for the European diplomatist, and yet I see that the home of "the English Legation will be this Summer at Manchester by the Sea." Bar Harbor complains that it has no public-spirited citizens who will build a Casino, and that its clientèle is too changeful. In fine weather Bar Harbor seems to me the peerless place of the world, with its woods and waters, the place where heaven touches earth, but in a fog they say it is detestable. I found Poland Springs entirely entrancing one Summer, but I sent some friends there who declared that the "demon of whist had ruined it." I should rather look at the fine profile of Mount Washington than a whist table, but even with scientific whist I should think it would be hard to spoil Poland Springs and its sparkling water.

Yet I can sympathize with my friend, who has daughters, as to that old gay life for the budding débutante, and for the unquiet old lady, the American young grandmother, who somebody said was "still running for office." These are not housed and amused as they once were. Doubtless, soon, perhaps in 1900, we shall have definitely settled on some place where both can again be happy. But at this present speaking there seems to be a lack somewhere.

There is nothing perfect in this world.

M. E. W. SHERWOOD.

FORMER AMBASSADOR BAYARD'S LOVING CUP.

MR. BAYARD'S LOVING CUP.

Among the most treasured keepsakes of Thomas F. Bayard, late Ambassador to England, is the gold loving cup, an illustration of which is herewith given.

The bowl is a representation of a giant pumpkin that was presented to Mr. Bayard as a token of peace and thanksgiving by the United Service Club of New York. The pumpkin weighed 175 pounds, and was raised by Capt. Kromer of the Third New York Cavalry, it having won first prizes at the Schoharie County Fair and the Madison Square Garden Exhibition.

Upon the lid of the cup stands a bust of Mr. Bayard, modeled by Miss Effie Stillman from life. On one side there is a figure of Columbia, and on the reverse one of Britannia, with crossed palm branches and clasped hands.

Sterling silver is the material used in the base, and bears a bold relief map of the United States, upon which stand four American eagles, one at each of the cardinal points, with outstretched wings, supporting the golden bowl.

Encircling the base is the inscription: "On earth peace, good will toward men." Within a wreath of Indian corn is engraved the following inscription:

"Presented to the Hon. Thomas Francis Bayard, first Ambassador of the United States of America to the Court of St. James's, by members of the American Society in London and other Americans in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in recognition of his exceptional services to his country and of his zealous work in strengthening the sentiments of mutual respect and affection which bind together the peoples of the two great English-speaking nations."

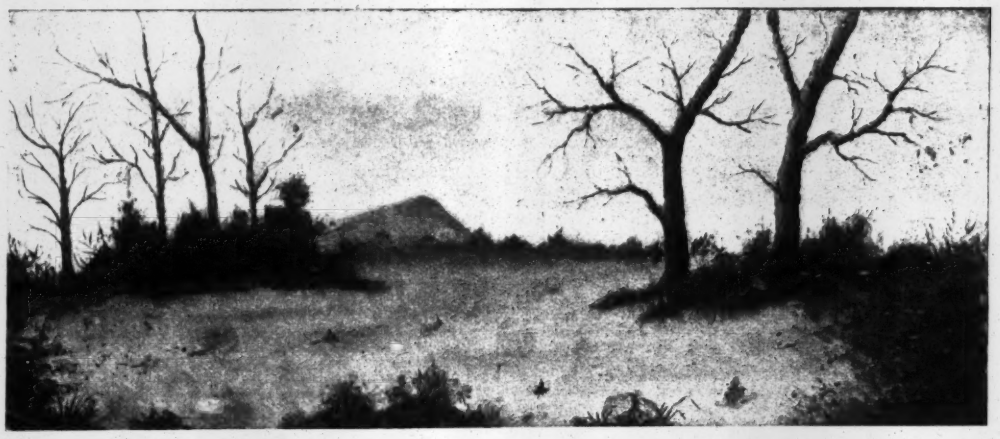
Below the inscription is the shield of the American Society in London, under the auspices of which the testimonial fund was raised. The subscribers to the fund were exclusively Americans in the United Kingdom. The cup was made by the Whiting Manufacturing Company.

HIS MOTHER DID NOT KNOW.

Capt. Robley D. Evans of the United States Navy was a junior officer at the outbreak of the war, and as he was a Virginian his mother sent in his resignation without consulting him. The resignation was accepted, and young Evans was out of the navy, much to his disgust. He differed with his mother and her views, however, and being a determined young man found a way to have the action of the department rescinded. His mother did not know that he knew his own mind until after he had been reinstated in the service.

VALENTINE SEAMAN.

IF Valentine Seaman lives until the 30th of next September he will be in his ninety-sixth year. He was born within a block of where the present TIMES Building stands, in 1802, and he still has a clear recollection of his birthplace, which was in Beekman Street, almost opposite the Old Brick Church. Mr. Seaman is one of the oldest, if not the oldest, native New Yorkers now living in this city, and he is as young in some respects as the average man of seventy. His is an interesting personality, not alone because of his great age and his activity, but because of historic family associations and an extraordinary artistic instinct.



ONE OF MR. SEAMAN'S LATEST PICTURES.

While modestly disclaiming any artistic capacity, Mr. Seaman, at ninety-five, is able to make pictures which interest and please persons trained in the schools of art. His pictures are mostly small landscapes and marine views in black and white. They are of the impressionist order, and some of them are exceedingly effective. A quarter of a century ago Mr. Seaman dabbled in oils and canvas a little, but not with sufficient success to stimulate efforts in that direction. His tastes as well as convenience led him into the impressionist field, and he now works, when the spirit moves him, entirely with ivory black on celluloid.

The old gentleman lives a contented life, which is not wholly devoid of animation, thanks to the attentions and tact of his sons and a few friends. He keeps bachelor quarters at 12 West Twenty-second Street, and his large sitting room is a most comfortable and interesting place. Most of its furniture is delightfully old-fashioned. There are easy chairs and sturdy mahogany tables of quaint shapes, an antique bureau, and some pictures on the wall which invite inspection and queries. There are also two bird cages in the room, one containing a canary and the other a pretty little red-headed bird with mellifluous notes.

Here the bright-eyed, keen-witted old gentleman sits and reads, plays chess or backgammon with those who dare challenge his skill, chats with his callers, and at intervals makes pictures. There are absolutely no pretensions about his art products. "I am no artist," he will say as he seats himself at his little work table preparatory to making a picture for his caller. "I never took any lessons in drawing or in painting, and I don't know anything about the technicalities of art. I just take a sheet of celluloid, a little ivory black, some turpentine, a bit of cloth, and a ruler, and I make what some of my friends call pictures just for my own amusement. I don't see any art in it. Would you like to see me make a picture? Very well, I will show you how simple the process is."

Selecting an oblong sheet of celluloid about 10 by 6 inches in dimensions, Mr. Seaman poured a little turpentine into a small dish, squeezed a bit of ivory black into another dish, fished a small piece of linen cloth out of a drawer, and, laying an ivory ruler across the sheet of celluloid, announced that he was ready to begin.

"I do it all with my forefinger and this cloth and ruler," he said. "Now I will put on the ground work," and, suiting the action to the word, he mixed a small quantity of ivory black and turpentine and "spatted" it over the surface of the celluloid. Then, with the aid of his ivory ruler and the linen cloth, he wiped the edges of the card, making a clean margin about an inch wide. "That will do for the frame," he commented. "Now for the picture. What shall I put first, a tree?" Wetting his forefinger with ivory black, he made a heavy, irregular mark on the celluloid. "That is for the trunk. Now for the branches," and, taking up a blunt-pointed lead pencil, he traced the spreading branches, blending, shading, and toning the work with gentle dabs with his forefinger.

"Talk about artists," he chuckled, as he shoved his spectacles up on top of his head in order to get a better look at his picture, "you see how much of an artist I am. Anybody could do this. As Horace Greeley said about the resumption of specie payments, the only way to do it is to set about it and do it. How did I begin making pictures? Oh, that was a great many years ago. I don't know how many. I was living at Newburg then, and Mrs. James Shaw of this city was spending the Summer with us. She told me one day that I had the artistic gift and that I could paint. She got me some paints and some canvas, and I painted a little fancy picture. Have forgotten what it was. Afterward I copied two or three larger pictures in oils. That scene of Abbottsford on the wall is one of my pictures.

"There, the tree is finished. Now, what shall I put in? Suppose we have a couple of mountains." Two broad blotches of ivory black were spread on the celluloid, and with the cloth they were shaped like mountains, the requisite shading being done by the old man's forefinger. "This is such ridiculous nonsense," he muttered, half to himself. Then, aloud, he said: "You notice that there is as much art in taking off as in putting on."

The sociable little songsters in their cages chirped and twittered merrily above the venerable artist's head, and his eyes brightened as he remarked: "I enjoy company; it relieves the monotony. My sons come in often, and I have other callers besides. Ex-Gov. Alonzo B. Cornell came to see me a few days ago and brought me a couple of books. George Francis Train has been here also. I like him. He is a very well informed man and he has a wonderful memory. Does he talk? Well, I guess he does. He talks sixteen to the dozen sometimes.

"I suppose that I am the oldest native New Yorker now living. There are only two of my schoolmates left. They are the Jenkins boys, and they live in the next street. William L. Jenkins used to be President of the Bank of America, but he doesn't do anything now. I guess he is eighty-eight or eighty-nine years old. Sylvanus Jenkins is younger, and he is still down in the Seamen's Savings Bank. We went to a Quakers' school in Pearl Street. My family were all Quakers. No, I don't read as much as I used to, it makes my eyes smart, and the newspapers are printed in such fine type nowadays. Besides, some of the papers print such silly stuff. Here is Horace Greeley's old paper with a long editorial on cats.

"Well, our picture is coming on. Shall I put a rock here? Yes, and I guess I will put another out on that point of land." A few dabs with the ivory-blacked forefinger and two effective rocks appear. "Now we will have a cedar tree right here by the water. That space is meant for water," and as the old gentleman chatted on, the picture assumed a more and more complete form. He produced some really striking effects with careless ease, and the finished picture was exceedingly pretty and clever.

"I don't know whether I am sick or not," replied the aged picture maker in reply to a question regarding his health. "I have no appetite. I eat because I have to eat. I don't live to eat, I eat to live. I sleep pretty well. Go to bed about 10 o'clock at night unless I have company, then I stay up later. I generally wake up about 6 in the morning and get up at 8 o'clock. I have a pretty good time. One or the other of my sons takes me out to the Park, and I sometimes meet George Francis Train over in Madison Square. Do you know my sons? I have four living. Vernon is the oldest; he is in business here. John F., who is next, is a merchant in Shanghai. Then there is Lindley Ferris and Dr. Louis Livingston Seaman. The doctor is the youngest. He plays backgammon with me and I can beat him.

"Stimulants? No, I never take anything strong. It makes me sick. I don't smoke and never used tobacco, excepting in the form of snuff. When I was young I used to do as the rest did about drinking. In those days everybody drank wine. It was the custom to keep a decanter of wine on the sideboard all of the time. I can remember when my father bought a cask of Madeira and had it hoisted up into the third-story of our house. I used to draw pitcherfuls out of it.

"I was named for my father. He was a famous doctor in his day, but he told my mother that he did not think I would live long."

Dr. Valentine Seaman, the father of the subject of this sketch and the grandfather of Dr. Louis L. Seaman, was indeed a man of distinction. The intimate friend of Chief Justice John Jay and of Jenner, he was the first man to introduce vaccination with kine pox into this country. His children were the first persons vaccinated in this country, and for his faith in Jenner's discovery he was threatened with death by a New York mob. The sturdy old Quaker never flinched in his determination to introduce the new process of inoculation, however. He was at that time the only Quaker physician in New York. Valentine Mott and John C. Cheeseman began as office boys under his tutelage. For many years he was the chief surgeon in the New York Hospital, and a fine case of imported surgical instruments presented to him by John Jay is still in the possession of Dr. L. L. Seaman. The old Ferris homestead at Throgg's Neck, a structure about 215 years old, is still standing. Here is where the present Valentine Seaman's mother was born. The house was used by Lord Howe as a residence and headquarters during the War of the Revolution.

EARL D. BERRY.

From a Photograph Taken Specially for The New York Times.

"MIDDLE OF THE ROAD" WHEELWOMAN.

ECCLESIASTICAL SYMBOLS.

Practical instruction regarding the church building and the symbolism of its different parts has been introduced into the Sunday school of the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Chrysostom, of which the Rev. Dr. Sill is the rector. Each Sunday school scholar is taught the significance of the church edifice's architectural features and of its furniture. The foundation of a church, for instance, must be so contrived that the head of the church may point due east, that is to that point of the heavens where the sun rises at the equinoxes. The foundation of a church symbolizes faith. A church building consists of four walls because it is built on the doctrine of the four Evangelists. It has length, breadth, and height, the length representing fortitude, the breadth charity, and the height courage.

The cornerstone of a church represents Christ, the foundation stones are the Apostles and the prophets, and the other stones are members of the church. The roof is charity, which covereth a multitude of sins, and the towers are the preachers and prelates, which constitute the Church's bulwark and defense. Glass windows are the Holy Scriptures, which expel the wind and the rain, and all other things hurtful. On the outside of a church are gargoyles in the form of ugly heads, signifying that all ugly or wordly things are outside of the church.

Baptistries and fonts are octagonal for the reason that the number eight is symbolic of regeneration. Bells, by the sound of which the people assemble together in the church, signify the silver trumpets by which under the Mosaic law the people were called together unto sacrifice. The rope by which the church bell is hung is humility, and it must be of three strands, to signify the trinity. The gas fixtures in a church are in groups of three or seven, and are usually surrounded by crosses.

TOO MUCH OR TOO LITTLE ORNAMENTATION.

A manufacturer can err on the side of too much ornamentation as well as on that of too little. The ornament must be sufficient and of the right kind to overcome the "simplicity and ungainliness" of form made indispensable by the use for which the object was intended, says a writer in Arts for America. "It is not the quantity of ornament that tells, but ornament in the right place. The defect of the thing to be ornamented is the starting point of the decorator." How few of our manufacturers make even an attempt to follow out this fundamental rule! I may safely say that by far the greater portion of furniture manufactured to-day is made not to satisfy the love of the beautiful and artistic, but to meet the demand for something showy and gaudy; articles to attract the attention of the vulgar and inartistic mind.

We can agree with William Morris when he says: "This stupidity goes through all classes of society. The silk curtains in my lord's drawing room are no more a matter of art to him than the powder in his footman's hair; the kitchen in a country farmhouse is most commonly a pleasant and homelike place, the parlor dreary and useless."

The Good Little Boy.

From The Outlook.

A little boy who had been blowing bubbles all the morning tired of play, and suddenly growing serious, said: "Read me that story about heaven; it's so gloriouth."

"I will," said the mother, "but first tell me, did you take the soap out of the water?"

"Oh yeth, I'm pretty thure I did."

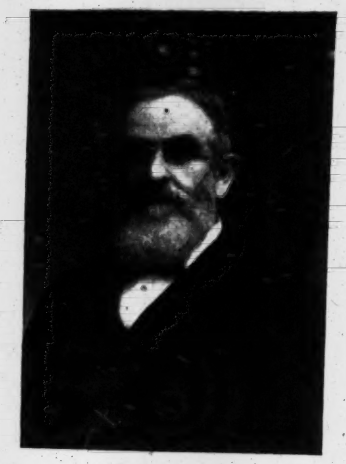
The mother read the description of the beautiful city, the streets of gold, the gates of pearl. He listened with delight, but when she came to the words, "No one can enter there who loveth or maketh a lie," bounding up, he said, "I guess I'll go and thee about that thoap."

SILENCE.

There is a silence where hath been no sound,
There is a silence where no sound may be,
In the cold grave—under the deep, deep sea,
Or in wide desert where no life is found,
Which hath been mute, and still must sleep profound;
No voice is hushed—no life treads silently,
But clouds and cloudy shadows wander free,
That never spoke, over the idle ground:
But in green ruins, in the desolate walls
Of antique palaces, where man hath been,
Though the dun fox, or wild hyena, calls,
And owls, that flit continually between,
Shriek to the echo, and the low winds moan,
There the true silence is, self-conscious and alone.

—THOMAS HOOD.

—Anton Seidl will conduct the orchestra at Covent Garden, London, next year.



Sir John Evans,
President of the British Association.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

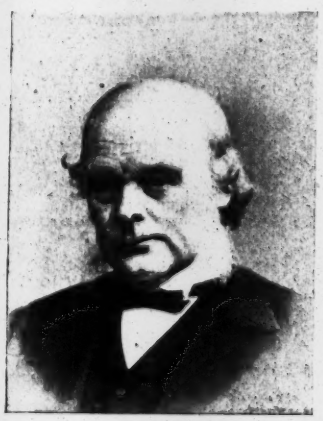
BY WILLIAM HENRY HALE, PH. D.

THE wonderful expansion and development of all departments of science so characteristic of our age very nearly coincides with the life of the British Association for the Advancement of Sciences. The great outburst of research and investigation which marked the early years of the century soon resulted in the formation of this great scientific guild, which was organized at York, England, in 1830, and is the pioneer of several others in different countries; our own American association followed a few years later. Other similar associations are the French and the Australian.

The meetings of the British association are far more conspicuous events in Great Britain than those of our association are in this country. The scientists of the United Kingdom gather as to an annual congress, and the metropolitan press daily gives whole broadsides to the report of the proceedings, no matter where the meeting is held. The British association is about to revisit this continent after the lapse of thirteen years, since they met at Montreal under the Presidency of Lord Rayleigh. The coming meeting, the second which has ever been held outside the British Isles, is appointed for Toronto, Aug. 18-25, under the Presidency of Sir John Evans, succeeding to Lord Lister.

Among the members who will cross the Atlantic to attend this meeting Lord Kelvin claims especial mention as the prince of physicists. He comes to us now with a new name. We met him at the Montreal meeting as Sir William Thomson. His present title was conferred in 1892. He was born at Belfast, Ireland, in 1824, and was educated at the Universities of Glasgow and Cambridge. In 1846 he was appointed Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Glasgow, where he still remains. His early papers on electricity and magnetism were reprinted in 1872, entitled "Reprints of Papers on Electrostatics and Magnetism." Subsequently were published "Mathematical and Physical Papers," and "Popular Lectures and Addresses." He prepared the exhaustive articles in the ninth edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica on Heat and Electricity. In connection with Prof. Tait he published "A Treatise on Natural Philosophy." He edited the Cambridge and Dublin Mathematical Journal from 1846 to 1853, and has for many years been the leading editor of the Philosophical Magazine. He was President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science in 1871, and the Royal Society of London in 1891.

Prof. Nichols, who gives these details of his life in Johnson's Universal Cyclopaedia, adds that he has been active as an engineer and inventor. It was in great part due to his skill in solving the many intricate problems involved in marine telegraphy that transoceanic signaling became a success that he was knighted in 1866. The best known of his many inventions are his quadrant and portable electrometers, compensated compasses for iron ships, various types of mirror galvanometer, the siphon recorder, a machine for the analysis of tidal curves, and many commercial instruments for measuring electrical currents and potential differences.



Sir Joseph Lister,
A Former President of the British Association.

Sir Joseph Lister was born at Upton, Essex, April 5, 1827, was educated at London, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Medicine in 1852. He was professor of clinical surgery in Glasgow and Edinburgh, and since 1877 he has been professor in King's College, London. The antiseptic treatment of wounds now known everywhere as "listerizing" was invented by and named after him, and it has wrought a revolution in surgical practice. He first announced the theory of germ infection in 1869, and the logical result of this theory was the antiseptic treatment. He was knighted in 1883 and raised to the peerage in 1896. He has published several works on the germ theory and the antiseptic treatment.

Lord Rayleigh (Sir William Strutt) is a young man in comparison with those above named, having been born in 1842. He is distinguished as a mathematician and physicist. His great achievement was the discovery in the atmosphere of the element argon, (so named because of its inertness,) which was discovered by him and Prof. Ramsey, working together in 1894, and has the medal bestowed by the Smithsonian Institution and several other awards.

Sir John Evans, who will preside at the Toronto meeting is certainly a many-sided man, equally well known in business and in scientific circles, and withal a frequent incumbent of political office. His father was Principal—or, as they call it in England, Head Master of Market Bosworth School, in the County of Leicester, where John was born in 1823. He was therefore seven years old when the association was organized. Early in life he began to study archaeology, geology, numismatics. He has for many years collected specimens of coins and antique weapons, implements, and ornaments, with the result that he has one of the finest collections in Great Britain. He has published many works upon these subjects, besides papers to The Numismatic Chronicle, of which he is one of the editors. His larger works are "The Coins of the Ancient Britons," published in 1864; "The Ancient Stone Implements, Weapons, and Ornaments of Great Britain," published in 1872; "The Ancient Bronze Implements, Weapons, and Ornaments of Great Britain and Ireland," published in 1875. He has also written of "Flint Implements in the Drift," in The Archaeologia.

Sir John Evans was President of the Geological Society in 1875-6; of the Anthropological Institute, 1878-9; of the Society of Antiquarians, 1885-91, making him a Trustee of the British Museum. He has been President of the Numismatic Society since 1875. He has for many years resided in Hertfordshire, and conducted the business of paper making at Hemel Hempstead in that county, a few miles from London. He has been President of the Paper Makers' Association. Among the public offices which he has filled may be mentioned that of High Sheriff of Hertfordshire and Justice of the Peace.

It is notable that the President of the British association is thus pre-eminent as an anthropologist. Anthropology is usually regarded as a new science, and the section of anthropology is a new section, having been organized at the Montreal meeting just two years later than the American association met at that city and organized such a section, in this matter anticipating the British association.

The meeting of the American association this year precedes that of the British, being appointed for Detroit, Aug. 9-14. Only a few members of the British association will reach this country in season to attend it, instead of the hundreds who came down from Montreal to Philadelphia after the close of the Montreal meeting. The stimulus to our association is, however, very great, and after the Detroit meeting we shall proceed in a body to Toronto for the purpose of welcoming the British association. Members of the American association are admitted to membership in the British association at this meeting on the same terms as present members, $5 dues.

The long list of officers for the Toronto meeting will be still further augmented by the General Committee before the meeting begins; but it will be noted that it already includes many well-known names. The retiring President is Lord Lister; President-elect, Sir John Evans; Vice Presidents—the Earl of Aberdeen, Governor General of Canada, Lord Rayleigh, Lord Kelvin, Lord Glencoe, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, the Premier of Ontario, the Minister of Education for Ontario, Sir Charles Tupper, and the Presidents of the two great Canadian universities, Sir J. William Dawson, President of McGill, and Prof. J. Loudon, President of the University of Toronto; General Treasurer, Prof. Arthur W. Rücker. General Secretaries—A. G. Vernon Harcourt and Prof. E. A. Schäfer. In the absence of Prof. Schäfer, the duties of General Secretary will be undertaken by Prof. W. C. Roberts-Austen. Assistant General Secretary—G. Griffith. Local Secretaries for the Toronto meeting—Prof. A. B. Macallum, B. F. Walker, and J. S. Williston. Local Treasurers for the Toronto meeting—James Bain, Jr., and Prof. R. Ramsay Wright.

The officers of sections are:

Section A, Mathematical and Physical Science—President, Prof. A. R. Forsyth; Vice Presidents, R. T. Glazebrook, Prof. A. Johnson, Prof. O. I. Lodge; Secretaries, J. C. Glashan, Prof. W. H. Heaton, (Recorder,) J. L. Howard, J. G. McGregor.

Section B, Chemistry—President, Prof. W. Ramsay; Vice Presidents, Prof. H. B. Dixon, W. R. Dunstan, Prof. B. J. Harrington, Prof. W. H. Pike, Prof. W. C. Roberts-Austen, T. E. Thorpe; Secretaries, Prof. W. H. Ellis, Arthur Harden, (Recorder,) C. A. Kohn, Prof. R. F. Ruttan.

Section C, Geology. President—Dr. George M. Dawson; Vice Presidents—Prof. C. Le Neve Foster, Dr. H. Woodward; Secretaries—Prof. A. P. Coleman, G. W. Lamplugh, Prof. H. A. Miers, (Recorder.)

Section D, Zoology. President—Prof. L. C. Miall; Vice Presidents—Prof. W. A. Herdman, Prof. R. Meldola, Prof. E. B. Poulton, Prof. R. Ramsay Wright; Secretaries—W. Garstang, W. E. Hoyle, (Recorder,) Prof. E. E. Prince.

Section E, Geography. President—J. Scott Keltie; Vice Presidents—President N. Burwash, Major L. Darwin, E. G. Ravenstein; Secretaries—Col. F. Bailey, Capt. E. Deville, H. R. Mill, (Recorder,) J. B. Tyrrell.

Section F, Economic Science and Statistics. President—Prof. E. C. K. Gonner; Vice Presidents—Prof. W. Clark, L. H. Courtney, Sir C. W. Freemantle, Prof. J. Mavor; Secretaries—E. Cannon, H. Higgs, (Recorder,) Prof. Adam Shortt.

Section G, Mechanical Science. President—G. F. Deacon; Vice Presidents—Prof. W. E. Ayrton, Prof. H. T. Bovey, Sir C. Douglas Fox, Prof. John Galbraith; Secretaries—T. Hudson Beare, (Recorder,) Prof. H. L. Callendar, Prof. Dupuis, W. A. Price.

Section H, Anthropology. President—Sir W. Turner; Vice Presidents—E. W. Brabrook, R. Munro; Secretaries—A. F. Chamberlain, H. O. Forbes, Prof. A. C. Haddon, J. L. Myres, (Recorder.)

Section I, Physiology. President—Prof. Michael Foster; Vice Presidents—Dr. W. H. Gaskell, Prof. A. B. Macallum, Dr. A. D. Waller; Secretaries—Prof. Rupert Boyce, (Recorder;) A. Kirschmann, Prof. C. S. Sherrington, Dr. L. E. Shore.

Section K, Botany. President—Prof. H. Marshall Ward; Vice Presidents—Prof. F. O. Bower, Prof. D. P. Penhallow; Secretaries—Prof. J. B. Farmer, E. C. Jeffrey, A. C. Seward, Prof. F. E. Weiss, (Recorder.)

Local Executive Committee, President—Prof. A. B. Macallum; Treasurer—James Bain, Jr.; Secretary—A. H. U. Colquhoun.

Chairmen of special local committees, finance, B. E. Walker; conveyance, Barlow Cumberland; publication and printing, Prof. R. Ramsay Wright; for securing co-operation of scientific and literary institutes, Arthur Harvey; postal, telegraph, and telephone, H. P. Dwight; rooms, President James Loudon; hotels and lodgings, T. McGaw, S. McAllister; press, A. H. U. Colquhoun; hospitality, E. B. Osler, Col. G. A. Sweny.

The general meetings will be held in Massey Hall, the meetings of the sections in the lecture room and laboratories of the University of Toronto and the School of Practical Science. The opening exercises are held on the evening of Aug. 18, when Sir John Evans will assume the Presidency in succession to Lord Lister and will deliver an address. The several sections will begin their meetings at 10:30 on Thursday, Aug. 19, and will also meet on Friday, Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday mornings following, and will be followed by garden parties every afternoon except Saturday. On Thursday evening a reception will be given in the legislative buildings by the Governor General and the Countess of Aberdeen. On Friday evening Prof. W. C. Roberts-Austen will lecture on Canada's metals.

On Saturday the members of Section G will visit Niagara Falls, and other members will have a choice of excursions to Hamilton and neighborhood, Niagara Falls, the Muskoka Lakes, and Penetanguishene, remaining over Sunday and returning on Monday morning. Dr. H. O. Forbes will lecture to workingmen in the pavilion, Horticultural Garden. On Monday the members of Section C will make an excursion to Scarborough Heights. In the evening Prof. J. Milne will lecture on earthquakes and volcanoes.

On Tuesday afternoon there will be a garden party at Trinity College in addition to the usual garden party on the university grounds. In the evening a conversazione will be held in the university building. The concluding exercises will be held on Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 25, at 2:30. In the evening a banquet will be given to Lord Kelvin, Lord Lister and Sir John Evans, which will be attended by prominent people of the Dominion of Canada as well as members of the association. Arrangements have been made to render this a most notable occasion.

Indeed the whole scheme of entertainment is most munificent. Large appropriations have been made by all the Governments, that of the Dominion of Canada, the Province of Ontario, and the City of Toronto. The amount was estimated some time ago as $25,000. Probably, with the private contributions, this will be exceeded.

The railroads of Canada, and especially the Canadian Pacific, have done very much to make the occasion memorable and agreeable. Fares have been reduced one-half throughout the Dominion to members, the concession running through the months of July, August, and September. Besides this, a very elaborate system of excursions has been planned to follow the meeting, covering several different routes to Montreal and return, and also the entire length of the Canadian Pacific Railroad to the western terminus, with detours over all branches west of Toronto. For these a greatly reduced rate of fare has been made over the main road, and all travel over the branches will be free to excursionists. A thorough system of local committees has also been organized everywhere, so that unprecedented facilities will be afforded for a thorough exploration of the great Pacific Railroad system, which at the time of the Montreal meeting was still incomplete, and the excursion then extended to the heart of the continent, but not clear across it.

Lord Rayleigh,
Who Presided at the Montreal Meeting Thirteen Years Ago.

Arrangements have been made also to permit a return via Northern Pacific or Great Northern Railroad or lake steamers. The branches specially mentioned in the circular of announcement are from Winnipeg north, West Selkirk Branch, to Lower Fort Garry, Stony Mountain, Fishing Industries; south, Mennonite Settlements and Reserves; Southern Manitoba wheat fields; from Brandon, south, the Souris River coal districts; Southern Manitoba grain fields. Duck shooting begins in Manitoba on Sept. 1 and prairie chicken shooting on Sept. 15.

From Regina, north, Saskatoon and Saskatchewan districts on Prince Albert Branch. From Calgary, north, on Edmonton Branch, wheat fields, and ranching districts of Alberta, head waters of the Athabasca, south, on McLeod Branch. These are the great cattle and horse ranching districts of the foothills of the Rocky Mountains, "Crow's Nest Pass," and Indian Reserves.

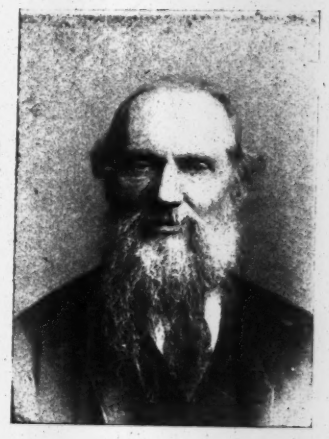
From Revelstoke, south, rail and steamer lines in the Kootenay and Rossland gold-mining districts. From Sicamous, rail and steamer branches to gold-mining and fruit districts of the Okanagan Lakes.

It cannot be doubted that this second visit of the British association to America will give a great impetus to the interest of the people in science, as was the case in 1884. It is the aim of the association to inspire and instruct the people by meeting year by year in different localities. One of the matters of paramount importance to be considered at the approaching meetings is the formation of an international and universal society for the promotion of science, a project which has long been discussed, and for which the world appears at last to be fully ready. Should the great convocation of scientists have this outcome it will render the Toronto meeting an event memorable in history.

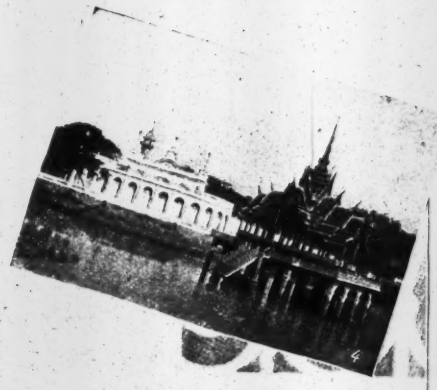
LIFE IN WASHINGTON.

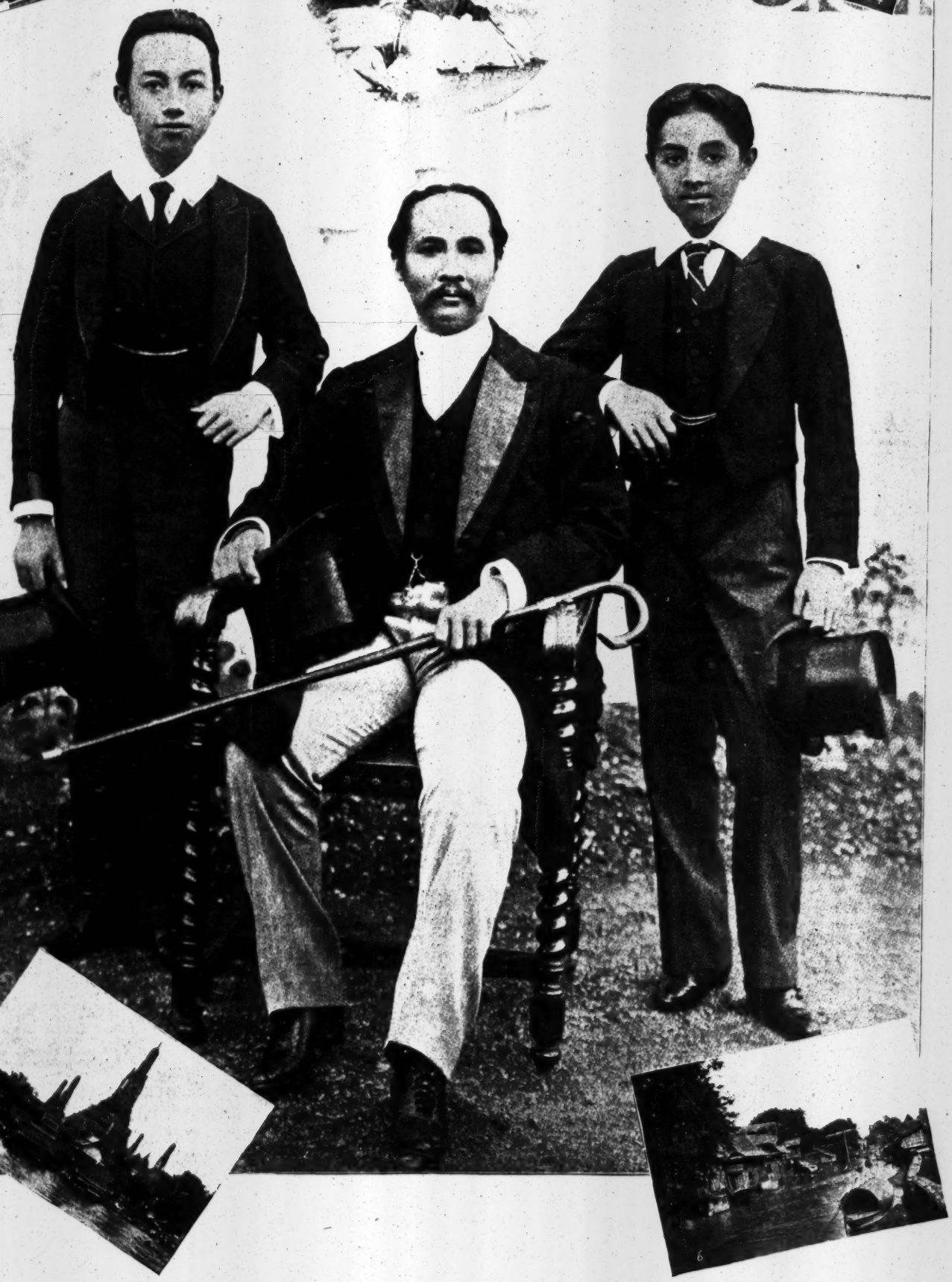
What becomes of the discharged employes of the Government? asks a writer in the August Chautauquan. Most of them settle down in Washington and obtain positions in law offices and in other places of business. Nearly all the attorneys and claim-agents in the city formerly served in Congress or were in the executive departments. They had slender ties at home, and the attractions of Washington were too strong to leave. If one would take a list of the Bar Association of the District of Columbia he would discover that nearly two-thirds of the lawyers originally came to Washington to hold office.

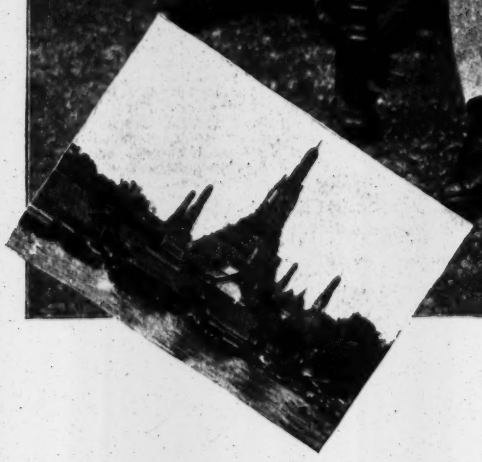
There are also inducements for scientific and literary men to seek positions in the public service. They are allowed to live in comparative leisure, so that they may pursue their studies and investigations in a congenial atmosphere, and if they are fortunate enough to obtain appointments in the scientific branches of the Government they not only receive good salaries, but are certain of permanent employment, and can command better positions in private life if they desire to resign.



Lord Kelvin,
Who Will Attend the Forthcoming Meeting at Toronto.





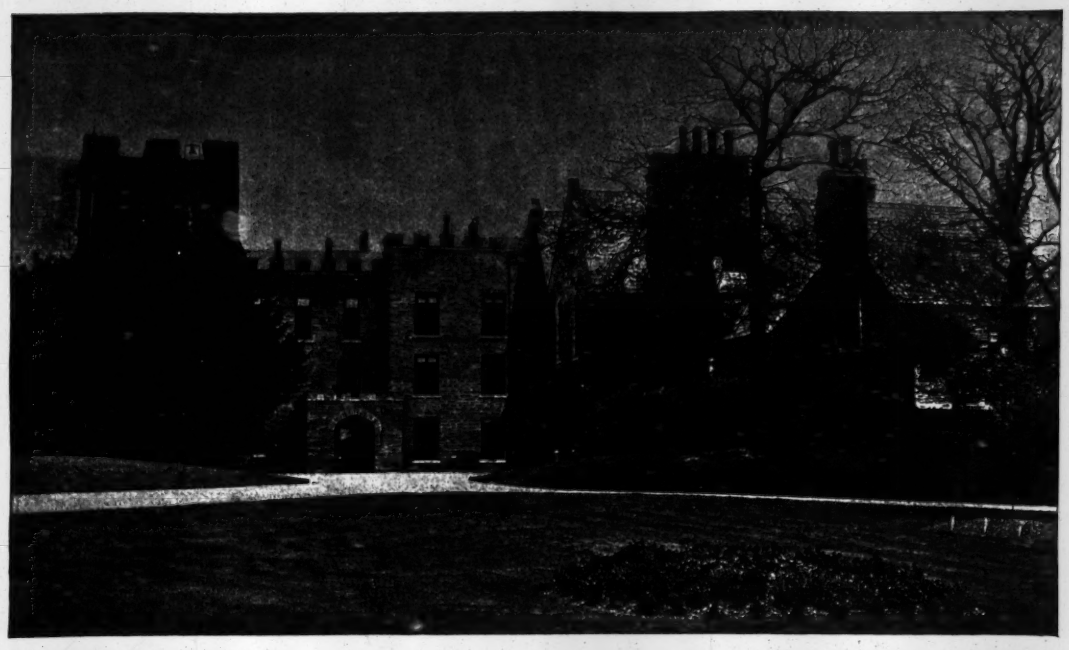


1.—The King of Siam and His Sons. The Crown Prince is at the Right of the King; Prince Chakrapat is at the Left. 2.—The Queen of Siam. 3.—Royal Palace, Bangkok. 4.—Royal Palace, Bang-Pa-In. 5.—Wat Chang, Bangkok. 6.—Canal and Market-Boats, Bangkok.

THE KING OF SIAM, HIS FAMILY, AND HIS PALACES.

THE KING AND QUEEN OF SIAM ARE ABOUT TO VISIT NEW YORK.

HALL CAINE'S NEW NOVEL.*



Copyright, 1894, by D. Appleton & Co. From "The Manxman," by Hall Caine.

BISHOP'S COURT, ISLE OF MAN.

IN "The Christian" Mr. Hall Caine shows his social courage. Leaving aside the consummate literary art he displays, it is the motive of the book which strikes us as the most important. He thus defines it: "My desire has been to depict, however imperfectly, the types of mind and character, of creed and culture, of social effort and religious tendency which I think I see in the life of England and America at the close of the nineteenth century," and the author considers himself as merely "the mold through which the metal has passed from the fires kept burning round about."

"The Christian" is a very extended romance, dealing with the Isle of Man, but mainly with London. The full, particular, and minute traits of his characters could never have been drawn except in a long story. Expressed in briefest terms, the book shows the temptations of this world, the trials, especially those of women, and the menial frailties of men. It is the women who are the victims, and social questions concerning the relations of the sexes are uppermost. In the vortex of London, a Manx girl, Gloria Quayle, is whirled. Her temptations are many. A hundred times her feet stand on slippery ground, and she is nigh to stumbling. Though she may partially lose her balance, she never quite falls. It may be Gloria's temperament that saves her from ruin. Vice may horrify her, but she understands its degradation and saves herself as often as not by strangely enough seeing how ludicrous are the situations, and so she laughs at them. She is capable of passion, but holds herself in check. She will go very near the line, apparently unconscious of peril, but she withdraws just at the proper time. Brought up in a wild kind of way by a doting grandfather and two eccentric aunts, Gloria, absolutely unconstrained, has always done as she pleased.

Along with Gloria interest centres on John Storm. This young man has also the disadvantage of having been too much his own master. He comes from an eccentric family. His father is a nobleman. He himself has a title and his uncle is a Cabinet Minister. His childhood has been passed in the Manx country, and his playmate was Gloria. John Storm's education has been of the strangest, just that which fosters emotional tendencies. His queer father has sent him all around the world, and John Storm has learned to feel a horror of this world from the vice which he sees in it, and to reform it he believes is his mission. The man's mother had been a religious enthusiast through the loss of her huband's love, and John Storm's traits are somewhat inherited:

"He had been brought up as a sort of imperialist-democrat, but now he bettered his father's instructions. England did not want more Parliaments, she wanted more apostles. It was not by giving votes to a nation that it became great and free. The man for the hour was not he who revolved schemes for making himself famous, but he who was ready to renounce everything, and if he was great was willing to become little, and if he was rich to become poor. There was room for an apostle—for a thousand apostles—who, being dead to the world's glory, its money, or its calls, were prepared to do all in Christ's spirit, and to believe that in the renunciation, which was the 'secret' of Jesus, lay the only salvation remaining for the world.

"He tramped through the slums of Melbourne and Sydney, and afterward through the slums of London, returned to the Isle of Man a Christian Socialist, (to whom all men were commoners and all men were noblemen,) and announced to his father his intention of going into the Church."

Gloria's first love episode happened when she was a wee bit of a girl in short dresses, and the little boy, Drake, she cared for maybe was twelve. The two eloped in a boat, leaving the Isle of Man, and both would have been drowned but for John Storm. The girl then discarded Drake, her little lover, and centred her affections on John, but ever afterward was careful to hide her feelings.

The romance opens with the departure of Gloria Quayle and John Storm from the island. John is a clergyman and Gloria is going to be a nurse in a London hospital, and it is John who is to watch over her. Gloria enters on her duties and John seeks his uncle, the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister can at once promise to John a career. There is a canon in London at the head of a fashionable church, who, owing all to the Minister, is at the great man's beck and call. John follows Canon Wealthy for a while, and then can stand his time-serving ways no longer. Wealthy is a sham and a cad. John seeks his uncle and declares that he can no longer stay under the canon's tutelage.

"'I've come to thank you for what you've done already.'

"The Prime Minister made a deprecatory gesture.

"'I almost wish you had chosen another career, John. Still, the Church has its opportunities and its chances, and if I can ever—'

"'I am satisfied; more than satisfied,' said John. 'My choice is based, I trust, on a firm vocation. God's work is great, Sir; the greatest of all in London. That is why I am so grateful to you. Think of it, Sir—'

"John was leaning forward in his chair with one arm stretched out.

"'Of the five millions of people in this vast city, not one million cross the threshold of church or chapel. And then remember their condition. A hundred thousand live in constant want, slowly starving to death every day and hour, and a quarter of the old people of London die as paupers. Isn't it a wonderful scene, Sir? If a man is willing to be spiritually dead to the world—to leave family and friends—to go forth never to return, as one might go to his execution—'

"The Prime Minister listened to the ardent young man who was talking to him there with his mother's voice, and then said quite suddenly:

"'I'm sorry.'

"'Sorry?'

"'I'm afraid I've made a mistake.'

"John Storm looked puzzled.

"'I've sent you to the wrong place, John. When you wrote, I naturally supposed you were thinking of the Church as a career, and I tried to put you in the way of it. Do you know anything of your vicar?'

"John knew that fame spoke of him as a great preacher—one of the few who had passed through their Pentecost and came out with the gift of tongues.

"'Precisely!' The Prime Minister gave a bitter little laugh. 'But let me tell you something about him. He was a poor curate in the country where the lord of the manor chanced to be a lady. He married the lady of the manor. His wife died, and he bought a London parish. Then, by the help of an old actor who gave lessons in elocution, he—well, he set up his Pentecost. Since then he has been a fashionable preacher and frequented the houses of great people. Ten years ago he was made an honorary canon, and, when he hears of an appointment to a bishopric, he says, in a tearful voice: "I don't know what the dear Queen has got against me."'"

Gloria is at the Martha's Vineyard Hospital. She is so beautiful, so sympathetic that the patients all love her. Among the nurses is Polly Love, and she is Lord Ure's mistress, but Gloria does not know it, or that Polly is soon to be a mother. The catastrophe comes. Polly is brought up before the hospital administration, taxed with her faults, and ignominiously discharged. Then John Storm, who is one of the hospital chaplains, and Gloria, the nurse, make a fight for the erring Polly, if not for her, at least for the innocent child. Neither John nor Gloria spare their words, since it is the smug canon who, in cruel language, brands Polly with the harshest of terms. He is merciless. It ends by Gloria's discharge.

Now she is adrift in London. Searching for Polly's child, she has her experiences with London baby farmers. Gloria, who has fallen into the London scum, is for a time lost sight of. John, in despair, seeks a refuge in a London cloister, the Holy Gethsemane, "popularly called the Bishopgate Fathers," a society "born of the upheaval of religious feeling known as the Tractarian or Oxford movement."

In the meantime, no matter how wretched is Gloria, she keeps on writing the merriest letters to her old grandfather and her aunts at Glenfaba. These letters, interspersed through the volume, are as glimpses of sunshine in the cloud. So that she may not starve, Gloria has to do something. She has all the powers of a mimic, is beautiful, and can sing Manx ballads. She starts very low as "an artist" in a low music hall. She is at the mercy of the vulgarest of theatrical agents. Her difficulties in finding a roof to cover her, a bed to sleep in, Gloria thus describes, for she had only a few shillings left in her pocket:

"'At last I found a place that would do—for my week, only my week, you know. Ten shillings and no extras. "I'll take them," said I with a lofty air, and thereupon the landlady, a grim person, with the suspicion of a mustache, began to cross-examine me. Was I married? Oh, dear, no! Then what was my business? Fool that I was, I said I had none, being full of my Dick Whittingtonism, and not choosing to remember the hospital, for I was wearing my private clothes, you know. But, hoot! She didn't take unmarried young ladies without businesses, and I was out in the street once more.

"'I didn't mind it, not I, indeed, and it was only for fun, after all; but since people objected to girls without businesses, I made up my mind to be a singer if anybody asked me the question again. My third landlady had only one room, and it was on the second floor back, but before I got the length of mounting to this eyrie I went through my examination afresh. "In the profession, Miss?" "What profession?" "The styge, of course." "Well, ye—yes, something of that sort." "Don't tyke anybody that's on the styge."

"'Oh, dear! Oh, dear! I could have screamed, it was so ridiculous; but time was getting on, Big Ben was striking four, and the day was closing in. Then I saw the sign, "Home for Girls." "Wonder if it is a charity?" thinks I; but no, it didn't look like that, so in I went bold as brass, and inquired for the manageress. "Is it the matron you mean, Miss?" "Very well, the matron then," said I, and presently she came up—no, not smiling, for she wasn't an amiable-looking Christian, but I thought she would smother me with mysterious questions. "Tired of the life, are you, my dear? It is a cruel one, isn't it?" I stood my ground for some minutes, and then, feeling dreadfully thick in the throat, and cold down the back, I asked her what she was talking about, whereupon she looked bewildered and inquired if I was a good girl, and being told that I hoped so, she said she couldn't take me in there, and then pointed to a card on the wall which, simpleton that I was, I hadn't read before: "A home and rescue is offered to women who desire to leave a life of misery and disgrace."

"'I did scream that time, the world was so nonsensical. At one place, being "on the styge," I was not good enough to be taken in, at another I was not bad enough, and what in the name of all that was ridiculous was going to happen next?'"

Through the merest accident, an honest German musician, whom she had tended in the hospital, heard her sing, found a wonderful quality in her voice, takes her in hand, and gives her a musical training. Then, in time, Gloria rises, and becomes an actress, and London is wild with the brilliant débuts of the new occupant of the stage.

John Storm finds no relief in the refuge. Living like an anchovite under the rigorous discipline of the house, his passion for Gloria consumes him. He tires of monasticism. Finally he opens his own door and escapes from it. He sees his uncle, the Prime Minister, and when asked to explain, he says:

"'Why did I leave the monastery, uncle? Because I had come to see that the monastic system was based on a faulty ideal of Christianity, which had been tried for the greater part of nineteen hundred years and failed. The theory of monasticism is that Christ died to redeem our carnal nature, and all we have to do is to believe and pray. But it is not enough that Christ died once. He must be dying always—every day—and in every one of us. God is calling on us in this age to seek a new social application of the Gospel, or, shall I say, to go back to the old one?'

"'And that is—?'

"'To present Christ in practical life as the living Master and King and example, and to apply Christianity to the life of our own time * * *'

"'And in what way would you propose to apply your new idea of Christianity?'

"'My experiment would be made on a social basis, Sir, and first of all in relation to women.' John was hot all over, and his face had flushed up to the eyes.

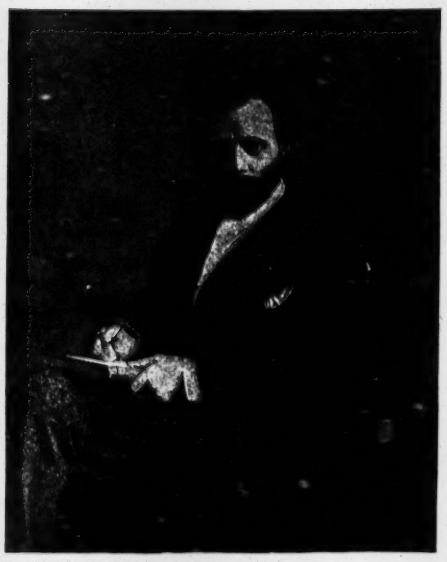
"The Prime Minister glanced stealthily across the table, passed his thin hand across his forehead, and thought: 'So that's how it is!' But John was deep in his theme and saw nothing. The present position of women was intolerable. Upon the well-being of women, especially of workingwomen, the whole welfare of society rested. Yet what was their condition? Think of it—their dependence on man, their temptations, their rewards, their punishments! Three half pence an hour was the average wage of a working woman in England—and that in the midst of riches, in the heart of luxury, and with one easy and seductive means of escape from poverty always open. Ruin lay in wait for them, and was beckoning them and enticing them in the shape of dancing houses and music halls and rich and selfish men.

"'Not one in a million, Sir, would come through such an ordeal unharmed. And yet what do we do?—what does the Church do for these brave creatures on whose virtue and heroism the welfare of the nation depends? If they fall it cuts them off, and there is nothing before them but the streets or crime or the union or suicide. And meanwhile it marries the men who have tempted them to the snug and sheltered darlings for whose wealth or rank or beauty they have been pushed aside. Oh, uncle, when I walk down Regent Street in the daytime I am angry, but when I walk down Regent Street at night I am ashamed. And then to think of the terrible solitude of London to working girls who want to live pure lives—the terrible spiritual loneliness—!'"

Then John opens a church of his own, a working girls' club and night schools. He has some thousands of pounds of his own, and he spends it all—and his money flows like water. Without exactly specifying it, Mr. Caine introduces effects here which take their coloring from the methods of the Salvation Army. Imaginations in the slums of London get one fine. And what of Gloria? Her success has been phenomenal. All London goes to see her. Now she is taking a holiday at the races—the Derby is to be run, and her friend Drake has a colt entered:

"Everybody recognized her, and nearly everybody saluted her. Drake beamed with pride and delight. He took her about the course, answered her questions, punctuated her jests, and explained everything, leaving Lord Robert to entertain his guests. Who were 'those dwellers in tents'? They were the Guards' Club, and the service was also represented by artillerymen, King's hussars, and a line regiment from Aldershot. This was called 'The Hill,' where jovial rascaldom usually swarmed, looking out for stray overcoats and the lids of luncheon dishes left unprotected on carriages. Yes, the pickpocket, the card sharper, the three-card artist, the confidence man, the blarneying beggar, and the fakir of every description laid his snares on this holy spot. In fact, this is his Sanctuary, and he peddles under the eye of the police. 'Let us go into the paddock,' said Drake, and they began to cross the race track.

*THE CHRISTIAN. By Hall Caine. New York: D. Appleton & Co.



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HALL CAINE.

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From "The Manxman," by Hall Caine.

PEEL CASTLE, ISLE OF MAN.

"'But wasn't that somebody preaching as we galloped down the hill?'

"'Was it? I didn't notice,' and they struggled through.

"It was fresh and cool under the trees, and Glory thought it cheap even at ten shillings a head to walk for ten minutes in a green field. Horses waiting for their race were being walked about in clothes with their names worked on the quarter sheets, and breeders, trainers, jockeys, and clerks of the course mingled with gentlemen in silk hats and ladies in smart costumes.

'Drake's horse was a big bay colt, very thin, almost gaunt, and with long, high-stepping legs. The trainer was waiting for a last word with his owner. He was cool and confident. 'Never better or fitter, Sir Francis, and one of the grandest three-year-olds that ever looked through a bridle. Improved wonderful since he got over his dental troubles, and does justice to the contents of his manger. Capital field, Sir, but it's got to run up against summat smart today. Favorite, Sir? Pooh! A coach horse! Not stripping well—light in the flank and tucked up. But this colt fills the eye as a first-class one should. Whatever beats him will win, Sir, take my word for that.'

"And the jockey, standing by in his black and white jacket, wagged his head and said in a cheery whisper: 'Lay wnat ye like on 'im, Sir Francis. Great horse, Sir! Got a Derby in 'im, or I'm a Slowcome.'

"Drake laughed at their predictions, and Glory patted the creature while it beat its white feet on the ground and the leather of its saddle squeaked. The grand stand from there looked like a sea of foaming laces, feathers, flowers, and sunshades. They turned to go to it, passing first by the judge's box, whereof Drake explained the uses, then through the jockey club inclosure, which was full of peers, peeresses, Judges, Members of Parliament, and other turfites, and finally through the betting ring, where some hundreds of betting men of the superior class proclaimed their calling in loud voices and loud clothes and the gold letters on their betting books."

It is Drake's horse, Ellan Vannin, that leads, and he wins by a length. Gloria cries for joy. Drake, who has taken too much brandy, leans over the carriage seat and kisses Gloria. John Storm, still intent on the reformation of the masses, is at the Derby. He has been preaching there. He sees Drake proud and triumphant, and Gloria bright, gay, and happy. John has long ago been jealous of Drake. He believes Gloria to be the victim of Drake's lust. "O, Lord help her! Help her, O Lord," cries John in his agony. Again he saw her bright eyes, her red lips, the glow of her whole radiant face, and a paroxysm of jealousy tore his heart to pieces.

On his return to London he holds forth in his church. His heart is bitter. His text is "Deliver him up to Satan for the destruction of the flesh, that the spirit may be saved on the day of the Lord." It is a phenomenal sermon as far as its immediate effectiveness goes:

"People said afterward that they had never heard anything like that sermon. It was delivered in a voice that was low and tremulous with emotion. The subject was love. Love was the first inheritance that God had given to His creatures—the purest and highest, the sweetest and best. But man had degraded and debased it, at the temptation of Satan and the lust of the world. The expulsion of our first parents from Eden was only the poetic figure of what had happened through all the ages. It was happening now; and London, the modern Sodom, would as surely pay its penalty as did the cities of the ancient East. No need to think of flood or fire or tempest—of any given day or hour. The judgment that would fall on England, like the plagues that fell on Egypt, would be of a kind with the offense. She had wronged the spirit of love, and who knows but God would punish her by taking out of the family of man the passion by which she fell, lifting it away with all that pertained to it—good and bad, spiritual and sensual, holy and corrupt?

"The people were terror-stricken, and not until the last hymn was given out did they recover the color of their blanched faces. Then they sang as with one voice, and after the benediction had been pronounced and they were surging down the aisles in close packs they started the hymn again.

"Even when they had left the church they could not disperse. Out in the square were the thousands who had not been able to get inside the doors, and every moment the vast proportions of the crowd were swelled. The ground was covered, the windows round about were thrown up and full of faces, and people had clambered on to the railings of the church and even on to the roofs of the houses. * * *

"First a woman began to scream as if in the pains of labor. Then a young girl cried out for mercy and accused herself of countless and nameless offenses. Then the entire crowd seemed to burst into sobs and moans and agonizing expressions of despair, mingled with shouts of wild laughter and mad thanksgiving. 'Pardon, pardon!' 'O Jesus, save me!' 'O Saviour of sinners!' 'O God, have mercy upon me!' 'Oh, my heart, my heart!' Some threw themselves on the ground, stiff and motionless and insensible as dead men. Others stood over the stricken people and prayed for their relief from the power of Satan. Others fell into convulsions, and yet others, with wild and staring eyes, rejoiced in their own salvation."

The journey home from the Derby had been a long one, but Gloria had enjoyed it. There was a merry supper, and Gloria sat at an organ and played a hymn she had heard in the suburbs, and all laughed. Lord Robert Ure was present; either Gloria had forgiven him or forgotten poor Polly Lone's troubles. But John Storm that night came to see Gloria, and she was afraid of him. He said to her: "When I look ahead I seen othing but shame and misery and degradation for you in the future." Then he bid her say her prayers. He had made himself the messenger of God's wrath. It was not murder he had in his mind—it was only a sacrifice, even if he had to strangle the woman he loved. And Gloria thought her end was near, and she prattled to him, using her sweet Max turns of phrase and sound ofvoice, and even laughing. She knew her power. She had never forgotten it.

"Do you remember the boat—the Gloria—do you remember her?" (He clinched his hands as though to hold on to his purpose, but it was slipping through his fingers like sand.) "What times they were! Coming round the castle of a Summer evening when the bay and the sky were like two sheets of silvered glass looking into each other, and you and I singing "John Peel"' (in a quavering voice she sang a bar or two:) "'D'ye ken John Peel with his coat so gay? D'ye ken John Peel—' Do you remember it, John?'

"She was sobbing and laughing by turns. It was her old self, and the cruel years seemed to roll back. But still he struggled. 'What is the love of the body to the love of the soul?' he told himself.

"'You wore flannels then, and I was in a white jersey—like this, see,' and she snatched up from the mantelpiece the photograph he had been looking at. 'I got up my first act in imitation of it, and sometimes in the middle of a scene—such a jolly scene, too—my mind goes back to that sweet old time and I burst out crying.'

"He pushed the photograph away. 'Why do you remind me of those days?' he said. 'Is it only to make me realize the change in you?' But even at that moment the wonderful eyes pierced him through and through.

"'Am I so much changed, John? Am I? No, no, dear! It is only my hair done differently. See, see!" and with trembling fingers she tore her hair from its knot. It fell in clusters over her shoulders and about her face. He wanted to lay his hand on it, and he turned to her and then turned away, fighting with himself as with an enemy.

"'Or is it this old rag of lace that is so unlike my jersey? There—there!" she cried, tearing the lace from her neck, and throwing it on the floor and trampling upon it. 'Look at me now, John—look at me! Am I not the same as ever? Why don't you look?'

"She was fighting for her life. He started to his feet and came to her with his teeth set and his pupils fixed. "This is only the devil tempting me. Say your prayers, child!"

"He grasped her for her life. His grip almost overtaxed her strength and seh felt faint. In an explosion of emotion the insane frenzy for destroying had come upon him again. He longed to give his feelings physical expression.

"'Say them, say them!' he cried. 'God sent me to kill you, Glory!'

"A sensation of terror and of triumph came over her at once. She half closed her eyes and threw her other arm around his neck. 'No, but to love me!—Kiss me, John!'

"Then a cry came from him like that of a man flinging himself over a precipice. He threw his arms about her, and her disordered hair fell over his face.

"'I thought it was God's voice—it was the devils!'

"He was creeping like a thief through the streets of London in the dark hours of morning. It was a peaceful night after the thunderstorm of the evening before. A few large stars had come out, a clear moon was shining, and the air was quiet after the cries, the crackling tumult, and all the fury of human throats."

Then there was a hue and cry for John in London. Owing to the panic, in the London slums, a man had been hurt or killed, and the police were after John Storm. He had endangered the peace of the community. John was arrested. But in the custody of the committing magistrate there was another prisoner, who declared he was John Storm, who insisted tnat he was the real John, and the new man at the bar was a make-believe. It was a pure case of devotion. A brother in the House of Refuge, who had loved John, wanted to be the scapegoat.

The conclusion of this powerfully written incident is intensely dramatic. John is finally released, but where may he lay his head? He had disappeared. He had fallen. In his own church "No Popery" was the cry, and he dared not enter. He went to a coffee house. "I beg your pardon, Sir, but are you Father Storm?" asks the clerk. John bent his head. "Then I am sorry to say we cannot accommodate you." No hotel will give him lodgings. There was a shelter he himself had provided for the poor. Just as he neared it two Bishops came out in earnest conversation. They talked of State and Church, and how "to separate them was death to both." The shelter was just closing. A man called Jupe, who had been the husband of a baby-farming wife, was the porter. John was given a sorry bed, and at last he thought he would find rest, when there was a tumult outside. Then Jupe said:

"'For Gawd's sake, father, leave the house at onct!' he whispered in great agitation. 'There's a gang outside as'll pull the place dahn if I keep you."

"There was silence for a moment, save for the shouting outside, and then John said, with a sigh and a look of resignation, 'Very well, let me out, then,' and he turned to the door.

"'Not that wy, Sir—this wy,' said Jupe, and at the next moment they were stepping into a dark and narrow lane at the back. 'Turn to the left when ye get ter the bottom, father—mind ye turn ter the left."

"But John Storm had scarcely heard him. His heart had failed him at last. He saw the baseness and ingratitude of the people whom he had spent himself to relieve and uplift and succor and comfort, and he repented himself of the hopes and aims and efforts and sufferings which had come to this bankruptcy in the end.

"'My God, my God, why hast Thou forsaken me!"

"Yes, yes, that was it, that was it! It was not this poor vile race merely, this stupid and ungrateful humanity—it was God! God used one man's ignorance, and another man's anger, and another man's hatred, and another man's spite, and worked out his own ends through it all. And God had rejected him, refused him, turned a deaf ear to his prayer and his repentance, robbed him of friends, of affection, of love, and cast him out of the family of man!"

Reaching a dark court, he heard the baying of a dog, and that dog was the only friend he had, and the poor beast had followed him, and its baying betrayed him, for a crowd of roughs now attacked him and the dog. The dog was killed. A knife was run into him. John felt a dull, stunning pain without exactly knowing where. But he was saved.

"He felt himself moving up, up, up—he was in a train, the train was going through a tunnel, and the guards were screaming; then it was hot and at the next moment it was cold, and still he was floating, floating; and then he saw Glory—he heard her say something—and then he opened his eyes, and lo! the dark sky was above him, and some women were speaking in agitated voices over his face.

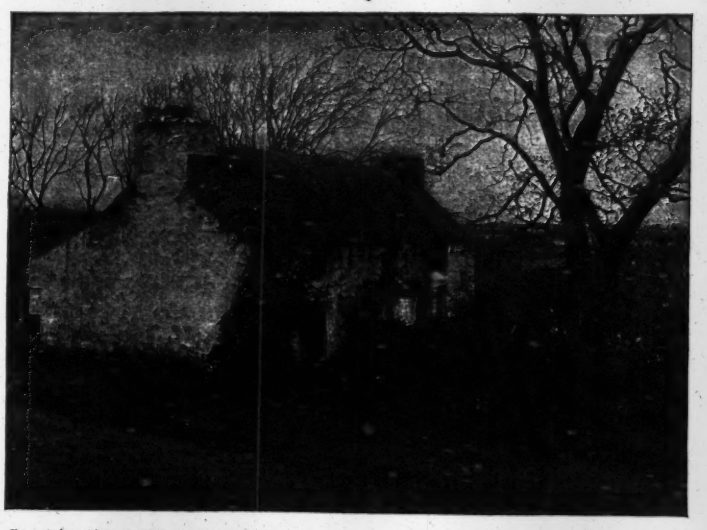
"'Who is it?'

"It's Father Storm. The brutes! The beasts! And the pore dog, too!'

But we cannot go further in unfolding the thrilling chapters in this extraordinary piece of fiction. None who read it will gainsay its power and effectiveness. Hall Caine shows the inborn weakness of both man and woman, how erring, stumbling we are, how puny are our efforts. Are they so numerous, those who would adopt the career of the martyr, as did John Storm? Many lives did he save. Maybe there was the evidence of grace bestowed on barely a half dozen of his followers, but the seed was sown, and that was a great deal. If we are not very much mistaken, "The Christian" will be eagerly read by many thousands and passionately discussed. It is the remarkable book of the Summer.

These notes on the book will indicate some of the personal aspects of the story. There are others of deeper import—those which concern society in general. Hall Caine, in producing this novel, has recognized, as many novelists have not done, that art is long. Three years have passed since "The Manxman" appeared. But it is not true that in these years all the materials in the present volume have been gathered by Mr. Caine, fused into artistic shape, and adorned with the final touches. From his early life the social topic unfolded has ever been with him. The means by which society can best be saved and its lower tendencies regenerated, as he understands them, are those which he indicates. His conclusions are the products of special study, and are based on personal observation. For a part of two years he gave his time to the acquisition of local color, dwelling in what is called underground London.

The result of his study is not a hopeless view of the future. The road to better things he believes he has seen; but it is not the road now traveled by the churches. Along another and less comfortable highway, by means more self-denying, by labors more heroic, more truly Christian, must the goal be attained. That road is paved neither with macadam, with asphalt, nor even with cobbles. It is now only a rude pathway through the dark forest. But it leads to light and to fertile valleys.



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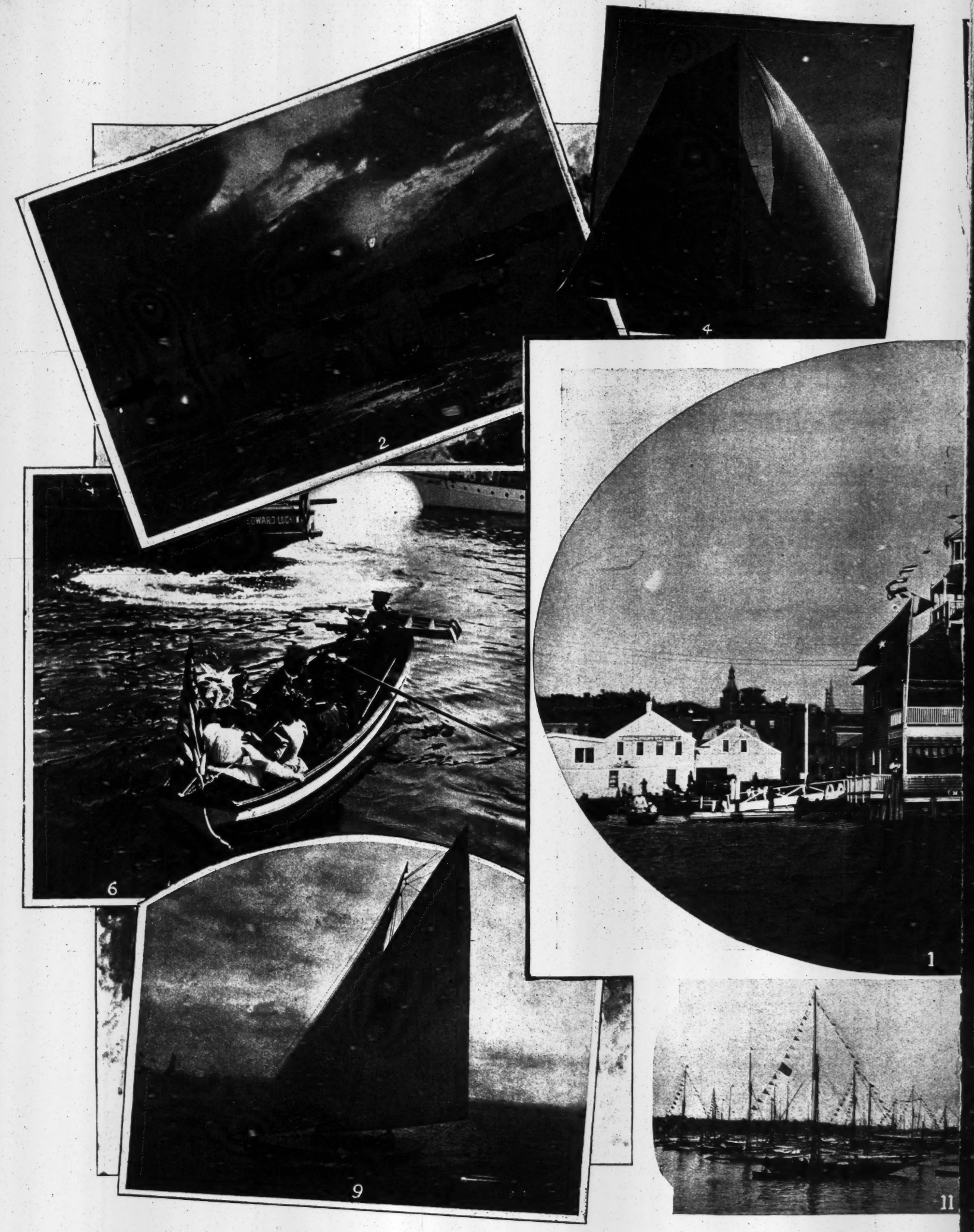
From "The Manxman," by Hall Caine.

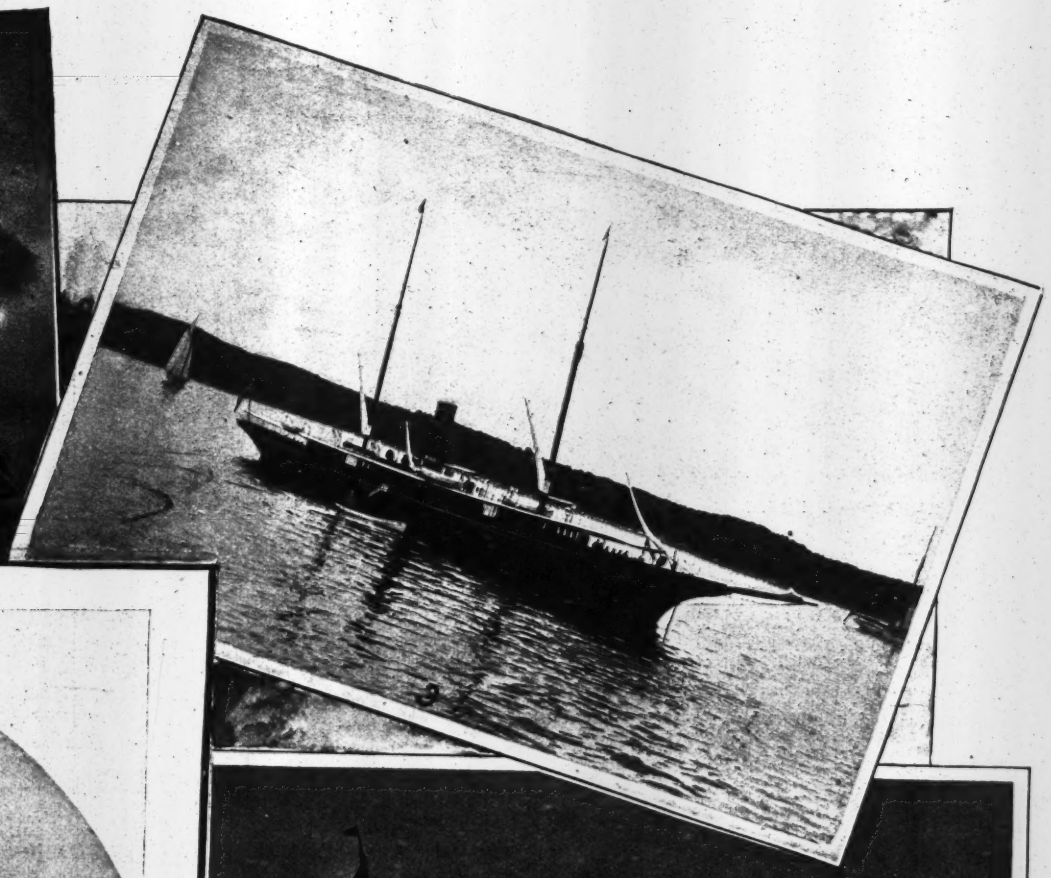
HALL CAINE'S EARLY HOME, ISLE OF MAN.

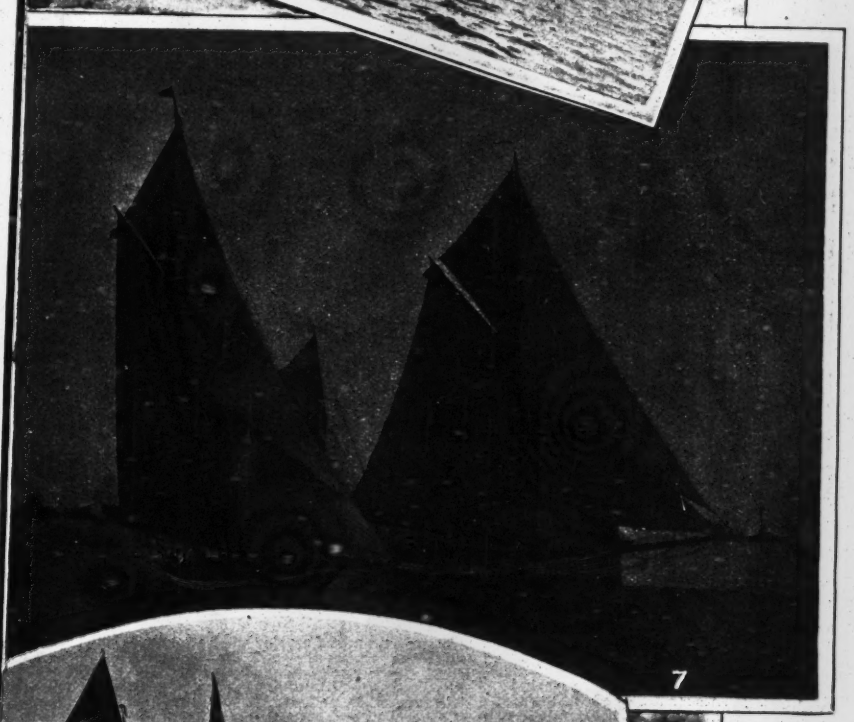


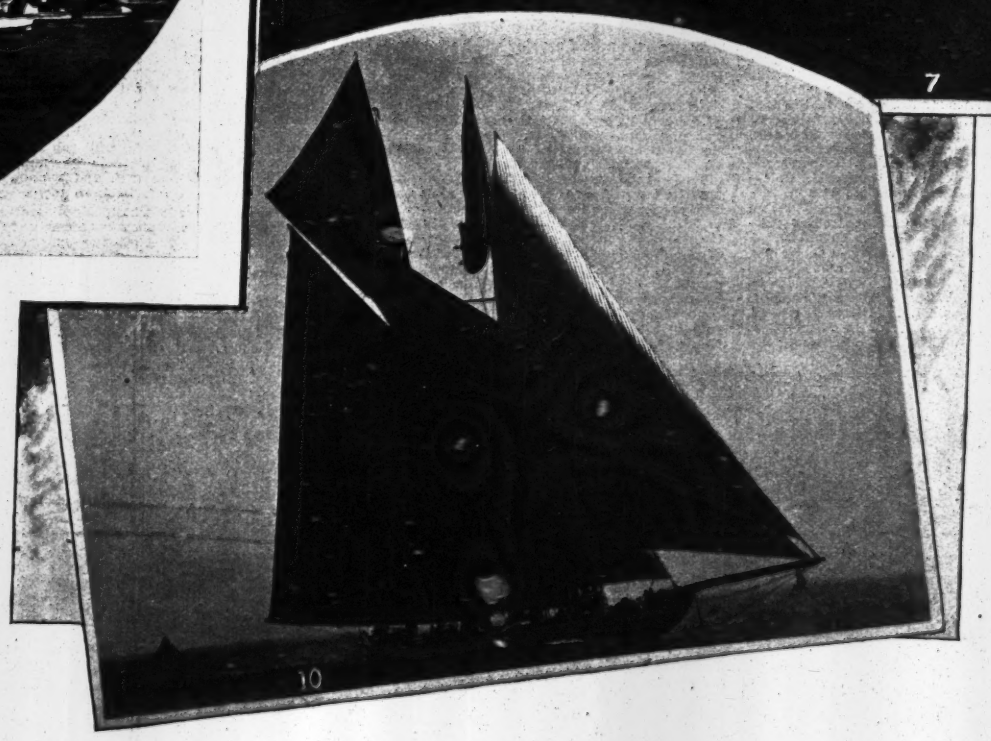
Photographed for The New York Times by James Burton, New York.

1.—New York Yacht Club Station, No. 6, at Newport, Rhode Island. 2.—Assemblage of the Fleet at Glen Cove, Long Island. 3.—Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan's Stea
9.—The Wawa. 10.—The Emerald. 11.—T

THE FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL CRUISE OF







m Yacht Corsair, the Flagship of the Fleet. 4.—The Syce. 5.—The Colonia. 6.—Taking a Party Ashore at Glen Cove. 7.—The Eidolon and the Eclipse.
he Fleet Dressed in Newport Harbor.

THE NEW YORK YACHT CLUB.

TUXEDO—A REPRESENTATIVE COUNTRY CLUB.

THE ENTRANCE TO TUXEDO PARK.

ALMOST unconsciously, even to its members, the Tuxedo Club has grown to be considered the representative country club of America.

During the eleven years which have elapsed since it opened, Pierre Lorillard and the few friends who with him believed firmly in the future of Tuxedo have seen the park grow, until upward of $2,000,000 has been invested in handsome houses alone, while the mileage of roads has been more than doubled.

Mr. Lorillard builded better than he knew or anticipated when he first devised the plan of transforming the natural wilderness which was his inheritance, and which formed part of that lovely tract of country immortalized by Frank Forester, the great sporting writer, in his "Warwick Woodlands," into a park which should preserve the most salient features of the country and which should yet provide the most desirable accessories and comforts of city life, and afford a restful retreat to all country lovers who should be eligible to membership.

With the general features of Tuxedo Park and of the life there the public is to some extent familiar. It is distant thirty-eight miles from New York in Orange County, just over the New Jersey border. Its eastern boundary is the Erie Railroad, which follows the winding course of the Ramapo River through the valley between the Ramapo Hills about six miles. The park stretches westward some ten miles. Its surface is one of hills and valleys, and between its highest hills lies the beautiful Tuxedo Lake, about three miles long by a mile to a half mile broad.

The club grew slowly after its first start, but under the excellent management of Grenville Kane, the Treasurer, and of George Griswold, who constitutes the House Committee of one, and who really represents Mr. Lorillard in the club and park, and with the institution and carrying out of careful economies, the club has prospered even when the guarantee fund was no longer forthcoming.

The first houses in the park were, perhaps naturally, built by Mr. Lorillard, his son Pierre Lorillard, Jr.; his son-in-law, Mr. E. C. Kent, and by other relatives. But these houses had been scarcely completed before the healthfulness and advantages of the park as a place of country residence became evident, and lots were sold and new houses started.

Houses have been built in the park by Messrs. C. B. Alexander, Hery I. Barbay, M. G. Barnwell, Edson Bradley, James L. Breese, T. B. Burnham, Addison Cammack, Winthrop Chanler, C. H. Coster, Charles Coudert, R. Fulton Cutting, Chester H. Davis, Westmoreland D. Davis, H. C. De Rhan, Nicholas Fish, John H. Foster, Albert E. Foster, Amos T. French, William R. Garrison, John M. Glover, Robert Goelet, John Greenough, George Griswold, E. C. Halliday, F. R. Halsey, George G. Haven, J. W. Henning, Henry J. Hoffman, Richard H. Hunt, A. D. Juilliard, Grenville Kane, Edwin C. Kent, William Kent, Walter H. Lewis, James Brown Lord, Pierre Lorillard, Pierre Lorillard, Jr., A. M. P. Mitchell, J. Ridgway Moore, Richard Mortimer, De Lancey Nicoll, J. C. Parrish, H. C. Pell, James Brown Potter, Bruce Price, George L. Ronalds, E. C. Rushmore, Alfred Seton, Jr., N. S. Simpkins, Ballard Smith, Walker Breese Smith, Samuel Spencer, T. S. Tailer, Paul Tuckerman, A. Van Cortlandt, A. T. Van Nest, James M. Varnum, Horace Waldo, W. W. Watrous, Christopher Wolfe, F. Yznaga, and by Miss Eloise L. Breese, Mrs. M. H. Henry, Mrs. Arthur M. Jones, and Mrs. John Wolfe. A few of these houses have passed into the hands of other owners, but these are only exceptions.

Most of these houses were designed by New York architects, and all are remarkably well built and attractive in appearance. A wise regulation prevents the building of any house in Tuxedo Park costing under $1,000. The purchase of land and the building and leasing of houses at Tuxedo by such representative men of wealth as Robert Goelet, R. Mortimer, C. B. Alexander, Henry Barbay, Addison Cammack, Winthrop Chanler, R. Fulton Cutting, George G. Haven, A. D. Juilliard, Paul Tuckerman, W. W. Watrous, Christopher Wolfe, and Percy R. Pyne almost assures the future of the place, apart from its natural attractions and its present prosperity.

Perhaps the greatest charm of Tuxedo and particularly of the life in the clubhouse and cottages is its formal informality. It is for the most part an outdoor life with the daylight hours filled with outdoor sports of all kinds—riding, driving, cycling, and golfing, and skating, coasting, shooting, and fishing in their seasons, while on weekday afternoons and on Saturday nights the cottagers assemble at the clubhouse, where, mingling with the members and guests there, they enjoy in the afternoon their tea, and on Saturday evenings a somewhat formal dinner, and at certain seasons of the year a dance.

The clubhouse is undoubtedly the largest, best arranged and appointed country clubhouse in the United States. It is beautifully situated near the centre of the park and on the east shore of Tuxedo Lake, and its broad piazzas afford a view of the lake which is always fascinating in its varied moods of storm and calm.

During the Summer months the Southern piazza of the clubhouse is used as a restaurant, and nothing more delightful than breakfast or dinner in the open air on this cool, shaded porch, with pleasant company, a perfectly appointed table, and perfect cuisine, can be imagined. As one finishes dinner on a Summer evening the last tints of twilight fade on the lake, to be succeeded by the moonbeams dancing, while a cool wind blows from the mountain tops. Looking out upon this lake with its surrounding hills clothed in their leafy tide of greenery one can scarcely imagine one's self not a thousand miles away from the busy metropolis. A turn of the head, and the soft candle-lighted tables with their gleaming silver and surrounded by men and women in evening dress, calls one back to town.

The market at Tuxedo which supplies all the clubhouse and the many cottages and villas is in the village just outside the park gate, and is under the control of the park management. There are two churches in the park—the little Episcopal one of St. Mary's, and a Catholic church. An excellent livery service is maintained by the club, with handsomely appointed traps at reasonable rates, and there is a fleet of speedy and safe sailing and rowing boats upon the lake. The fish preserves in the rear of the clubhouse, where the trout and land-locked salmon are propagated to be released when large enough to the lakes and streams, are among the best of any club in the country.

The club now has a non-resident membership of about 250 out of a limit of 400. It has about 65 resident members, who are of course real estate owners in the park. Any non-resident member can become a resident member by the purchase in fee of land controlled by the club of the value of $500 upon his agreement to build a house within one year.

The affairs of the club are administered by a Governing Committee of twenty, which is subdivided into an Executive Committee of five, composed of Messrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., J. L. Breese, Grenville Kane, William Kent, and George Griswold; a House Committee of one, and committees on game, fish, pigeon shooting, boats, and tennis. The Tuxedo Golf Club is a club within a club, leases its grounds from the Tuxedo Club proper, and has its own officers, managers, and members. The present officers of the Tuxedo Club are Pierre Lorillard, President; George L. Rives, Vice President; Grenville Kane, Treasurer, and William Kent, Secretary. The club's initiation fee is $200, and the annual dues are $100.

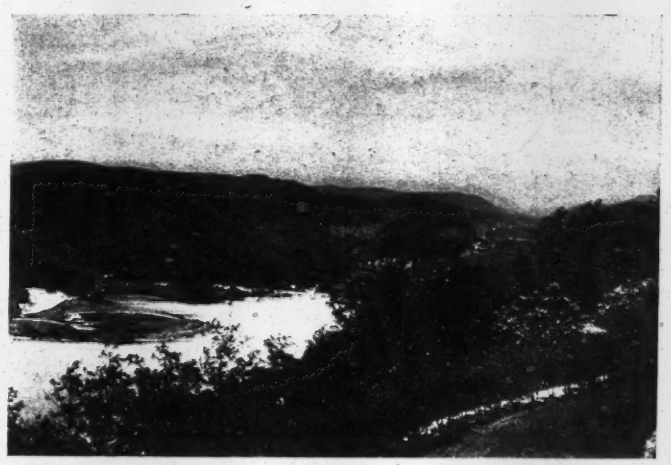
A member of the Tuxedo Club, be he married or single, has really the advantage through his membership in this organization of a perfectly appointed country home within a short distance of the city to which he can repair on holidays or when tired of town life, and where he can entertain his friends at little cost and with no trouble.

One of the most delightful features of Tuxedo is its climate, which, while much more equable than that of New York, still has the double advantage of an average lower range of temperature in Summer than the coast line, and especially at night, and in Winter a dry atmosphere which makes the cold invigorating and healthful, even at temperatures much below those of the city. The elevation of the park, some 700 feet above tide water, is sufficient to insure cool nights, and to give it virtually a mountain climate. This same altitude, and the fact that the park contains almost no marsh or swamp land, keeps it comparatively free of mosquitoes. While not an invalid's resort, many a man and woman run down from overwork, overanxiety, overindulgence in gayety in the city, has found new health and vigor at Tuxedo. For this reason a number of club members fly to the park as their less fortunate fellows do to Lakewood, or other health resorts at certain seasons of the year.

Accessibility is another prominent feature of Tuxedo. The place can be reached by fast trains on the Erie Railroad in a little more than an hour from the foot of West Twenty-third Street, and there are two such trains which bring in the business men in the morning and take them out at late afternoon. There is a drive of about a mile from the Tuxedo Station to the clubhouse, which gradually ascends, but the steepness of whose grade has been overcome by the excellent roadbed and the winding curves which lead around the sides of the hills. The park is only distant thirty-

TUXEDO LAKE.

ADDISON CAMMACK'S COTTAGE.



VIEW FROM TOWER HILL.

VIEW FROM T. B. BURNHAM'S COTTAGE, TUXEDO.

R. FULTON CUTTING'S COTTAGE, TUXEDO.

eight miles by road from Weehawken or Fort Lee, which are connected by ferry, respectively, with West Forty-second and West One Hundred and Thirtieth Streets, New York, and from these points a good road leads across the Jersey meadows through the pretty town of Hackensack, traverses the beautiful rolling country beyond, passing through the villages of Ridgewood, Arcola, Ramseys, and Mahwah to the little town of Suffern at the entrance of the Ramapo Valley, whence it winds eight miles along the west bank of the river to the park. Over this road and through this alternating country of meadows, hills, and mountains cyclists, riders, and drivers often make the trip to and from the park. There is no more beautiful or picturesque ride around New York. From Tuxedo also one can ride or drive westward through the woodlands to ex-Mayor Hewitt's country place of Ringwood, and then six miles further, to Greenwood Lake, or, following the Ramapo River, can ride or drive along the line of the Erie and over good roads through Turners, Goshen, and Middletown, and so on to Port Jervis.

But the lover of nature should visit Tuxedo for the first time in the Autumn, when the woods are a glory of color, when its mountain air has a winelike quality, when the whirr of the partridge is heard in the woodlands, and the whistle of the wild ducks' wings at dawn and twilight, as they pause to rest in the lake. Then the park presents an inspiring and attractive picture of outdoor sport and pleasure. The white-winged boats sail over the lake, the cyclists speed over the roads, the golfers walk the links, the horsemen ride and drive to this and that point of interest, and the daylight hours are filled with ceaseless pleasure-giving activities. Then follow, as the shadows fall, the afternoon tea in the spacious hallway of the clubhouse, with huge logs burning in the big fireplace, dinner to the accompaniment of mellow candle light, handsome gowns and flower-decked tables, and perhaps, later on, a dance in the pretty ballroom decked with Autumn leaves.

Tuxedo truly carries out the old Roman's idea of Rus in urbe and Urbs in rure.

J. B. T.

MUSIC IN KING JAMES'S TIME.

Look at the quantity and quality of the music provided on the occasion of a city dinner to King James. The festivity opens, indeed, with Ben Jonson's speech of welcome, which the chronicler, without a shade of sarcasm, calls "short," though it contained eighteen verses. But, immediately after, we hear the "singular choice musicians," lute players, who are placed in special seats provided for them in great window recesses. And there is music not only "about or underneath," but also, as Milton longed for it, 'above." For "in a gallant shippe triumphant, which did hang aloft in the ayre, were three rare menne, like saylors, being eminent for voice and skill, who sang to his Majesty, and over the King sonnetts and loude musique, being assisted and seconded by the cunning lutanists."

But then, as now, loud music seems to affect men as it does dogs and canaries, for "the multitude and noyse was so great that the lutes or songs could hardly be heard or understood."

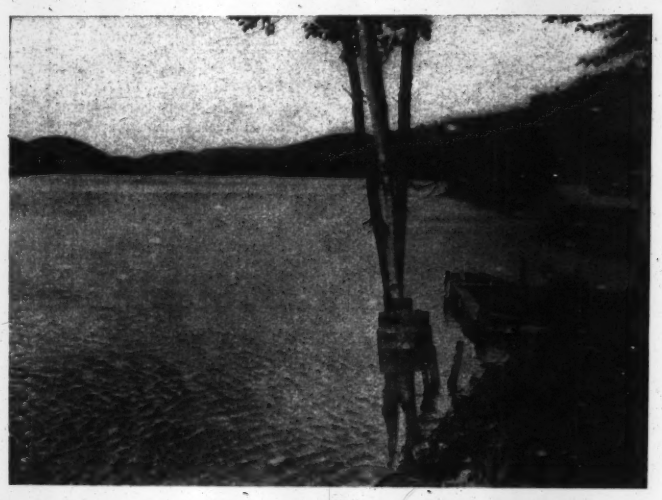
The music thus ill treated was, however, but the "music of the city," and there was better to come, for when "his Majesty went up into the King's Chamber, where he dined alone," he found there assembled the whole staff of the Chapel Royal; Dean, Sub-Dean, organist, gentlemen, and children, and among these were great musicians.

Lucky King James! What would we not have given to eat our dinner to sound of madrigals sung by such as William Byrd and Orlando Gibbons; to hear the astonishing performance of the greatest virtuoso of his day? For it is none other than "Mr. Doctor Bull, who, in a citizen's gowne, cappe, and hoode" is "playing most excellent melodie upon a small payre of organs, placed there for that purpose onely."

Lucky but undiscerning King! He seems to have preferred the semi-comic noises of the lower hall; for when he descended after dinner the three rare menne struck up once more, this time "a melodious song of farewell," and his Majesty was so pleased that he "caused the same to be sung three times over."

The great musicians in the upper room were perhaps above encores, but the graceful rewards of the company must have been acceptable to them. It is recorded that:

"Dr. Bull and Mr. Nat. Gyles were admitted into the lyvery of this Company, and • • • placed in the lyvery next unto the Assistant; and the Company are content to show this favour unto them for • • • their love and kindness in bestowing the musique which was performed by them, their associates, and children, in the King's Chamber gratis, whereas the musicians in the greate hall exacted unreasonable somes of the Company for the same."—Temple Bar.



"WEE WAH" LAKE, TUXEDO.

THE VINES OF NORTH CAROLINA

When the first Raleigh expedition anchored off Roanoke Island the Captain and crew were charmed with the perfumes wafted by the winds from its shores, and when they landed and found that it came from the native grapes that fairly bur-dened the vines, and that were as delicious to their palates as the fragrance was to their nostrils, the report of the same was entered on the ship's log as one of the most interesting and important of all the discoveries these first British voyagers made, notes a writer in The Southern States. Since then, besides the Scuppernong, the Isabella and the Catawba that were found in North Carolina have been favorites in the United States, the first as a family table grape, the second for that and as a wine producer, and while many new varieties of American and foreign origin have in later years become better known and more popular in the markets, yet these have lost none of their excellences, and flourish as they did in the years that followed their introduction to the public and their very general cultivation.

There is no part of the State, from the sounds of the east to the great Unaka range that separates that State from Tennessee, where the vine does not flourish and bear luxuriantly, and while some are better suited to one locality and others to another this truth holds good that North Carolina is more than any other State one in which the many native and the still more numerous cultivated varieties can be raised in perfection.

MOON MAIDENS.

The forest sleeps! The full, bright moon
casts shadows o'er the glade;
Soft breaths of air the branches move,
forming weird streaks of shade;
Whilst from afar a cuckoo calls, crying a
last good-night,
And tiny fireflies, flitting past, shed gleams
of fitful light.

Anon the bluebells ring a chime; primroses
wake and peep,
And sounds, as soft as Summer breeze, beneath the foliage creep.
A sweet-volced nightingale above breaks
out in joyous song;
A herald, he, of those who come tripping
the sward along.
The dew-tipp'd leaves are cleft apart, and
forth fair figures steal
Adown the path where bright moonbeams
their fairy forms reveal.

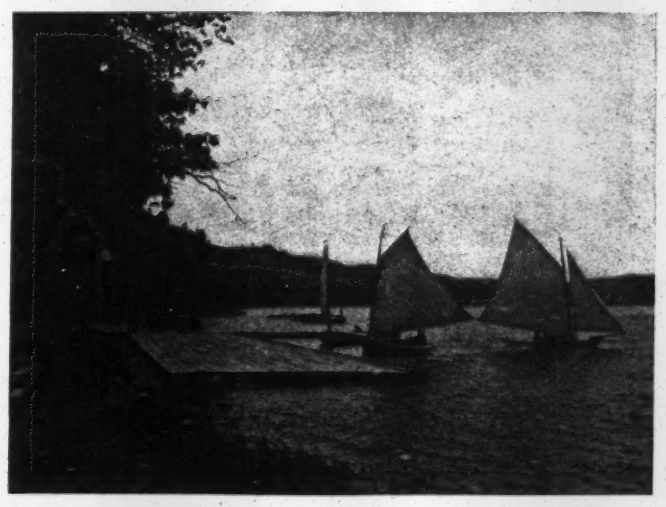
Moon maidens they, who, once a year,
commissioned by their queen,
Bring from the silv'ry heights above, which
mortals ne'er have seen,
A gracious pledge of promise sweet, down
to the wishing-well
That lies in loveliest, loneliest spot, deep in
the wooded dell,
And there the fairies place the gift, in water
cool and clear,
A single drop of love's delight, formed of a
fairy's tear.

Their task fulfilled, away they haste in
merry mood to play
A gladsome frolic in the wood, till dawn
proclaims new day;
Then, ere the first faint blush of morn, they
wing their upward flight,
Their gauzy scarfs around them float, till
they are lost to sight,
And lovely tints of palest blue are fading
fast in mist,
While rosy radiance overspreads the sky the
sun has kiss'd.

And afterward, the legend runs, the water
holds a spell
For maids who love, yet are not loved, who
long their hopes to tell;
Alone at midnight they must come, while
moonbeams light the way,
And bending o'er the wishing-well, some
magic words must say,
Then stoop and drink; and over them such
glamour will be cast,
That every recreant swain will love before
the year is past.

—GERTRUDE DONALDSON in St. Paul's.

PIERRE LORILLARD, JR.'S COTTAGE, TUXEDO.



TUXEDO LAKE AND BOAT HOUSE.

ATLANTIC YACHTSMEN'S HOUSE.

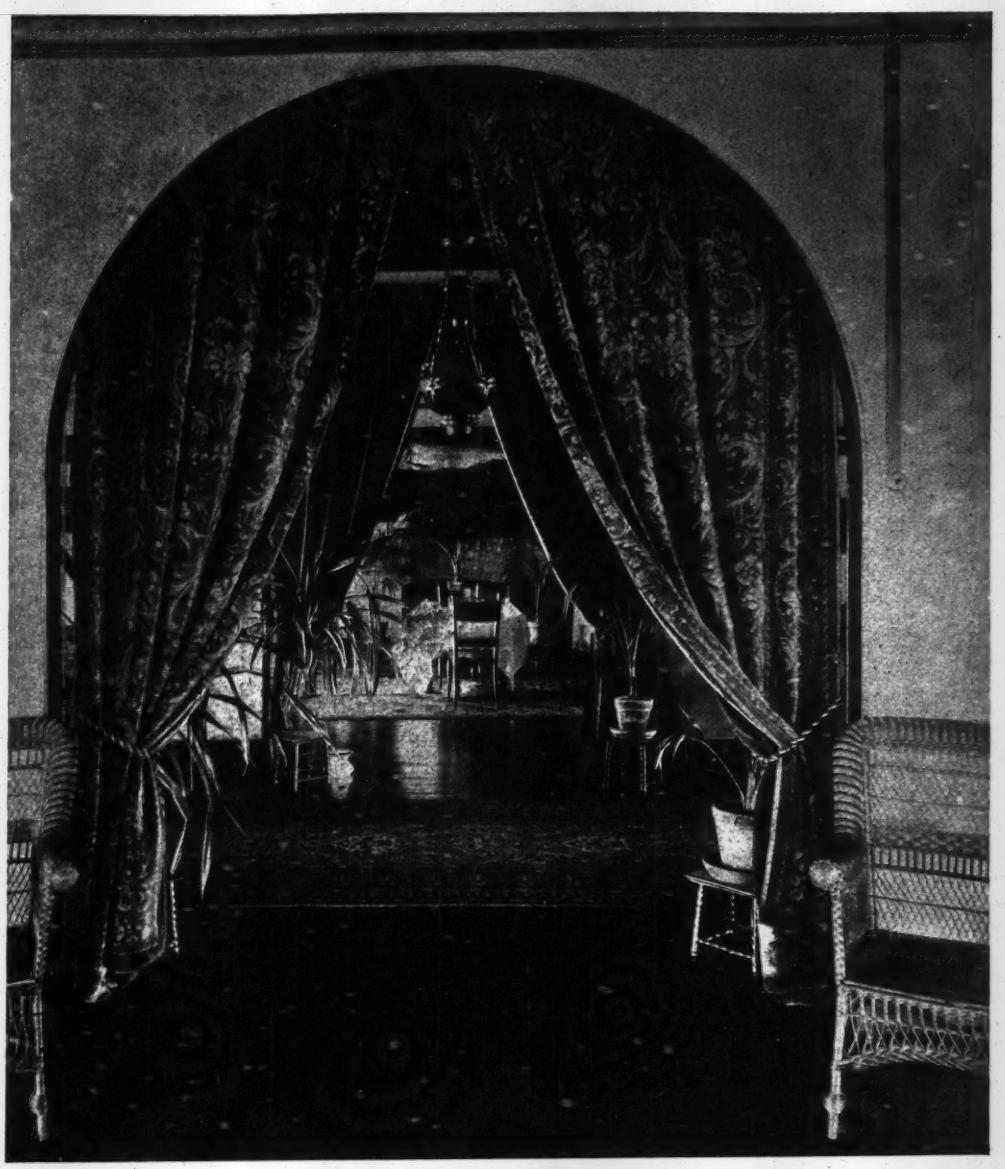
THE Atlantic Yachtsmen have made their home at Bay Ridge since 1880. In that period they have had two houses. One was an old farmhouse which they leased and fixed up for a clubhouse. This house still stands on the bluff. In 1891 it was decided to build the house now occupied by the club, which is at the end of a long pier at the foot of Fifty-fifth Street, Brooklyn. At the time the house was built a better spot could not have been selected for a yacht clubhouse. The surroundings were all pleasant and the anchorage for yachts was good. Now factories have been built near the clubhouse and things are not as pleasant as they were. The water in the upper bay is dirty, and these and lots of other things have made the club decide to move to Sea Gate, or what is better known as Norton's Point, on Coney Island.

The clubhouse at Bay Ridge is a very comfortable one, and it is possible that it will be moved to the new site and added to the house that is to be built there. On the outside is a fine wide piazza, which is well screened with awnings, and from it one of the best views of New York Harbor can be had. A wide hall runs through the centre of the house, on each side of which are rooms. The walls of the hall are decorated with pictures and models of yachts. The dining room is on the right-hand side. It is a big comfortable room, well lighted and well ventilated. At one end are large French windows which lead out on the piazza. On one side of the room is an open fireplace, and above this on the wall is suspended a big tarpon which was caught by one of the members during one of his cruises. On the opposite side of the hall is a reception room which is tastefully arranged.

Portières hang at the door and rugs are strewn about the floor. In the centre of the room is a table on which are club books and various periodicals of interest to yachtsmen. A piano is at one end of the room, and comfortable chairs are placed in all the nooks and corners. On the walls are some models of famous yachts. Among these are the Atlantic, which was built to defend the cup in 1885. Then there are the Sachem, Shamrock, Nautilus, and Ventura. The café and billiard room is at the back of the dining room. A ladies' reception room is opposite the billiard room, on the same side of the hall as the big reception room. Up stairs are the bedrooms, which are large and very comfortably furnished.

The new house which is to be built this Fall at Sea Gate will be a very large one. The grounds will have 660 feet frontage on the water, and the house will be the finest that money can build. The committee in charge of the new building comprises Gen. Thomas L. Watson, Major J. Fred Ackerman, and Newbury D. Lawton. This house will be ready for occupancy next Spring, and it is proposed to celebrate the opening with a week's racing on the waters off Sea Gate.

A. F. ALDRIDGE.



HALL AND DINING ROOM OF THE ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB.

WHEN FAINTING WAS FASHIONABLE.

Fainting was thought interesting when her Majesty came to the throne, says London Truth. It was considered proper for an engaged young lady to swoon away if she received a letter containing the news of her lover having sprained his leg. The Queen was thought too insensible because her voice did not falter when she announced to the House of Commons her engagement to Prince Albert. Consumptive heroines were best liked by novel readers. Girls took a pride in being in poor health. They used to talk of their ailments as they now talk of the bike and golf.

Prince Albert, when skating on the pond in Buckingham Palace gardens early in the forties, slid into a hole in the ice. The Queen did not faint, but helped to pull him out. She thereby greatly lost the esteem of romantic ladies. They would have taken a far deeper interest in her had she swooned away, the Prince been drowned, and her Majesty come forward after the funeral as a young and forlorn widow. The men, I am sure, would have also liked her better. They thought it all right for elderly ladies to be sensible, but what they most prized in young ladies was simpering sensibility or sentimentality. The poet Moore's ideal was still in fashion when the Queen came to the throne. The same type of damsel was the ideal of Bernardin de St. Pierre at the beginning of the century; she would blush when praised and weep when blamed.

MODEL ROOM OF THE ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB.

ASA W. TENNEY.

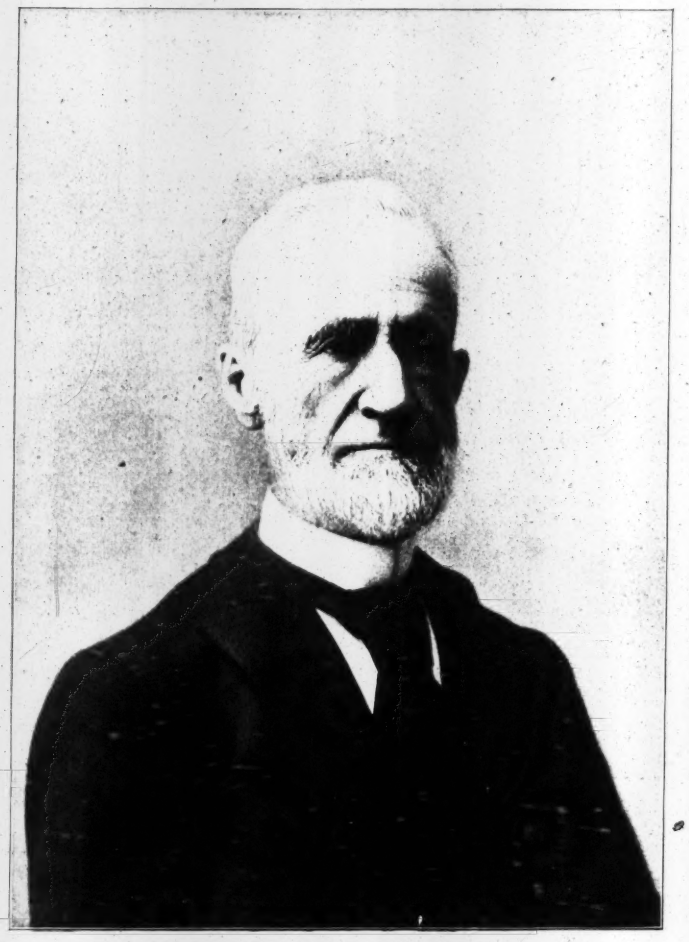
Judge Asa W. Tenney, appointed by President McKinley to fill his former office of United States District Judge of the Eastern District of New York, was born in 1833 at Dalton, N. H., his father being a thrifty farmer. When a child he showed a remarkable desire for learning, and at sixteen was teaching the village school.

After studying in a small academy in Vermont he went to Dartmouth College, where he was graduated in 1859. In 1862 he came to New York to work in a law office at $2 a week. In time he had his own office, and his name on a shingle without. His first active part in politics was during the Lincoln-McClellan campaign in 1864. In 1867 he was sent to Georgia to help organize the Republican Party there. He made speeches at Atlanta and Savannah while armed soldiers guarded him from a possible attack from the whites. In both Grant campaigns he was an active speaker.

President Grant in 1873 appointed him United States District Judge of the Eastern District of New York, and Presidents Hayes and Garfield both continued him in that office. Since retiring from public office he has conducted an extensive law practice in New York.

Judge Tenney is a member of the New England Society of New York and the Long Island Historical Society.

Judge Asa W. Tenney.



JUDGE THOMAS M. COOLEY,
The Former President of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, Who Is Now Dangerously Ill.

COL. GEORGE MOORE SMITH,
The New Police Commissioner Appointed by Mayor Strong.

GEORGE ROGERS BIDWELL.

GEORGE ROGERS BIDWELL, recently appointed Collector of the Port of New York, was born at Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1858. His father was Charles S. Bidwell of the shipbuilding firm of Mason & Bidwell, who was for many years, and until his death, a prominent figure in the business, social, and political life of Buffalo.

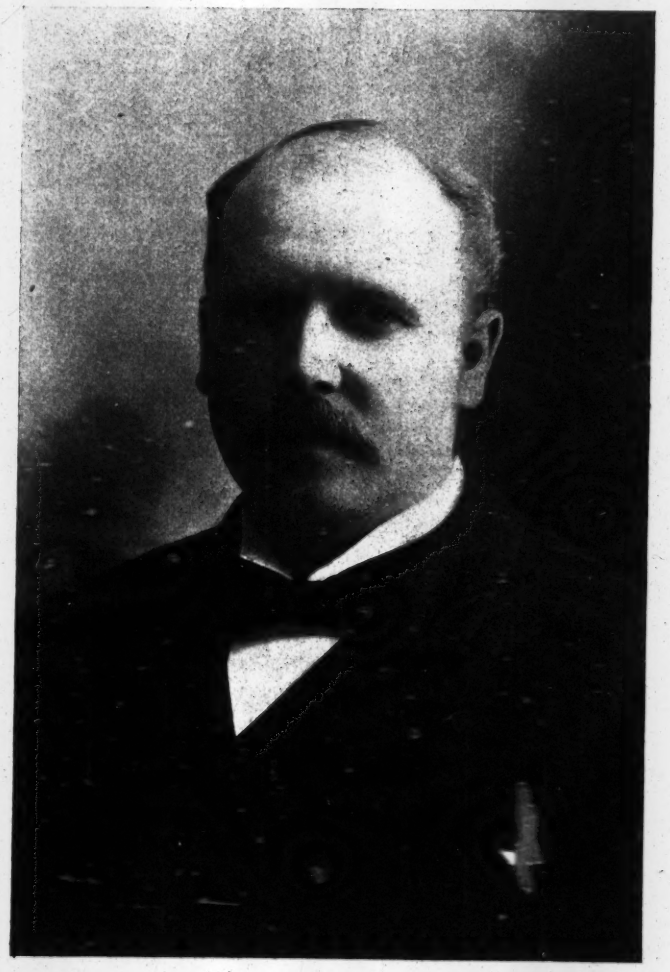
Mr. Bidwell left his native city in 1879 and engaged in the cycling industry, then in its very infancy. Starting as traveling salesman for one of the largest bicycle manufacturers, he, in 1881, settled in New York as manager of the bicycle department of the firm of E. I. Horsman. In 1884 he embarked in business on his own account, and has since been in the retail, jobbing, and manufacturing branches of the industry with which he has been associated almost since its inception. Mr. Bidwell is at present the Secretary and Treasurer of the Spalding-Bidwell Company, located at 29, 31, and 33 West Forty-second Street.

When the now powerful League of American Wheelmen was formed in 1880, Mr. Bidwell was one of the charter members. There has been no movement or agitation of any consequence undertaken by that organization with which he has not been closely connected. He is extremely popular with the members of the L. A. W., and has held many positions of trust in the organization. He has been a member of the National Assembly, the governing body of the league, since its formation; served as Vice President for two years, acted as Secretary of the Executive Committee, and has been Chairman of several of its important subcommittees. Mr. Bidwell's influence aided largely in having the L. A. W. adopt its now famous good-roads policy, and it was during his administration as Chief Consul of the New York State Division that he secured the enactment of legislation at Albany which gave bicyclists the same rights on all public highways, park drives, &c., as are enjoyed by other vehicles. Prior to this, the status of the bicycle had never been defined by law, and its use on the Central Park driveways was prohibited. He assisted largely last year in the passage of the Armstrong bicycle baggage law at Albany. Mr. Bidwell is also a member of the National Board of Cycle Manufacturers, an association comprising all of the manufacturers of bicycles in the United States.

In politics, Mr. Bidwell's rise has been as rapid as his efforts have been successful. He was elected Secretary of the New York Republican County Committee for the years 1894-5, and declining a re-election on account of business interests, was appointed Vice Chairman of the Committee on Organization of that body. He succeeded to the control of affairs in the Nineteenth Assembly District shortly before the opening of the late Presidential campaign, and as a result of his well-directed and energetic efforts the usual Republican majority of about 800 was increased to 4,200 for President McKinley. Mr. Bidwell has always been a stanch organization Republican, and is very popular with all his acquaintances. He is a member of a number of political and social clubs, among others being the Republican Club, the West Side Republican Club, the Transportation Club, and the American Yacht Club.

As Collector of the Port of New York Mr. Bidwell has made a beginning that interests all who hope for a clean and businesslike administration of this branch of the Treasury Department. He has promised fair treatment for all subordinates and heads of divisions without regard to politics. He has impressed all who have had dealings with him at the Custom House by his politeness, acumen, and knowledge of public interests.

E. B. Andrews, D. D., LL. D.,
Who Has Just Resigned the Presidency of Brown University.



GEORGE ROGERS BIDWELL,
Collector of the Port of New York.

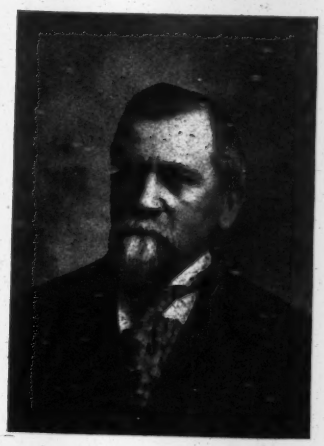
WAKING NIGHTMARES.

O fears that tap at the window pane,
  O tears that fall when the world's asleep,
Terror and anguish that crowd the brain
  When night lies dead and deep!

To the heart that lives on a memory
  Or dreams in a joy too great to last,
Night brings the goblins of Woe-to-Be,
  The ghosts of Joy that's Past.

The bitterest sorrow is that befalls
  To the heart that at midnight watches and wakes,
While shadows creep on the firelit walls,
  And a Hand the window shakes.

—Pall Mall Gazette.



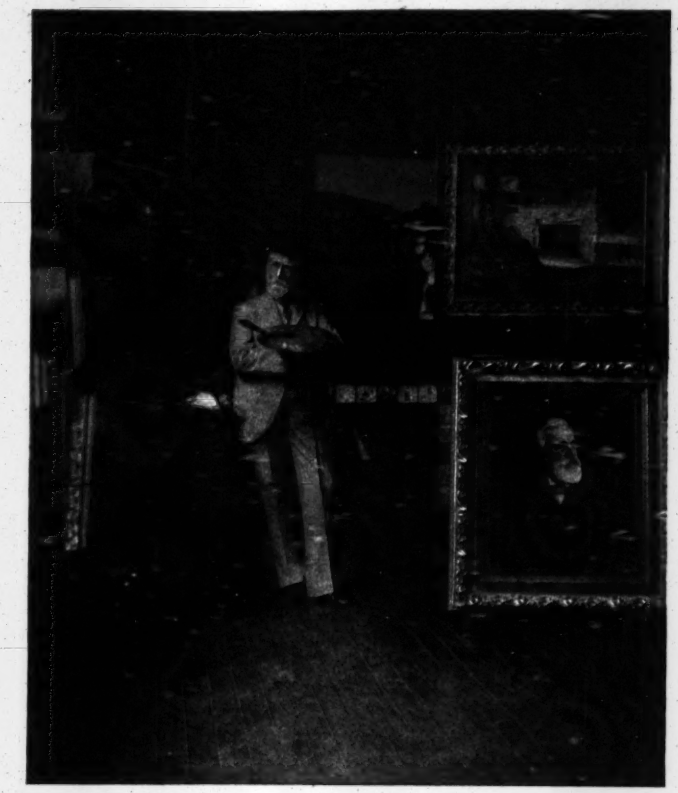
Henry L. Pittock,
President of the Mazamas, the Organization Whose Recent Perilous Ascent of Mount Rainier Attracted so Much Attention.

A NUCLEUS OF ART.

THIRTY years ago there was but one "Studio Building" in New York City, and not to know that this one was in Tenth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, was indisputable proof of the Philistine; it was almost as bad as ignorance of the sign of the Mitre, in Dr. Johnson's time. To be sure, the old structure is still standing, and is still the Studio Building, yet budding artists no longer feel that within its precincts alone are inspiration and "atmosphere" to be found. Other buildings, further up town, with steam heat, and "all modern improvements," according to the prospectus, have arisen to take its place, and albeit lifts, despite their undeniably elevating tendency, can hardly be styled artistic, yet northward the course of Gotham takes it way, and north also the jolly band of painters have followed their patrons. New York has paid the price of overgrowth and has forever lost her whilom intimate, Athenianlike acquaintance with and pride in her little cliques of gifted citizens, who no longer flock together. But a generation ago all this was different; "there were giants in those days," and most of the giants were in Tenth Street; that is, most of the artistic ones.

But although the Studio Building has lost the prestige that comes from being sui generis, yet it still enjoys to the full that higher prestige that only age and tradition can give. Its long, winding corridors are resonant with memories of the heroes of the heydey of American art, of that time ere promiscuous European travel had mistaught the nouveaux riches to despise the product of the "home" brush; and as one wanders through its passageways it is an easy matter to believe that the spirits of the masters love still to linger amid the scenes of their former triumphs. The history of the building is best told in the history of the various studios. In one of these have followed each other as tenants, Whittredge, Leutze, William Page, James A. Suydam, and J. G. Brown; and in another F. E. Church, Lockwood De Forrest, and T. W. Wood. And so on, in each room, may be traced the uninterrupted chain of the inheritance of elective affinities. Besides those already mentioned, many famous men have found shelter, at one time and another, in the old building during the forty years of its existnce: S. R. Gifford, Bierstadt, T. B. Reid, the poet-painter; William H. Beard, Horatio Walker, George Bowden, R. A.; Le Clear, Van Elten, de Haas, and others too numerous to mention.

On entering the old-fashioned red-brick building in Tenth Street one turns once to the right and then to the left before reaching the stairway. There are no elevators, but fortunately there is a convenient landing half way up. From the window at the head of the stairs may be obtained a conception of the shape of the building, which is that of a hollow cube, or, more accurately, a parallelopipedon, as the two sides perpendicular to the street are shorter than the others. In the centre of this elongated cube rises a large glass-covered structure, like a hothouse. This is the "prize" studio,



T. W. WOOD IN HIS STUDIO.

having originally been the general exhibition room of the tenants, and later Mr. Chase's "school" studio. Here it was that Carmencita first came into prominence as a performer at private entertainments. It is at present occupied by R. Hinton Perry, the sculptor, who has just completed a group for the Congressional Library at Washington. The top of the "hothouse" reaches only to the second story, so that there is not a dark room to be found anywhere. The rear side of the building parallel to the street has no corridor, but its rooms are accessible from the two short end corridors, respectively.

The west door bears the name "Wm. H. Beard," and on entering the artist is found. Despite long familiarity with the beasts of the field and his former feats of strength, he proves to be most harmless and cordial. The long, white curly locks about his massive head and shoulders give to him an impressive, lionlike appearance peculiarly fitting in the king of animal painters. A moment later Mrs. Beard enters, and through her co-operation many interesting reminiscences of the palmy days of the old building are obtained. While talking, Mr. Beard still continues to paint, holding the brush in his left hand, and pausing frequently in his narrative to consult his wife, whose association with the place has been as long-continued and as uninterrupted as his own. Mrs. Beard is a daughter of the famous portrait painter Le Cléar, and her father's studio was of course a main centre of interest in her girlish life.

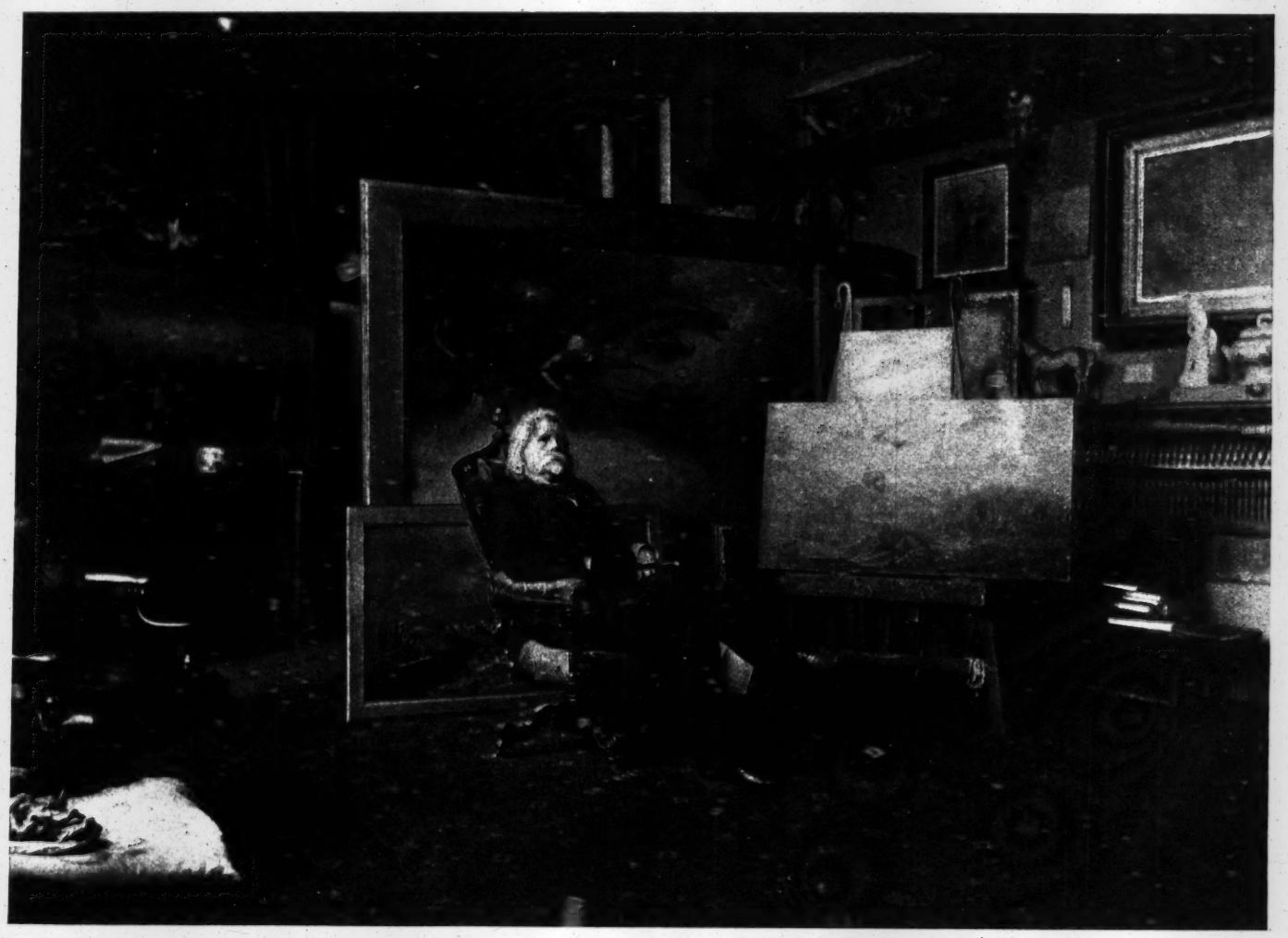
"Oh, yes, I have many recollections of the building," says the artist, smiling, "but it is not always an easy matter to call them up at will, you see. I have been a tenant here now for thirty-six years, during twenty-three of which I have occupied this room. With the exception of J. G. Brown, I am the oldest 'uninterrupted' tenant, so to speak, as Whittredge, who came before either of us and who is still here, has been away at different times. The building was erected in '57 by J. Bowman Johnson, and was designed by the architect Richard M. Hunt. Mr. Johnson's object was to make all the rooms have good light, even if thereby some space had to be sacrificed. Moreover, he knew that artists are not rich men, that is, normally"—this with a smile—"and he was content with a moderate interest on his money. As a consequence, when some of the more modern buildings were erected, not one of us was attracted by the glamour of elevators and steam heat, preferring our old-fashioned quarters and stoves. As a matter of fact, I can't for the life of me extract any romance out of a steam heater, now; can you? However, perhaps they were not invented for romance, so it's hardly fair to blame them."

"You used to have receptions in the old times, did you not?" was suggested.

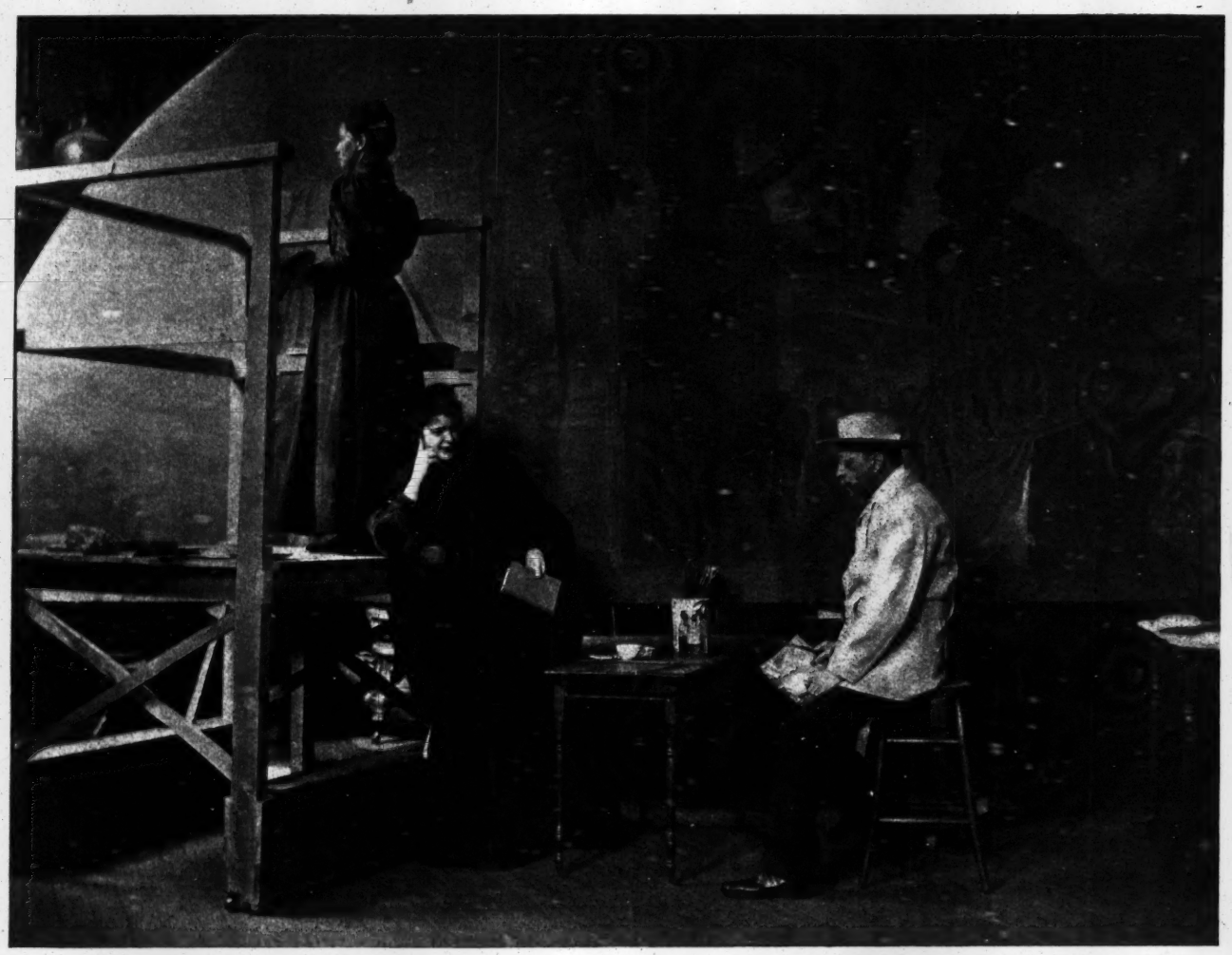
"Yes, but not for many years, now. Originally we held two large receptions every season in the big general exhibition room out there, and all the artists threw open their studios to the guests. Dodsworth's Band, which was famous in those days, furnished the music, and some one else furnished the refreshments. The receptions were very exclusive, and the tickets much sought after, and although of course they were never sold, I have known as high as $10 to be offered for one. At that time the building was governed by a House Committee of four, and there was a very strong fraternal feeling among the tenants. However, all that was broken up when the exhibition room was taken away from us, and then the receptions, which had become public, were done away with, as they had grown to be a nuisance. But last Winter we again tried giving a select afternoon reception, and it was such a success that it will probably be repeated again next year.

"You wish to know about war times? Well, I don't know as there is much to tell. We used in those days to keep the flag flying on the roof, and then, on special occasions, such as victories, there would be a grand flag-raising, amid cheers and speechmaking. Staunton was quite an orator, and I remember one day, when the whole crowd was there, he made a particularly fine speech. Well, after he got through up popped a little fellow who longed for glory and who thought he now saw his chance. As it happened, however, the wind was quite strong, and it blew the flag directly around him, like a toga, so that all we could see were the outlines of a figure delivering shadowy words and gestures into the folds of Old Glory. This was our opportunity, and we all beat a hasty retreat, leaving our patriotic friend completely wrapped up in his subject. Whether or not he has finished yet, I don't know, but there is a popular legend that he has not. However, I have never had the courage to investigate. We were all interested heart and soul in the war, and Gifford, who was a member of one of the New York regiments, shouldered his musket and went to the front.

"Oh, yes, things were different in those days, and there was plenty of fun in the old place. Have you ever heard of the old janitress, Mrs. Winters? No? Well, she was one of the institutions of that time,



THE STUDIO OF WILLIAM H. BEARD.



JOHN LA FARGE AT WORK IN HIS STUDIO.

and regarded us all in a proprietary light. The 'gintlemin,' as she called us, could do no wrong, and she was as proud of our successes as we ourselves. Mrs. Winters was the best cook in the whole world, I verily believe, and all that was necessary when we wanted to have a dinner was to let her know in time, and she would get up the daintiest little meal imaginable, making out the menu and everything herself. On rainy days we almost always dined at home, usually in Gifford's room, and they were the pleasantest little impromptu gatherings possible, only four or five of us, you know. I remember on one occasion Whittredge read a clever little obituary on Gifford, who, by the way, was the liveliest one in the whole crowd. Besides those two, there were present only Eastman Johnson, Thomas Le Cléar, R. W. Hubbard, Jervis McEntee, and myself. Well, we were so delighted with the obituary that we made Whittredge read it over three or four times, for we all thought a lot of Gifford. In the midst of this in came some fellow none of us wanted to see, and he commenced telling us something none of us wanted to hear, and the result was that when at last he had left and we came to look for the obituary, which had been circulating freely from hand to hand, it was nowhere to be found; some one had put it in his pocket in the confusion. None of us remembered it by heart, not even the author; so, you see, there it was, gone for good."

"But what became of it, Mr. Beard? Somebody had it."

"Well—I'm not certain, but you may possibly find it over in that scrapbook yonder. My dear, just hand me the book, will you. Ah, this is it, just as Whittredge wrote it. If you had known Gifford you would see how appropriate it was:

> "Here lies Sanford Gifford—
> In one respect he differed
> From all the world beside—
> Till death he never lied."

Mr. Beard here got up, ostensibly to sign a picture in the far end of the room, complaining that the light was dim, and this seemed the proper time for leaving. Many famous pictures have passed through that doorway, among others "The Deer on the Prairie," "The Spirit of the Storm," "The March of Ages," "The Seasons," and "The Flaw in the Title."

Almost directly over Mr. Beard's studio is that of J. G. Brown, who is famous for his street urchins. Mr. Brown has for ten years been President of the American Water Color Society, probably the most successful art association in the country, and he is also President of the Artists' Fund Society, which, in the case of death of members, gives assistance to their families and disposes of their artistic effects.

Mr. Brown was enjoying an after-dinner pipe, and critically regarding a fine portrait of himself on which he has been working.

"You see, I have abandoned my gamins for the nonce," he says, "and have tried my hand on a boy with whom I am pretty familiar, considering that I have never even seen his face.

"Yes, Mr. Beard and I are the oldest tenants, or, rather, I am the oldest, as my advent was in 1860, a year ahead of his. I came here to take Boughton's studio off his hands, 'for one year,' as he wanted to go away for a little trip, as he said. Well, the next time I saw him was thirty years later at the Lotos Club, at which he was the guest of honor. I went up to speak to him, and for a while he held my hand with a puzzled expression; then he recognized me, and he cried out: 'Why, it's J. G. Brown! What have you done with my studio?'

"Yes, most of my best-known pictures have been painted here, such as 'Heels Over Head,' 'A Merry Air with a Sad Heart,' 'The Gang,' 'The Thrilling Moment,' and 'The First Cigar.' I have had several interesting experiences with my models, who, you know, are a type found nowhere outside of New York. Recently a gentleman walked into the studio and told me that years ago as a bootblack he had come in here with one of his fellows to pose for me, but that I had only used the other boy, much to the relator's regret. He was now, he said, a rich man in St. Louis, and owned a picture of mine for which he had paid $800. His more fortunate competitor, he said, now controlled all the street railways in Seattle. It seems strange to have old friends turn up again like that, doesn't it?"

"COFFEE, SIR?"—BY T. W. WOOD.

Across on the other side of the building from Mr. Brown's studio is that of S. J. Guy, who forms one of the clique of five old tenants, which includes, besides those already mentioned, Whittredge, John La Farge, the decorator, and T. W. Wood, the President of the Academy. Mr. La Farge's studio is in the southeast corner of the building. At present Mr. La Farge is engaged on a large canvass representing "Greece" for the college library at Bowdoin. Directly above Whittredge's room is that of Walcott Le Cléar Beard, the son of the animal painter, and the well-known writer of delightful Western stories.

In the northwest corner of the building are to be found two very interesting studios; those, namely, of T. W. Wood and Harper Pennington. Mr. Wood is best known as a painter of figures, but at present several fine copies of European masters hang on his walls, notably a most striking one of Turner's "Ulysses Defying Polyphemus." It was in this room that, years ago, F. E. Church painted "The Heart of the Andes."

Mr. Pennington's studio, which is in the annex, a younger addition to the building, was especially designed for William Page, who, like the present intendant, was a painter of portraits. It is a noticeably long room, with fine head light. At the time the annex was added, Mr. Johnson offered to construct the studio according to Page's designs if the latter would agree to occupy it, as it was feared that otherwise some one might tunnel from there into the vaults, which were almost directly adjoining. It was in this way that Page had his studio built to order.

WILLIAM WALLACE WHITELOCK.

WAITING.

Do the little brown twigs complain
That they have n't a leaf to wear?
Or the grass, when the wind and rain
Pull at her matted hair?
Do the little brooks struggle and moan
When the ice has frozen their feet?
Or the moss turn gray as a stone,
Because of the cold and sleet?
Do the buds that the leaves left bare
To strive with their wintry fate,
In a moment of deep despair,
Destroy what they cannot create?
Oh, nature is teaching us there
To patiently wait, and wait.

—A. E. P. in The Transcript.

SARCASM.

Mrs. Binks—You little know a woman's sorrows. They suffer in silence.
Mr. Binks—Yes, that's probably their greatest suffering.

Broke Out Too Soon.

From The Detroit Free Press.

Slims is slow to anger, but when he gets there his company is not to be coveted. Having an important matter on hand the other day, he retired to his inner office with the hope of a few hours of uninterrupted quiet. His first trial came from the man who avoids the law against begging by offering cheap lead pencils for sale. A wave of the hand and a scowl disposed of him. There followed with bewildering rapidity the female book agent who would not be denied, the man with the maps, the furniture-polish fiend, the reformed burglar with brooms, the little girl with home-made pen wipers, and the matron selling tickets for a benefit concert. By this time Slims was ready to do battle without further provocation.

While he was fanning himself and vehemently saying things, a big man with a big picture came hurriedly in, smiling and bowing as though that would insure a cordial welcome. "See here, my gigantic friend," began Slims, whose anger always induces a chilling sarcasm, "this is not my day for buying works of art. Even the old masters could not tempt me. I have entertained all kinds of fakirs and leeches in the last two hours, but the reception is now over. It is possible that you have a charming lithograph or chromo. The frame is certainly as gorgeous as a new band chariot, but I want you to get out; get out as fast as you can and stay out. Your one alternative is a drop from this third-story window."

The big man's eyes had an ominous glitter. He put the picture down, snapped his fingers under Slims's nose and slammed the door with a bang. Between the frame and the canvas was tucked a card showing that the oil painting was from an artist whom Slims had assisted a few years before, and who was just back from Venice. The man who had brought it, expecting to be received with demonstrative gratitude, was her foreign husband. When a fellow appeared at the door with steel pens for sale, Slims did nothing but turn loose on him with paper weights and other office conveniences.

A Primeval Silhouette.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Adam was digging with a bent root in the corner of the garden.

Not the original garden.

It was after the fall.

"What are you doing, Adam?" inquired Eve. She had Enoch on her arm and the child gazed about him with open-mouthed wonder.

"Digging," said Adam.

The shadows of the blossoms on the swaying trees flecked the ground with changing light and shade.

"For what?" inquired the mother of mankind.

"Worms," said Adam.

And he threw a scarlet wriggler at her feet.

"Adam," said Eve harshly, "you're diggin' up them little snakes just to humiliate me."

"No, I ain't," said Adam, "I'm goin' a fishin'."

"Fishin'," repeated Eve, contemptuously, "and do you call that earnin' your bread by the sweat of your brow?"

The light wind tossed the blossoms, and the leaves flickered, and the birds sang.

And Adam went on with his digging.

His Occupation.

From The Cleveland Leader.

"Here," exclaimed the farmer, approaching the man whose lips were glued to the milk pail, "what are you doing there?"

"Fillin' a long-felt want," said Tom, the traveler, as he wiped off his whiskers, which had taken the place of a strainer.

Proof of Affection.

From The Chicago Record.

She—Jack, do you really love me?

He—Great heavens, girl! Didn't I write you a letter when the thermometer registered 102?

The Dear Girls.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

Minnie—In my opinion, one wheel is as good as another.

Mamie—I suppose there is not much difference in rented wheels.

An Original Economist.

From The Detroit Free Press.

He is one of the city's busiest men and his acquaintances were greatly surprised when they saw him wandering down the street at a leisurely gait, utterly refusing to discuss anything in which he was interested in a financial way.

"You'll have to come around to-morrow," he would say. "My doctor says I need rest and change."

"It's a wonder he didn't order you to go away from home," said one of his friends.

"Well, to tell the truth, he did say something of that kind. He said I ought to make a tour of the Summer resorts. But to tell you the truth, I firmly believe that this business of going away from home for the Summer is two-thirds imagination. That's the theory I am operating on, anyhow. A man can make himself believe that he is sick, and he can likewise be hoodwinked into the idea that he is cured on occasions when there is really something the matter with him. Any book on mental phenomena will tell you so. Now I can't possibly afford to take the time for such an outing as he suggests. So I'm going to the office of a friend of mine who has an electric fan and sit down under it for an hour or two. I have a pamphlet describing one of the most celebrated mountain resorts, and as I sit there I'll read it and make myself think I am out on the piazza at an altitude of several thousand feet above the level of the sea, drinking the bracing zephyrs that blow over the crags and crests. After that I am going to the drug store and sit down on a chair and drink mineral waters—any kind at all so long as they're unpleasant to the taste. Then I'll take out another pamphlet and read about the delights of a stay at the springs. After I get through there I'll visit a Turkish bath and get into the plunge, imagining that I am taking a bath at the sea shore. It'll take a whole day of my time to do all this. But I am going to sacrifice the time, for I may as well confess that my doctor has me considerably scared."

Looking Ahead.

From The Cleveland Leader.

I'll never worry any more,
The clouds have cleared away;
The prospect stretches fair before,
And I am glad to-day!
I'll never need to work again,
And how I'll sling the dust—
For I am "in it," gentlemen,
Since father's joined a trust.

I used to dread the "rainy day,"
I used to labor, too,
And father used to gruffly say:
"There's work for you to do";
But now I'll cast my books aside,
My idle pen may rust,
And the one I want will be my bride,
For father's joined a trust.

I'll have a yacht, I'll have a stud,
And a mansion by the sea;
The swiftest, swellest kind of blood
Is what I'm going to be!
Let others dig and toil away,
And worry if they must,
But I throw care away to-day,
For father's joined a trust.

At Our Boarding House.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Here is a new conundrum," said the cheerful boarder; "I made it myself. What is the difference between me and a Klondike miner? Can you guess, Mrs. Hashleigh?"

"No, I never liked conundrums," snapped the landlady.

"All give it up?"

There was no response.

"Because," said the cheerful boarder, "one stakes the claim and the other claims the steak!"

And he helped himself to the last bit of sirloin on the platter.

His Impression.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

"What are you crying for, Willie?"

"Johnny Jones hit me with a rock."

"With a stone, you mean. A rock is as big as a house."

"Well, this one felt that big, anyway."

ADVERTISEMENT.

HOME TURKISH BATHS.

At this season when many are seeking the baths of Europe or the hot springs of this country, it seems timely to call attention to the fact that the same healthful, life-prolonging results may be had at home for much less money. The Home Turkish Bath Co., of No. 150 Nassau Street, New York City, has perfected a bath that is indorsed by the most eminent physicians, for it brings the curative qualities of all the world-famous health resorts into one's own house. To go to them requires hundreds, even thousands, of dollars; to bring them to you but three dollars, for that is all that this bath costs.

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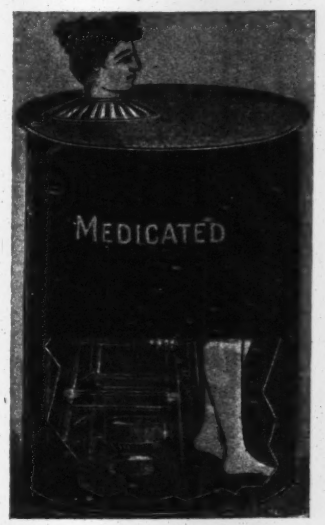

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HEREDITARY INSTINCT.

He—Your dog seems afraid of the water, Miss De Smythe.
She—Yes, he is; papa says it is a natural antipathy; we got him from Kentucky, you know

SORDID.

Miss Brown—He says he loves the ground you walk upon.
Miss Heiress—Yes! I always fancied he had an affection for this estate.